TRAVANCORE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PROCEEDINGS

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TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

31870

Vol. XIX—No. 1.

Wednesday, the 1st July, 1931/17th Mithunam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

Pages.

1. List of members ... 1-2
2. Swearing in of new members ... 3-4
3. Adjournment motion—leave to make ... 4
4. Address of welcome and reply 4-5
5. President's ruling on the adjournment motion ... 5-6

No. 2.

Saturday, the 25th July, 1931/9th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Swearing in of new members ... 7
2. Questions and Answers ... 7-13
3. Adjournment motion *re* Economic Depression—leave to make ... 13-14
4. Regulation assented to by Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent ... ~~14~~
5. Statement laid on the table ... 14-15
6. Financial Statement ... 15-29
7. Legislation :—
   (1) The Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill ... 30-32
   (2) The Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill ... 32-33

SUPPLEMENT.

Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th July 1931.

No. 3.

Wednesday, the 29th July, 1931/13th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 36-48
2. General discussion on the Budget ... 48-112

No. 4

Thursday, the 30th July, 1931/14th Karkataka n, 1106.

CONTENTS. PAGES.

1. Questions and Answers ... 113-117
2. Adjournment motion *re* treatment accorded to certain persons convicted of sedition—asking for leave to make ... 117-118
3. Congratulations to His Highness the Maha Raja on the news regarding His Highness' Investiture—request to convey ... 118
4. General discussion on the Budget ... 118-211

No. 5.

Friday, the 31st July, 1931/15th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 213-219
2. Voting of Demands for Grants Demand I—Public Works ... 219-301

No. 6.

Saturday, the 1st August, 1931/16th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 303-313
2. Voting of Demands for Grants—Demand II—Education ... 313-391

No. 7.

Monday, the 3rd August 1931/18th Karketakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 393-404
2. Voting of Demands for Grants—
   (i) Demand III—Police ... 404-453
   (ii) Demand IV—Land Revenue ... 453-488

No. 8.

Tuesday, the 4th August, 1931/19th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 489-501
2. Voting of Demands for Grants—
   (i) Demand IV Land Revenue ... 502-554
   (ii) Demand V—Taxes on Income ... 554-564
   (iii) Demand VI—Excise ... 564-596

No. 9.

Wednesday, the 5th August, 1931/20th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
1. Questions and Answers ...	597-603
2. Voting of Demands for Grants	
(i) Demand VI—Excise ...	603-614
(ii) Demand VII Forest ...	614-655
(iii) Demand VIII—Stamps ...	655
(iv) Demand IX—Registration ...	655-688

No. 10.

Thursday, the 6th ugust, 1931/21st Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ...	689-696
2. Voting of Demands for Grants—	
(i) Demand X—General Administration—Heads other than Account Office ...	697-744
(ii) Demand XI—General Administration—Account Office ...	744-752
(iii) Demand XII—Administration of Justice ...	752-786
(iv) Demand XIII—Central Prison ...	786-792
(v) Demand XIV—Agriculture and Fisheries ...	792

No. 11.

Friday, the 7th August, 1931/22nd Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ...	793-801
2. Voting of Demands for Grants—	
(i) Demand XIV—Agriculture and Fisheries ...	802-817
(ii) Demand XV—Industries ...	817-818
(iii) Demand XVI—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic medical institutions and Scholarships for the study of European medicines ...	818-875
(iv) Demand XVII—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Ayurvedic medical institutions and honoraria to Vaidyans, and Sanitary Department ...	876-896
(v) Demand XVIII—Stationery and Printing ...	896
(vi) Demand XIX—Co-operative Department ...	896
(vii) Demand XX—Census ...	896
(viii) Demand XXI—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments other than the Co-operative Department and Census ...	897
(ix) Demand XXII—Miscellaneous charges ...	897
(x) Demand XXIII—Anchal Department ...	89

Pages.

(xi) Demand XXIV—Capital outlay on reproductive works ... 897
(xii) Demand XXV—Loans—Agricultural Loans ... 898
(xiii) Demand XXVI—Loans—Industrial Loans ... 898
(xiv) Demand XXVII—Loans—other loans and advances .. 898

No. 12.

Saturday, the 8th August, 1931/23rd Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 899-904
2. Legislative business :—
Second reading of the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill ... 904
3. Motion for adjournment (under Standing Order 26) ... 905-916
4. Second reading of the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill ... 916-981

No. 13.

Monday, the 10th August, 1931/25th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 983-987
2. Legislative business—
Appoinment of a Select Committee to consider—
(i) The Travancore Kshatriya Bill ... 987-988
(ii) The Travancore Partition Bill ... 988
(iii) A Bill to amend the law relating to inheritance and succession among Muslims of Travancore ... 989
3. Resolutions —
(i) Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools —teaching of ... 989-1031
(ii) Reduction of fees in schools ... 1032-1055

No. 14.

Tuesday, the 11th August, 1931/26th Karkatakam, 1106.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 1057-1068
2, Announcement of the result of the election of the members of the Standing Finance Committee ... 1068

Pages

3. Legislative business—
 (a) Second reading of
  (i) The Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill ... 1068-1077
  (ii) The Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill .. 1078-1083
 (b) Introduction of—
  (i) The Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Bill ... 1083-1099
  (ii) The Travancore Insolvency Bill ... 1099-1103

SUPPLEMENTS.

(i) The Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill (as approved by the Select Committee).
(ii) Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill.
(iii) The Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill (as revised by the Select Committee).
(iv) The Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
(v) The Insolvency Bill.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*).

Wednesday, the 1st July 1931/17th Mithunam 1106.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, at Twelve Noon of the Clock, being the first day of the meeting of the Fourth Council, pursuant to Section 4 (2) of Regulation II of 1097, and the President, (M. R. Ry. V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Avargal, B. A., B. L.) took the Chair.

Mr. E. G. Mc Alpine was absent.

SWEARING IN.

The President first subscribed the oath. The following members were then sworn or affirmed under Rule 22 of the Legislative Council Electoral Rules:—

1. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai; (2) Mr. K. P. Abraham; (3) Mrs. Anna Chandi; (4) Mr. L. A. Bishop; (5) Mr. I. C. Chacko; (6) Mr. K. C. Chandi; (7) Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar; (8) Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan; (9) Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai; (10) Mr. K. George; (11) Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai; (12) Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Pillai; (13) Mr. M. Govindan; (14) Mr. N. John Joseph; (15) Mr. Joseph Kunju; (16) Mr. K. C. Karunakaran; (17) Mr. K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla; (18) Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan; (19) Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar; (20) Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar; (21) Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, (22) Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai; (23) Mr. R. Krishna Pillai; (24) Mr. S. Krishna Pillai; (25) Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai; (26) Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman; (27) Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai; (28) Mr. L. A. Lampard; (29) Mr. C. O. Madhavan; (30) Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai; (31) Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*).

[Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*) came up for swearing.]

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I rise to a point of order. Under Rule 22 of part 6 of the Electoral Rules, only a member who is either elected or nominated can be admitted and allowed to take oath here, I wish to know, Sir, whether Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*) comes as an elected member or as a nominated member. But from what I can see he does not come as a nominated member. So my point is that he should not be allowed to take his oath in the Council.

PRESIDENT: He comes in as an elected member. Under the law he has been declared elected and notified as an elected member and he swears as an elected member.

(32) Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*) was then sworn in.

The following members were then sworn in:

(33) Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai; (34) Mr. M. Mahomed Mustapha; (35) Mr. P. S. Mahomed; (36) Mr. A. Narayana Pillai; (37) Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar; (38) Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai; (39) Mr. K. Padmanabha Panikkar; (40) Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai; (41) Dr. K. Raman Tampi; (42) Mr. Rama Varma Raja; (43) Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai; (44) Mr. N. A. Sundaram Pillai; (45) Mr. A. Thanu Pillai; (46) Mr. O. M. Thomas; (47) Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad; (48) Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai; and (49) Mr. J. S. Westerdale.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, since no questions are to be asked and answered at this stage, I beg leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House.

(He then presented a written statement of the subject matter of the motion to the President.)

DEWAN'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Legislative Council, under command of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent I have very great pleasure in welcoming you. I am glad to see among you some old, familiar faces, because that induces immediately a sentiment of comradeship in our minds based upon the memory of good work done together.

This is the Fourth Council constituted under Regulation II of 1097. The life of this Council so constituted has been short because it has functioned for nine years only. There has not, it may be said, been time enough for traditions to be established, as traditions take long to take root and grow. But within this short time this Council has established sound and healthy conventions and has earned for itself a reputation for level-headedness and for earnest devotion to duty; that is to say, an earnest endeavour to get work in the interests of the State done. With brotherly co-operation and working together in the spirit of the oath which we have all just taken, I am sure, that this Council will be able to maintain and enhance its reputation and to achieve much in the interests and for the benefit of the State.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Mr. President, it is customary on an occasion like this

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I rise to a point of order. I wish to submit that a ruling on the adjournment motion has to be given before we proceed.

PRESIDENT : I will deal with that, Mr. Asan.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : A ruling has to be given as soon as a motion is submitted.

PRESIDENT : I will deal with that, Mr. Asan, please wait.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): As I said, it is customary on an occasion like this for the Deputy President to say a few words in response to the welcome.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I wish to know whether Mr. Krishna Aiyangar speaks on behalf of the elected section of this Council. If so, I want to mark my dissent and say that he is not authorised to represent the elected section and that we do not want to have ourselves represented by a nominated member. I want to make myself absolutely clear on that point.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : I am not in the least anxious to represent anybody except myself; and if it is a question which involves constitutional principles on which we may take different views, I should certainly not be before the House laying down my views as the views of my friends. We are all here, each of us, endeavouring to do his duty with the best of intentions without questioning the *bona fides* of every other. The duty which I propose to discharge is one in which I am sure all of us are agreed, and that is, to convey our respectful thanks to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent who has instructed the President to give us a cordial welcome. I trust on that position there should not be, and there will not be, any difference of opinion. It certainly, Sir, is very complimentary to the House to be told that during the short period of its existence it has established conventions and traditions which will fit the House to discharge its duty even more effectively than it has done in the past. I merely join with you, Sir, in expressing the hope that it may be realised during the life time of the present Council as well.

Once more thanking you on behalf of myself and others, excepting my friend who is seated close by, I request you to convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent our respectful feelings of homage and thankfulness for the spirit in which the message has been communicated to us through you.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Thanu Pillai has put into my hands a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House. As all of you must have known by a look at the agenda, this is not a meeting which has any business before it. It is merely a formal meeting where members take their oath and begin to sit as members of the Council. As there is no business before the meeting to be done, there is no scope for a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House, and I therefore rule that this motion is out of order.

[President.]

The non-official members of the House will now proceed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy President to elect three members to the Finance Committee to be constituted under the G. O. that has been issued.

The House will now stand adjourned.

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 12·45 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,

Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Saturday, the 9th Karkatakam, 1106/25th July, 1931.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, with M. R. Ry., V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avergal, B. A., B. L., President in the Chair.

The following members were not present :—

Messrs, Tariatu Kunjitomman,
„ P. S. Mahomed,
„ K. Padmanabha Panikkar.

NEW MEMBER.

The following new Member was sworn in.
Mr. E. G. McAlpine M. A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Promotion of undergraduate teachers to the provincial scale.

1. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the rule now followed in raising to provincial scale teachers in the undergraduate scale on passing the B. A. or M. A. examination ; and

(*b*) whether any preference is shown to trained graduates included in the above class ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There is actually no rule at present, but it has been ordered by Government that the claims of graduate teachers in undergraduate vacancies should be taken into consideration in filling up graduate teachers' vacancies as far as possible, consistently with efficiency and their suitability for the places that are vacant.

(*b*) No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : With regard to the answer to Part (*b*), may I know whether the trained graduates are better qualified for teaching purposes than untrained graduates ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In some cases, the trained graduates may be better for teaching. That depends upon the person who is trained.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know what are the cases in which an untrained graduate is better than a trained graduate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A first class graduate who is untrained may be very much better than a third class graduate who is trained.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are these first class men exempted from undergoing any training?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is certainly an additional qualification. I was merely answering the question put to me by Mr. Asan.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When there are two third class graduates of whom one is trained and the other untrained, may I know whether the trained third class graduate will be preferred to the untrained graduate for recruitment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We do not recruit trained graduates. Men are trained after recruitment. Probably both will be excluded from the provincial grade because they are third class men. If we get men with the first or second class qualifications we would certainly prefer them to third class men.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But the question that I was asking was in reference to competition between third class men.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There will be no competition in such cases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Am I to understand that third class men are not recruited to the provincial grade?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): You will see from the original answer given that the claims of graduates are considered in filling up vacancies in the grade as far as possible consistently with efficiency and their suitability for the places.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My question was with reference to part (*b*), and I asked when there are two persons with third class qualification one trained and the other untrained, whether the trained man will be preferred to the untrained?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If recruitment to the provincial grade is made from the graduates working in the undergraduate scale, then the chances are that the trained graduates will be preferred.

Opening of a dispensary at Nuranad.

2. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state the action taken on the representation made by the member for Mavelikara taluk at the session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in 1106 for the establishment of a dispensary at Nuranad?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government do not propose to open any new dispensaries in the State during 1107. The member's representation will be considered when new dispensaries are opened.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know whether the question of opening new dispensaries is taken up for consideration by Government when the necessity is brought to their notice?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It is only then that the matter will be taken into consideration. It also depends upon the funds available with the Government. Especially during the present period of financial stringency it is not possible to open new dispensaries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): My question was whether it was not after satisfying themselves about the necessity for opening a new dispensary that Government would propose to have one?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It is so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): So, have the Government considered the question of the necessity of a dispensary at Nuranad?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government have already considered the question and decided that it is not possible to open any new dispensary next year owing to financial stringency.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): For opening new dispensaries in 1108, should not Government go into the question sufficiently early to see whether there is any necessity or not?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That will be considered.

Amendment of Section 11 of the Municipal Regulation.

3. **MRS. ANNA CHANDI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have decided to modify Section 11 of Regulation V of 1095 by removing clause (*c*) from it; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, how long it will take to effect the change?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) To amend the existing Municipal Regulation, the Addition

Head Sirkar Vakil is drafting two Bills, one for the Trivandrum City Municipality and the other for mofussil municipalities. The Bills will be introduced into the Council as soon as possible.

Medical officers to be retired in 1107.

4. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of medical men and women due to retire in the year 1107?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*):

Men	...	4
Women	...	Nil.

Clerks appointed in the Police Department since the present Commissioner took charge.

5. **MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of vacancies of clerkships that occurred in the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, the Commissioner of Police and the Inspectors of Police since the present Commissioner took charge of the Department;

(*b*) the number of applications for such posts received from Vellalas, other caste Hindus, Mahomedans and the depressed classes; and

(*c*) the total number of members from the respective communities appointed to the above posts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The present Commissioner took charge of the Department on the 2nd Chingom 1104. The number of vacancies of clerkships that occurred since the beginning of 1104 till the end of the 3rd quarter ending the 31st Minom 1106 is as shown below:—

Permanent	...	1
Other vacancies in which initial appointments were made	...	39

(*b*) Number of applications received from—

(i) Vellalas	...	17
(ii) Other caste Hindus, *i. e.*, *Savarna* Hindus	...	294
(iii) Mahomedans	...	33
(iv) Depressed classes	...	12

(*c*) The total number of members from the respective communities appointed to the above posts—

(i) Vellalas		2
(ii) Other caste Hindus *i. e.*, *Savarna* Hindus	...	1 in permanent vacancy and 16 in others.
(iii) Mahomedans	...	2
(iv) Depressed classes	...	1

Rule against marriage of nurses and midwives.

6. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any rule prohibiting nurses and midwives from marrying for a prescribed period of their service; and

(*b*) whether there is any similar rule applicable to lady doctors in the service?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There is no rule prohibiting midwives from marrying. But nurses trained by the Medical Department are prohibited from marrying for a period of five years excluding the two years under training.

(*b*) No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the basis of the rule if any, that nurses trained by the Medical Department should be prohibited from marrying for a period of five years?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That is one of the conditions on which they are taken for training.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want to know whether there is any basis for that condition?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There may be.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know what it is?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Probably if they get married early, they will have a number of children and they may not be able to do their work satisfactorily.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If they are married after five years from the commencement of their service, are they not likely to get children? (*laughter*)

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Probably there may be some check after a certain age,

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); Has any Medical Officer in the Department given that opinion?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): If the Member wants my private opinion I may say that a gentleman of the Medical Department has told me so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am not concerned with the private opinion of the member I wish to know what is the opinion so far as Government are concerned and whether there is any basis for the rule. Midwives whose work is *probably* much more important are allowed to marry.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): These Nurses have to attend to their work throughout day and night and it may interfere with their work if they are married.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If a Nurse is trained otherwise than by the Medical Department does not the difficulty arise?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : The prohibition is there and that may apply to them as well.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : But the answer given is not that. Only nurses trained by the Medical Department are prohibited. I wish to know whether that difficulty will not apply to Nurses who have not been trained by the Department ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : It may not.

PRESIDENT : The question was whether there was a rule prohibiting the marriage of Nurses. The answer was that there was no specific rule but there is a prohibition which, as Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai was trying to explain, was based upon a condition in the agreement. It is not on the general question that an answer was given.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know whether there is any basis for that condition ?

PRESIDENT : That is to say you want to know what the object of that rule is. If Mr. Krishna Pillai is aware of it he may tell you ; otherwise he may claim notice.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : So far as that particular portion of the question is concerned, I claim notice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know whether there is any such prohibition so far as the Lady Doctors trained at Government cost are concerned ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : It is in the answer. There is no such prohibition.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is there any special reason for placing this difficulty in the way of these nurses alone ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) ; I claim notice.

Resident Medical Officer of the General Hospital.

7. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether the Medical Officer in charge of the X-ray work is now the Resident Medical Officer also ; and

(*b*) whether it is the dearth of competent Medical hands in the General Hospital that has necessitated the allotment of two extra items of work to the same person ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) ; May I know why when there is no dearth of competent Medical hands in the General Hospital, these two extra duties are allotted to the same Doctor ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : When that post fell vacant the other Medical graduates there could not conveniently be appointed to that post.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Have they to do other extra duties ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : Probably they may have to do.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : I wish to know what the inconvenience was in appointing other people ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : I have not got that information now with me

Nomination of a Latin Christian to the Legislative Council.

8. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether any Latin Christian has been nominated to the present Legislative Council ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, why no member of that community was nominated ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) As the number of seats to be filled by nomination is limited, it is not possible to have all communities and interests represented in the Council every time. Nominations are made with due regard to the importance of the communities which cannot successfully contest the elections.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know the factors that decide the importance of a community for the purpose of nomination ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am not in a position to enumerate them.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know at least the more important of these factors ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I said I was not in a position to enumerate the several factors.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know at least some of the factors ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Well, one may be numerical strength, another educational advancement. These are the two factors which come to my mind just at present.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Which has got the better chance for nomination, the more educationally advanced community or the less educationally advanced community ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I said that the two factors are educational advancement and numerical strength. Either one or both may be taken into account for the purpose of nomination.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): With regard to the educational advancement, I wish to know from the Chief Secretary to Government, whether educational advancement is favourable to a community for the purpose of nomination or whether it is detrimental ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is favourable.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether a more educationally advanced community has got greater chance of nomination than a less educationally advanced community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A more educationally advanced community may have, coupled with other considerations, better chances of nomination.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I havenot got an answer to my question.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not in a position to answer the question just now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know what the Chief Secretary meant when he said that educational advancement is a factor that is taken into consideration for purposes of nomination?

PRESIDENT: What exactly do you want to know Mr. Thanu Pillai?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My question was, what are the circumstances that Government take into account in judging the importance of a particular community for the purpose of nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council. The answer was numerical strength and educational advancement.........

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, I beg to contradict him. I did not say *they are* the considerations. I said these may be two aspects of the question which enter into the consideration of Government when making nominations.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know, so far as educational advancement is concerned whether a more educationally advanced community has a better chance of nomination than a less educationally advanced community? I wish to know whether educational advancement is taken as a condition favourable to nomination or whether it stands against nomination? I suppose Government should have a definite idea in regard to that matter.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have said that educational advancement and numerical strength are two of the aspects which are considered by Government when making nominations and that one by itself may be a sufficient factor sometimes.

PRESIDENT: That is not his point. He wants to know whether educational advancement would be a favourable circumstance or unfavourable circumstance for nomination.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Educational advancement may sometimes be regarded as a favourable circumstance.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So a less educationally advanced community has no chance of getting a member from that community nominated?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : If educational advancement is the only consideration the chances are less.

PRESIDENT : That is only one of the considerations.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know the numerical strength of the Latin Christian Community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice of that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Am I to understand that if a community has got a large number of educated men among them who can possibly get themselves elected........?

PRESIDENT : You are arguing, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I am not arguing. Is it the view of the Government?

PRESIDENT : An answer has been given.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan then handed over to the President a paper for the adjournment of the business of the House).

PRESIDENT : I do not understand the drift of your motion. What exactly is it that you want to discuss?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : I want to discuss about the adequacy or the inadequacy of the measures of relief taken by Government to meet the present economic depression.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : We would like to know what the motion is about.

PRESIDENT : Do not be in a hurry, please.

Mr. Damodaran Asan has put into my hands a paper wherein he wants leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing the measures taken by Government to relieve the people from the economic crisis prevailing in the country. When I asked him, he says the point that he wants to raise is the adequacy or inadequacy of the measures that are taken by the Government. Strictly, a motion for adjournment must refer to a definite and specific matter of urgent public importance. So far as the motion that Mr. Asan wants leave to make is concerned, it cannot be said that it refers to a particular specific or definite matter in the sense of a specific event that has recently occurred. It may be very useful to have a discussion upon those subjects, but for the purpose of the provision regarding adjournment motions what we have to see is whether it is a specific matter of urgent public importance. The question of economic depression has been before the country and before this Council for a very long time. Questions relating to the economic depression have been discussed in this Council and a Committee was appointed to go into the matter, find out the reasons for this depression and suggest remedial measures to relieve the distress. That Committee is still at work. In these circumstances, I do not think that the adequacy or inadequacy of the measures taken by the Government till

[President.]

now is a specific, definite matter of urgent public importance for the purpose of moving an adjournment of the business of the House. I rule the motion out of order.

REGULATION ASSENTED TO BY HER HIGHNESS THE MAHA RANI REGENT.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government and Secretary to the Legislative Council*): I beg to announce that the Travancore Food Adulteration Bill received the assent of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent on the 13th Edavom 1106.

Statement laid on the table.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir,

Under Rule 52 of the Legislative Council Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 16 (9) of the Legislative Council Regulation II of 1097.

Demand No.	Amount Rs.	Particulars.
VII. General Administration—Heads other than Account Office.	1,835	For the salary of the Special Electoral Rolls Officer, the pay of his establishment, etc.
Do. Do.	1,125	For Election charges.
Do. Do.	650	For meeting the travelling allowance claims of the Special Electoral Rolls Officer and his staff.
IX. Administration of Justice.	6,500	To meet the increased expenditure under batta to prisoners.
XI. Police.	370	To meet the expenditure on account of the temporary addition to the Trivandrum District Police strength of one 3rd grade Head Constable, one 1st class constable and two constables each of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, for providing Treasury Guard to the Trivandrum Branch of the State Aided Bank Ltd., Alleppey.

Demand No.	Amount Rs.	Particulars.
XII. Education.	1,27,232	On account of the donation of B. Rs. 1¼ lacs to the Benares Hindu University for reserving at least 4 seats for Travancore students every year in the Electrical Engineering course, 2 seats in the Industrial Chemistry course and one each in the Mining and Metallurgy courses.
XVI. Medical and Sanitary—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Institutions and honoraria to Vaidyans and Sanitary Department.	7,000	For plague preventive measures in the Devicolam taluk.
XXII. Miscellaneous.	1,250	For the expenses in connection with the working of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

PRESIDENT: The Financial Secretary will now present the Budget for 1107.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for the year 1107. As usual, I shall review briefly the results of the last completed financial year.

ACTUALS OF 1105.

2. The final audited figures of ordinary revenue and expenditure charged to revenue for the last year stood at Rs. 247·28 lakhs and Rs. 240·31 lakhs respectively, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 6·92 lakhs against Rs. 4·87 lakhs anticipated this time last year. Both the revenue and expenditure of the year fell short of our expectations, the

former by Rs. ·82 of a lakh and the latter by Rs. 2·87 lakhs. Land Revenue declined by Rs. 2·06 lakhs, mainly on account of the postponement to this year of the collection of taxes on Kandukrishi pattom wet lands under the Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi. Excise revenue was better by Rs. 1·28 lakhs. On the expenditure side, the large saving was under Education, due to the lapse of a portion of the provision for payment of arrears of grants to Vernacluar Schools.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1106.

3. I now turn to review our financial position for the year which is about to close.

4. The Budget Estimate for the current year was for a revenue of Rs. 250·79 lakhs and provided for an expenditure of Rs. 248·77 lakhs, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 2·02 lakhs. But, as a result of the altered situation brought about by the world-wide economic depression and the liquor shop picketing movement started towards the close of the last year, the actuals of revenue for the year, so far known, have not come up to our expectations, while the major portion of the budgeted expenditure has had to be provided for. On the basis of the available figures and with due regard to the effect of the concessions already granted by Government to alleviate economic distress, the revenue and expenditure of the year are now expected to stand at Rs. 233·18 lakhs and Rs. 240·65 lakhs respectively, turning the anticipated surplus of Rs. 2·02 lakhs into a deficit of Rs. 7·47 lakhs.

5. The revenue for the year, as stated above, is expected to fall short of the original estimate by Rs. 17·61 lakhs. The important items which contribute to this decline are Land Revenue (2·89), Excise (11·73), Forest (·66) Stamps (3·43), and Registration (2·20). Land Revenue is expected to be less by Rs. 2·89 lakhs although the revised estimate for the current year takes credit for nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, being the deferred payment of rent on Kandukrishi pattom wet lands under the Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi. As a measure of relief to the Rubber planters, Government have reduced the tax on rubber lands from Rs. two to Re. one per acre in all cases in which the tax is realisable at the former rate and have made the reduction applicable with respect to tax due in 1106 as well. The commutation rate of paddy rent of the Trivandrum and Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi pattom wet lands has been reduced from Chs. twenty-four to Chs. twenty and Chs. eighteen per parah of paddy respectively, for the Minom, Medom and Edavam *thavana* (instalments) of 1106, in the case of those tenants who pay up all the dues for the year within the year itself. In the case of the tenants who have already paid up their dues at the higher rate, the excess has been arranged to be adjusted by short recovery from the next payment. With a view to avoid hardship to such of the ryots as have fallen into arrears of land tax through sheer inability and not unwillingness and as might pay up the dues if given time to find money, Government have instructed the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam,

to grant extensions of time for the payment of tax until the end of the year in deserving cases and to resort to coercive measures only after the expiry of the extended period. Government have also issued orders that the demand notice fees may be waived in the case of those who pay their dues before the end of the year. Excise revenue which comprises Tobacco and Abkari and Opium is expected to fall short of the original estimate by Rs. 11·73 lakhs, of which Rs. ·95 of a lakh is under Tobacco. In view of the high bids realised in most of the taluks in the auction sales held last year, the revenue from Abkari and Opium was estimated at Rs. 39·78 lakhs. But as a result of the picketing movement, the fall in consumption and the remissions that had consequently to be sanctioned to the shop-keepers, a decrease of Rs. 10·78 lakhs is anticipated. Forest revenue is expected to be less than the budget by Rs. ·66 of a lakh due to the general dulness of the timber market. The fall under Stamps and Registration has been brought about by the general economic depression.

6. Increases are, however, expected under Customs (1·63) and Currency and Mint (1·43). Under Customs, the improvement is anticipated under both exports and imports. There is a steady increase in the export of copra, cocoanut oil, dry ginger and pepper during the first ten months of the year as compared with the last year. There is, however, a slight fall in the export of coir, cocoanuts and tea.

7. On the expenditure side, a net, saving of Rs. 8·12 lakhs is expected, of which Rs. 4 lakhs is under Public Works, for which the sanctioned grant for the year had to be curtailed on account of the anticipated fall in revenue. The saving has been effected mainly by postponing the taking up of new works which are not urgent and for which estimates have not been sanctioned. Education expenditure is expected to be less by Rs. 1·34 lakhs, due mainly to savings in the allotment provided for payment of arrears of pay to Vernacular School teachers as per the last revision. A donation of Bh. Rs. 1¼ lakhs has been paid to the Benares University. The University have agreed to reserve for Travancore students 4 seats in the Electrical Engineering Course, 2 seats in the Industrial Chemistry Course and one each in the Mining and Metallurgy Courses. A saving of Rs. ·58 of a lakh is expected under Police, mainly under Establishment charges.

8. Increased expenditure is expected under some of the major heads of which the important ones are Panivagai (·68) and Miscellaneous Political Expenditure (·57). The increase under Panivagai is due to the additional grant sanctioned during the year for Pattom Palace works and that under Miscellaneous Political Expenditure is on account of our share of the expenses in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference.

9. Under Capital receipts, the sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to amount to Rs. 8·25 lakhs against the budgeted figure of Rs. 4 lakhs and the Capital expenditure is expected to stand at Rs. 16·60 lakhs against the original grant of Rs. 27·03 lakhs, the anticipated saving being mainly under Trivandrum Water Supply

Scheme. In the result, the Government balance which stood at Rs. 165·57 lakhs at the beginning of the year is expected to be reduced to Rs. 144·75 lakhs at its close.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1107.

10. I shall now pass on to the Budget Estimates for the next year. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 232·19 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 231·66 lakhs is provided for, thus leaving a small revenue surplus of Rs. ·53 of a lakh. The Capital receipts from the sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to amount to Rs. 4 lakhs and the programme of Capital expenditure is to cost Rs. 18·34 lakhs. There will thus be a net drawing of Rs. 13·81 lakhs from the balance at our credit, on account of the proposed expenditure on Capital Schemes.

REVENUE.

11. The total revenue for the next year is estimated at Rs. 232·19 lakhs as against the current year's estimate of Rs. 250·79 lakhs and the revised estimate of Rs. 233·18 lakhs. The estimated fall in revenue for the next year as compared with the actuals of 1105, the Budget Estimate and the revised estimate of 1106 is Rs. 15·04 lakhs, Rs. 18·60 lakhs and Rs. ·99 of a lakh, respectively. As compared with the revised estimate, the principal items which contribute to the fall are Taxes on Income (1·06), Customs (·82) and Currency and Mint (2·58).

12. *Taxes on Income.*—The revenue from this source is expected to be less than our anticipations this year by Rs. 1·06 lakhs, the estimated fall being mainly under income derived from business, due to the general trade depression as a result of the phenomenal fall in prices.

13. *Customs.*—The favourable conditions of the mud-bank at the Alleppey Port serve to attract trade throughout the year. There was an appreciable increase in the tonnage of the vessels calling at our ports as compared with last year. Though the volume of our export trade has been steadily increasing, it has been urged that our export tariff rates fixed at a time when the price of our raw materials was ruling high in the market, require revision. The present unprecedented fall in prices has indicated the need for a reduction of the tariff values on the more important articles of export. Government have therefore reduced, with effect from 5th Karkatakam 1106, the tariff values, for purposes of levy of export duty, of copra, cocoanuts, coir and cocoanut oil, by 20 per cent, of dry ginger, prawns and turmeric by 33 1/3 per cent, of unscraped ginger by 36 per cent, of cocoanut husk by 50 per cent and of lemon grass oil by 75 per cent. In view of the reduction in the tariff rates of our principal articles of export trade and making due allowances for a normal expansion in the export trade, the Customs revenue for the next year has been estimated at Rs. 34·95 lakhs or Rs. ·82 of a lakh less than our expectations for the current year.

14. *Currency and Mint.*—On account of the low balance of our silver coins in the treasuries, coins for the face value of Rs. 4 lakhs have been minted during the current year. As this stock is considered sufficient for the present, it is not proposed to mint silver coins next year.

15. Slight increases in revenue are expected under the following major heads.

16. *Land Revenue.*—An improvement of a quarter of a lakh is anticipated. The demand under Ayacut revenue under normal conditions is Rs. 37·5 lakhs, but only Rs. 33·80 lakhs is budgeted for the next year.

17. *Excise.*—Excise revenue is expected to be better than the current year's expectations by Rs. 1·10 lakhs of which Rs. ·85 of a lakh is under Tobacco and Rs. ·25 of a lakh under Abkari and Opium. The budgeted revenue under Abkari and Opium is however only Rs. 29¼ lakhs as against the actuals of 1105 amounting to nearly Rs. 40 lakhs.

18. *Forest.*—The estimated revenue for the next year is Rs. 15·46 lakhs or Rs. ·46 of a lakh in excess of the current year's revised estimate. But, it is less than the actual receipts of 1105 by about Rs. 1¼ lakhs.

19. *Police.*—The motor buses are being examined at present by officials of other departments and by non-officials to whom one half of the fees realised in the case of the former and fees up to the maximum limit of the fees realised in the case of the latter, are being paid by charging the same to the head "Refund of Revenue" under Police. As it is proposed to appoint three more Traffic Inspectors in connection with the formation of a separate Traffic Department from the beginning of the next year, the examination of the buses will in future be conducted by the Traffic Inspectors of the Police Department and the entire receipts will be credited to the department. This accounts for an increase of about a quarter of a lakh.

20. *Railways*—The net receipts from the Shencotta-Trivandrum Railway for the year ended March 1931 amounted to Rs. ·27 of a lakh as against a *loss* of Rs. ·11 of a lakh for the previous year. It is observed that the earnings in all the sections of the South Indian Railway are on the decrease, due to reduced movement of grains, paddy, rice, piece-goods, etc. For the next year, a net receipt of only half a lakh is estimated.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

21. For several years past, we were having revenue surpluses and though the surpluses in recent years have been reduced on account of our Capital outlay on productive works, we have no reason to be anxious about our financial position. It has been the aim to maintain a financial equilibrium, but that has not been attained by crippling the growth of important nation-building activities or starving the needs of progressive administration. Nevertheless, we are not free from anxiety as regards our revenue realisations next year on account of the effects of the world-wide economic depression which has already affected our country and our revenues, and with a view, as far as possible to be on the safe side, the budget proposals of the Heads of departments were subjected to a close and thorough scrutiny and only the essential requirements have been provided for. Drastic cuts to the extent of about

Rs. 17 lakhs have been made in the proposals for expenditure received from the various departments, and it has been found possible only just to balance the budget leaving a nominal surplus. The allotment for new and incomplete works under 29 P. W. D. has had to be reduced to the extent of Rs. 8½ lakhs as compared with the budget provision for the current year. The grants for optional items, such as Travelling Allowances and Contingencies have been reduced by about Rs. 8 lakhs. Such of the special items of expenditure as can stand postponement have been held over. Further retrenchment under expenditure will be considered by Government in the course of the next year.

22. As the result of the retrenchment effected, the programme of expenditure chargeable to revenue during the next year is estimated at Rs. 231·66 lakhs This is Rs. 8·99 lakhs. less than the revised estimate for the current year. I shall now proceed to deal with the more important items.

23. *Land Revenue.*—A total reduction of Rs. ·69 of a lakh is made in the gross expenditure of this department. The existing temporary staff in the Survey department for checking the Puduval Sub-division and L. R. M. sketches is proposed to be continued next year, to clear off the arrears of work. Provision has been made for a small staff for a period of six months for the disposal of pending Land acquisition cases in connection with the Chakay-Tampanur Railway Extension and Trivandrum Water Works, to be finally debited to Capital account and for an additional temporary staff for six months for the demarcation and survey of the lands on either side of the Pallivasal—Neriamangalam road. The temporary staff entertained last year for the Survey and demarcation of ryots' roads in the Pattanamtitta taluk is proposed to be disbanded, as the balance of work remaining to be done could be attended to by the normal staff of the Land Revenue Department. The Survey staff engaged in the work of sub-dividing big minor circuit areas available for registry in the Todupuzha, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Pattanamtitta and Kunnattur taluks is also proposed to be discontinued at the close of the current year as there is no keen demand for lands at present. The Special Survey School at Trivandrum and the Survey Schools at Kottayam and Muvattupuzha are proposed to be continued next year.

24. *Excise.*—Provision is made for an additional Excise staff for the Railway Customs House to be opened at Pettah on the Chakai-Tampanur Extension and for the manifest registering station for the Karinkulam Chowkey, besides the continuance of the special staff entertained in connection with the introduction of local option in the Changanachery town and for guarding the Arukutty, Piravom and Alwaye frontiers.

25. *Forest.*—In connection with the scheme for the easy verification and speedy disposal of arrear claims of kudivila on Royal trees felled from private lands provision has been made for the entertainment of an increased staff next year.

26. *Registration.*—The number of documents presented for registration has been on the decline. It was only 3,88,031 in 1105 as against 4,12,537 in 1104. The number has declined still further during 1106. The necessity for the continuance of all the 16 Temporary Sub-Registry Offices does not now exist. During the current year three temporary offices were abolished and it is proposed to abolish six more temporary offices from the commencement of the next year. Provision is included in the Budget for the continuance of the temporary staff of 12 clerks for the twelve over-worked Sub-Registry Offices and for the entertainment of 17 clerks in offices adjacent to those proposed to be abolished, to give relief of work to those offices.

27. *Administration of Justice.*—The allotment for the next year includes provision for the continuance of the Third Bench in the High Court, all the Temporary Second Judges' Courts, Munsiffs' Courts and Sirkar Vakils' Offices throughout the year, as also for the continuance of the office of the Commissioner for Enquiry into Laws' Delays to the end of Tulam 1107. As the Law College is, from the beginning of the current academic year, a full-time institution, the staff has been revised and provision made for the revised staff.

28. *Police.*—At present there is only a special staff of four Traffic Inspectors for the control of all vehicular and motor traffic in the State. As the number of Inspectors is too small for an effective control, it is proposed to appoint three more Traffic Inspectors with a staff of fourteen Head Constables and seven Constables under a separate officer of the rank of a District Superintendent of Police. The Head Constables and Constables will be recruited from the normal staff of the department and with the creation of the new Traffic department, the temporary post of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Police will be abolished. As has already been stated, the half-yearly testing of the motor buses will, in future, devolve on the seven Traffic Inspectors of the department and the additional expenditure involved in the creation of the new appointments will be more than covered up by the fees realised for the testing of the buses which will be credited to the department. Provision is also made for the reorganisation of the Armed Reserve, besides the continuance of the existing temporary staff for the Motor Section in the Head-quarters Office and the District Superintendents' Offices.

29. *Education.*—The allotment for the current year is Rs. 51·61 lakhs. This includes a special provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for payment of arrears of increase of pay as per the revision to Vernacular School teachers and for payment of enhanced grant-in-aid to private Vernacular Schools with retrospective effect from 1st Chingom 1104. If this special provision is excluded, the normal grant for the year would be only Rs. 47·61 lakhs. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 48·30 lakhs is estimated for the next year. The increase is chiefly under English School Education and Miscellaneous. Under the latter, a provision of half a lakh of rupees is included for payment of arrears of grant-in-aid to private schools, as it may not be possible to dispose of all the arrear

bills before the close of the current year. Provision is also made for Zoology (Main) Group for the B. A. Course in the College of Science, opened from the beginning of the current academic year, for the appointment of a separate Demonstrator in Physics and an additional Malayalam Pandit in the College for Women and for an additional Lady Graduate teacher in the High School for Girls. A lump provision of Rs. 23,000 has been made for the appointment of additional teachers in Vernacular Schools for Boys and Girls.

30. *Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The Agricultural School at Koni was opened during the current year. The three existing temporary Agricultural Inspectors are proposed to be continued during 1107 for continuing the propaganda work in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Mavelikara and Tiruvalla. On a representation from the fisher-folk engaged in catching prawns from the back-waters, it is proposed to reduce the license fees on *pachil chungadoms* (chain-driving boats) from Rs. 15 to Rs. 7½ with effect from 1st Chingom 1107.

31. *Medical and Sanitary.*—The grant for the next year is Rs. 11·94 lakhs. Provision is made for granting increased medical facilities by the appointment of a Specialist in ear, nose and throat diseases in the Assistant Surgeon's grade, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Assistant to the X-ray Specialist in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, and two Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one for each of the District Hospitals at Kozhencherry and Mavelikara, besides other medical subordinates for the District Hospital and Victoria Hospital at Quilon and for the Dispensary at Peermade. Provision is also made for the continuance of the temporary staff engaged in leprosy survey work and on plague duty. A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for the acquisition of additional land for the District Hospital, Quilon, and of Rs. 4,000 for furnishing the new ward to be opened in the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum. A Compounders' class has been opened in the General Hospital from Mithunam 1106.

32. The Sanitary budget includes provision for the appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Assistant to the Superintendent, Vaccine Depot, in the place of the existing Sanitary Circle Officer and for a Reserve Vaccinator for the Kuzhithurai Sanitary Circle.

33. The Public Health programme for the next year, forwarded by Dr. Jacocks, Honorary Advisor to Government in Public Health matters is estimated to cost Rs. ·77 of a lakh as against the current year's anticipated expenditure of Rs. ·60 of a lakh.

34. The proposed activities of the Department for the next year are the following —

i. Public Health education and propaganda.
ii. Hook-worm treatment and campaign.
iii. Filarial survey.
iv. Epidemiology.
v. Health Unit.
vi. Medical Entomology.

(i) *Public Health education and propaganda.*—The Health Educational Officer is now engaged in educational propaganda work with the help of the cinema and magic lantern lectures. Appreciable co-operation is also extended by him towards social service organisations in order to awaken popular interest in Public Health. He also contributes articles to newspapers besides publishing and distributing illustrated pamphlets on hook-worm disease. A Public Health Library has also been started under his supervision. This work is to continue next year.

(ii) *Hook-worm treatment and campaign.*—A survey of the hook-worm disease was undertaken from 1105 in order to ascertain the intensity and incidence of the disease in various parts of Travancore. The investigation thus carried on disclosed a very high percentage of infection. A treatment campaign was immediately taken in hand and mass treatment was started from Kumbhom 1106 in Trivandrum and subsequently extended to other taluks. The treatment is now carried on by three parties, each party consisting of an Assistant Surgeon and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. One party will stay for about a month in each taluk where twelve centres are selected for treatment. Till now, treatment has been carried on in ten out of the thirty taluks and about 46,500 persons have been treated. It is proposed to continue the work in 1107.

(iii) *Filarial Survey*—Filariasis has become established in certain parts of Travancore including Trivandrum. Investigation into the incidence of the disease was commenced in the Trivandrum Town in Mithunam 1105 and is being continued. The investigations conducted in 19 out of the 24 wards in the Town have shown that eleven per cent. of the persons examined so far, proved positive for micro-filaria. It is proposed to complete the survey of the town during 1107.

(iv) *Epidemiology.*—The control of preventible diseases such as malaria, yaws, leprosy, filariasis, etc., as well as the control of epidemics when they arise and their prevention when imminent, lie within the scope of this work. The work has now been started in the Vilavankod taluk in a limited way. A staff of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and six Sanitary Assistants has been appointed under the Epidemiologist and the staff is proposed to be continued next year.

(v) *Health Unit.*—The work of this branch is first to survey the area selected for Health Unit purposes in order to determine the health problems, to carry on extensive educational propaganda work, establish maternity and child-welfare clinics, take charge of epidemics such as plague, cholera, enteric fever, etc., and prevent them, if possible. Organised campaign against malaria, hookworm, filariasis, yaws and leprosy will be undertaken by the health unit party within the area of their jurisdiction. Sanitation is to be generally established throughout the area and every public health need of the area is to be attended to by the party. The first health unit with the aims stated above, has been started in three pakuthies of the Neyyattinkara taluk from 1st Edavom

last and a staff of one Medical Officer of Health, one Assistant Surgeon, three Sanitary Inspectors and three Midwives has been appointed for the purpose. It is proposed to extend the work of the Health Unit to three more pakuthies of the Neyyattinkara taluk and an additional staff of three Sanitary Inspectors and three Midwives is proposed to be employed for the purpose from Kumbhom 1107. It is also proposed to strengthen the Health Unit staff by the addition of two Public Health Nurses. Two Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons have accordingly been deputed to Ceylon to be trained as Health Visitors who, on return, will be absorbed in the personnel of the Health Unit.

(vi) *Medical Entomology.*—The main function of this branch is to determine the role played by the various species of mosquitoes in the propagation of malaria and filariasis. The Entomologist will identify, classify and describe the species common to Travancore and enumerate the habits of both larvae and adult mosquitoes. In order to carry on the work, Government have secured on loan, for a period of one year, the services of Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar who is now employed in the Bengal Malaria Research and Hygiene Laboratory, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. The Officer is expected to join duty in October next.

35. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure by the P. W. D. chargeable to revenue, including establishment charges, tools and plant and the working expenses deducted from Productive Irrigation receipts during the last five years is as below :—

Year.	*Rupees in lakhs.*
1101	30·00
1102	28·96
1103	36·42
1104	41·40
1105	42·27

The budgeted expenditure for the current year is Rs. 41·75 lakhs against which the actual expenditure is expected to stand at Rs. 37·75 lakhs. Notwithstanding the heavy fall in the budgeted revenue from that of the current year which amounts to Rs. 18·60 lakhs, an allotment of Rs. 32·50 lakhs has been provided for P. W. D. expenditure next year, besides special provision for Capital works amounting to Rs. 18·34 lakhs. Full details of the proposed expenditure on works in progress and on new works are, as usual, given in Appendix B to the Budget Estimates. The schedule of works in progress includes a provision of Rs. ·40 of a lakh for the construction of a bridge at Thottapalli on the completion of which a through road communication from one end of Travancore to the other will be available. The provision for new works includes Rs. ·40 of a lakh for special repairs and improvements to the Pier at Alleppey and Rs. ·15 of a lakh for the investigation of a drainage scheme for the Trivandrum Town. The current year's grant for Protective Irrigation is Rs. 2 lakhs and the same amount is provided for the next year.

36. *Army.*—The expenditure under this head is estimated at Rs. 7·75 lakhs as against the revised estimate of Rs. 6·45 lakhs for the current year. The excess is due to increased grant for Army works.

37. *Village Panchayats.*—As an experimental measure, it is proposed to organise in 1107 two Panchayats in each of the Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and the Dewan Peishkars have been asked to choose suitable centres. Under Section 44 (3) of the Village Panchayat Regulation, Government have to contribute an amount not less than three-fourths of the budgeted expenditure of each Panchayat for the first five years. A lump provision of Rs. 6,000 has accordingly been made under 38, Miscellaneous.

38. *Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.*—Travancore shares with the rest of the world the effect of the present economic depression and Government have appointed a Committee consisting of official and non-official members to investigate and report upon the extent and causes of the situation so far as it affects our State and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee began its work towards the close of Edvavom last. The report of the Committee is awaited.

39. *Analysis of the reduction in expenditure.*—The allotment for the next year under expenditure charged to revenue is Rs. 231·66 lakhs, the corresponding provision for the current year being Rs. 248·77 lakhs. A reduction of Rs. 17·11 lakhs under expenditure has been effected as shown below:—

		Rupees in lakhs.
Salaries and Establishment	...	·19
Travelling Allowances	...	·52
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	...	4·04
Other contingencies such as Forest Conservancy and Works, Discount on sale of stamps etc.	...	3·50
Works by P. W. and Maramath departments	...	8·86
Total	..	17·11

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

40. *Railways. Quilon-Trivandrum line.*—A provision of Rs. ·55 of a lakh is made for capital works on the line, as detailed in Appendix G of the Budget.

41. *Chackai-Tampanur Extension.*—The cost of the extension as per the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 19·15 lakhs and the aggregate expenditure to the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 18·79 lakhs. Owing to the changes in design of the Central Station building, provision of additional staff quarters in the Central Station yard, provision of new permanent way materials for a portion of the railway line instead of utilising the old materials from the pier-siding as originally proposed and increased outlay on land, an excess of more than Rs. 4¼ lakhs over the original estimate is anticipated by the Railway Engineer, of which nearly two lakhs is under Land Compensation charges. An

allotment of Rs. 3·74 lakhs has been made for the Extension for the next year provisionally, pending receipt of the detailed revised estimates from the Railway Engineer. All the items of work are in good progress and provision has been made for Salary and Establishment charges up to the end of Kanni 1107.

42. *Trivandrum Water Supply Works.*—Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 46·22 lakhs for the works to be immediately taken up, the aggregate expenditure to the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 25·81 lakhs. The construction of the Aruvikara Dam Masonry was started in Makaram last and the foundations have been completed for the left two-thirds of the Dam and the superstructure is now in progress. The construction of the Settling Tank at Aruvikara has also been taken up and is making good progress. It is expected that these two items of work will be completed in the course of the next year.

The transport of pipes, specials, etc., for the main supply line has been completed and two miles of pipe line have already been laid. The works on the Paterson Filter Structural Works are in good progress as also the erection of the mechanical equipment therein. Foundations are being laid for the Low Level Service Reservoir at Vellayambalam. The pipes and the fittings for the Town distribution system are being received and the works in trenching and laying will be started soon. The works on the Observatory Hill are progressing, so that a start could be made next year for the construction of the High Level Service Reservoir. An allotment of Rs. 11·84 lakhs is provided for construction works next year as detailed below:—

			Rupees in lakhs.
1.	Land	...	·10
2.	Head works at Aruvikara Dam and Settling Tank	...	1·54
3.	Main Supply Line from Aruvikara to Trivandrum	..	1·01
4.	Purification of Water	...	1·00
5.	Service Reservoirs and Pumping Plant	...	2·00
6.	Town Distribution System	...	6·00
7.	Tools and Plant for construction and general works charged to the Project etc.	...	·19
	Total	...	11·84

43. *The Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone Schemes.—Electric Supply.*—The aggregate of the estimates for this Capital work to the end of the current year is Rs. 6·46 lakhs and the total expenditure is expected to stand at Rs. 6·41 lakhs. There are at present 4 generating sets, 38 miles of overhead lines, 9½ miles of under-ground cables and 5 Sub-stations. The Service connections completed so far, supply energy to 675 private consumers, 126 Government buildings, 14 Palace buildings, 1233 street lights and 4 traffic control lights.

The demand for electrical energy is steadily increasing and with a view to meet the same and for completing the works already sanctioned, an allotment of Rs. ·43 of a lakh has been provided for the next year as detailed in Appendix I. It may be mentioned that the working of the Scheme during 1107 is expected to yield a return of Rs. ·31 of a lakh on a capital outlay of Rs. 6·84 lakhs after setting apart Rs. ·35 of a lakh for depreciation. This works up to 4·5 per cent. on the outlay. The depreciation fund is expected to stand at Rs. ·95 of a lakh at the end of 1107.

44. *Telephone.*—This work has made considerable progress during the year. The inter-connection in the Huzur Exchange has been completed and 60 subscribers were connected to the Central Exchange. The remaining portion of the work, as per the estimates sanctioned by Government, is in progress and is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1107. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the work next year.

45. *Bridge across the Neendakara Par.*—The work was completed and the bridge formally opened for traffic on 32nd Edavam 1105. But final payment to Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., who constructed the bridge was not made in that year. It is proposed to pay off a portion of the liability this year. A sum of Rs. ·33 of a lakh is estimated for the current year for this purpose as also for payment of arrears of establishment and other charges.

46. *Construction of a bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar River.*—It is proposed to construct a bridge at Neriamangalam on the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road at an approximate cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and to treat it as a capital work not charged to revenue. With a view to secure a return on the capital investment, it is proposed to levy a toll on the bridge when it is opened for traffic.

47. *Sinking Funds.*—The capital expenditure met by the Secretary of State on account of the Shencotta-Quilon Railway amounts to Bh. Rs. 138·78 lakhs and the Capital expenditure incurred by the State for the Quilon-Trivandrum line amounts to Bh. Rs. 53·64 lakhs. The Sinking Funds created in connection with the Railway and the Debenture loan of 1091 now stand at Rs. 71·77 lakhs. The whole amount remains invested in gilt-edged securities.

48. *Loans—Agricultural Loans.*—An allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided in the current year's Budget Estimate for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation. On account of the economic depression, there was a large number of applications for loans during the year. An additional allotment of Rs. 1½ lakhs had therefore to be sanctioned during the year, of which rupees one lakh was ear-marked for the purpose of granting small loans, the maximum limit of which was fixed at Rs. 200.

For the ensuing year, Rs. 4·5 lakhs is provided, Rs. 3·5 lakhs for the grant of ordinary Agricultural loans and Rs. 1 lakh for the grant

of special loans to the Punja cultivators in Kuttanad. Out of the allotment of Rs. 3·5 lakhs provided for the grant of ordinary Agricultural loans, Rs. 2 lakhs will be earmarked for the purpose of granting small loans during 1107, on account of the economic depression prevailing in the country, as was done in the case of the additional grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs sanctioned for the grant of such loans during the current year. But it is proposed to raise the maximum limit to Rs. 500 as the limit of Rs. 200 now fixed appears to be too low. The grant of Re. 1 lakh under special loans provided for the next year is intended to help the Punja cultivators in Kuttanad, especially the cultivators of lands reclaimed from the Vembanad Lake, in pumping out water.

49. *Other Loans.*—A provision of Rs. half a lakh for Industrial Loans and of another half a lakh for Miscellaneous loans and advances bearing interest, is also made for the next year.

50. *Land Mortgage Bank.*—The Banking Enquiry Committee have in their report urged the necessity of organising a Land Mortgage Bank in Travancore and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been asked to frame and submit to Government definite proposals in that behalf.

GENERAL POSITION.

51. Government balance at the end of the year 1099 stood at Rs. 74·75 lakhs. The revenue in 1100 was Rs. 206·4 lakhs; it rose up to Rs. 251·16 lakhs in 1104 and came down to Rs. 247·23 lakhs in 1105. The revenue surplus from 1100 to the end of 1105 amounted to Rs. 105·79 lakhs. The capital receipts during the period amount to Rs. 31·32 lakhs and the capital expenditure for reproductive works amounts to Rs. 46·29 lakhs. The net surplus during the period from 1100 to 1105 for which period alone final figures are available at present, amounts to Rs. 90·82 lakhs. Government balance at the end of 1105, therefore, stood at Rs. 165·57 lakhs. The year 1106 is expected to end in a revenue deficit of Rs. 7·47 lakhs and including the Capital Expenditure, the net deficit at the end of the year is estimated at Rs. 20·82 lakhs with the result that Government balance is expected to close with Rs. 144·75 lakhs. The estimated revenue for the year 1107 is Rs. 232·19 lakhs and the expenditure is expected to stand at Rs. 231·66 lakhs. After making due provision for the expenditure under Capital Works from the surplus of previous years, Government balance at the end of 1107 is expected to stand at Rs. 130·94 lakhs.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

52. A statement of our assets and liabilities, as at the close of 1106 and 1107, is given on page 7 of the Budget Estimates. According to the final accounts of 1105, our booked assets stood at Rs. 366·88 and the liabilities at Rs. 201·31 lakhs. At the close of 1106 the assets are expected to stand at Rs. 354·04 and the liabilities at Rs. 209·29 lakhs.

Our surplus investments at the end of 1105 stood at Rs. 219'25 lakhs. No addition was made to this during the current year, but on the other hand, a sum of Rs. 23'04 lakhs had to be drawn out of the previous years' surplus to finance the capital undertakings of Government. Next year also, it is expected that we shall have to draw about Rs. 6'86 lakhs from our surplus investments to meet the expenditure on Capital works. The surplus investments are therefore expected to stand at Rs. 189'35 lakhs at the close of 1107. Our assets and liabilities at the end of the next year are expected to be Rs. 351'92 and Rs. 220'98 lakhs respectively. The Government Account balance which stood at Rs. 165'57 lakhs at the close of 1105 is expected to be reduced to Rs. 144'75 lakhs at the close of the current year and to Rs. 130'94 lakhs at the end of the next year. The cash balance of the State at the beginning of the current year was Rs. 18'36 lakhs. It is expected to stand at Rs. 50'02 lakhs at the close of this year and at Rs. 44'71 lakhs at the end of the next year.

PRESIDENT: The Budget for 1107 has now been placed before the House and the following will be procedure in the discussion of the Budget. The debate will begin with a general discussion and be followed by voting of Demands for Grants. Wednesday, the 29th and Thursday, the 30th July, will be devoted to the General discussion. The discussion on the demands and voting on them, will take place on Friday the 31st July and be continued to the 7th August, the maximum period allowed therefor being seven days. The demands will be discussed in the order in which they have been printed in the statement, copies of which have been already furnished to you. At the request of some of the non-official members of the Finance Committee a slight alteration has been made this year in the order of the Demands. The Demands for the P. W., Education and Police Departments have been placed first. Out of the seven days, one day each will be devoted to P. W., Education and Land Revenue Departments. The remaining Demands will have to be dealt with before the close of the seventh day and not more than half a day will be allotted to any one of them. At the end of the time allotted for the discussion of each Demand, all pending motions in respect of it will automatically lapse and at 5 o'clock on the evening of the seventh day every question in connection with the disposal of all outstanding matters in connection with Demands for grants will be put to the House under Rule 49 (8). When voting on demands for grants, the mover and the official member who has the right of reply will be allowed ten minutes each, the other members being given five minutes each. Motions for reduction need not be seconded. At the general discussion of the Budget, in order to afford opportunity to the official members to reply, I would request that the non-official members will kindly finish their remarks by 2 P. M. on the 30th July.

The House will now proceed to the next item of the work.

LEGISLATION.

THE REVENUE RECOVERY REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, before we pass on to the next item of business, I wish to make a request to the President. Many of us are quite new to this highly controversial piece of Legislation. We were not supplied with the copies of the proceedings of discussions that had taken place in the House previous to this. We had not the benefit of having followed the discussion either. It would be very difficult for us to follow the discussion intelligently and to make any suggestion that may be required in regard to this important piece of Legislative work. Moreover, we feel a hesitation in undertaking this work when we ask Government to stop all these Revenue Recovery Procedure, with regard to officers who have already got that power. So that, as it stands at present, we start with a prejudice to invest power on officers who have not got this power. So, I request you, Sir, to give us some time.

There is no urgency, so far as we can see, for this Legislation, because, even officers who have these powers are being asked to suspend taking ,action, and Government are very kindly accepting our suggestions. So, I request you, Sir, to adjourn this to another Session of the Council.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The measure is a very small one and has been before the House in two Sessions and already, the matter has been pending for a very long time. It is the desire of the Government that it should be taken in this Session itself, if possible.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*); The proceedings of the last meeting were not supplied to us, the new members.

PRESIDENT: The measure itself, as you could see from the papers put into your hands, consists of one clause of three lines. The discussion at the last Session of the Council was with regard to a few amendments, of which, I believe, three were taken up and discussed. A few amendments have been tabled for to-day which will be the only matter for consideration in connection with this Bill at this meeting of the Council. I shall ask the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil to make a statement about the few amendments that were taken up at the last Session and the result of the discussion on them and after that I believe, there would be very little difficulty in proceeding with the work to-day.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai, will you please tell us what were the points that were discussed the other day?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The programme for the day fixing that this Bill shall be taken up for consideration was

received by us this morning at about eleven o'clock. It is a legislative enactment and I suppose you will agree with us in thinking that some thought has to be bestowed on the matter. We were under the impression that we had nearly fifteen days within which we could think over the matter, study the previous history of the Bill and then state whatever we had to say. We came here yesterday and this morning at 11 o' clock we are called upon to discuss amendments and then, also to discuss the general principles contained in the other Bills. My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai requested that this business be adjourned to some other Session. Even if that is not granted, I suppose, we might be permitted to discuss the Bill on some other day in this Session itself but not to-day. Probably we may be able to learn something from the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil's statement, but that will not be all. We may be able to listen to what he says, but not to think and discuss the matter. For that, I suppose, we should be given some little time. Without prejudice to the work in the Council, I hope that could be done. The non-official members will be only thankful to the Government if that concession is allowed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): The Additional Head Sirkar Vakil has replied that it is a very small piece of legislation. But it will be seen from the proceedings of the previous Sessions that the discussion runs over one hundred and fifty pages. In spite of the smallness of this piece of legislation I submit that it contains principles that ought to be considered rather very minutely and so even if the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil is going to give us a summary of what took place, certainly, I do not think he can do it usefully. Therefore, my submission is that this matter may be adjourned to some other day.

PRESIDENT: What do you say, Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai about the complaint of short notice?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It was included in the provisional list and that was sent to the members on the 9th July. The member was saying that he found it in the agenda only to-day.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That does not mean that it should be taken up on the first day.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The second reading of the Bills is taken up first as usual before the Bills for introduction are taken up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether, it is usual to have any business after the Financial Secretary's speech ordinarily?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*); Yes, we have had it before.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): You might have had. But is it usual; that is the point.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Only once, and that was at the first Session of the first Council.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : The programme might have been placed sufficiently early at that time. Now the matter is different. The present piece of legislation is a very important business. If it were some other thing we would not have requested the President for adjourning the business. We should not be taken by surprise. Hence we want time.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) ; Sir, I would suggest that this Bill be taken up on the last day of the Session. In view of the complaint that proceedings of the earlier Session had not been circulated to the new members, I think their objection has got some meaning behind it. It is true that they would not be able to follow intelligently the discussion or avoid repeating arguments advanced on prior occasions. So this might be taken up on the last official day and copies of the proceedings relating to the Bill also may be supplied to them.

PRESIDENT : Have you got any other official day Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Yes, one more official day.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : The penultimate day of this Session.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Saturday, the 8th August.

PRESIDENT ; Have you got copies of the proceedings of the last Session?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Secretary to Government*) : Excepting the last day, the other days' proceedings have been printed and published.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : It has not been furnished to us, the new members, nor is it available anywhere, so far as I could see.

PRESIDENT : As there seems to be a desire on the part of many of the new non-official members here to have this business adjourned, the further consideration of this Bill will be taken up on Saturdy the 8th August 1931. In the meantime, copies of the proceedings of the last Session relating to this Bill, will be placed in the hands of all members.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : There is another Bill for second reading, namely, the Travancore State-Aid to Industries Bill. There are no amendments to it. As such it is only a formal matter and I think I may move it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Thinking that there would be no business after the Financial Statement we have not even looked into it. Moreover it is not usual to have any business after the speech of the Financial Secretary during the Budget Session.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir—

PRESIDENT : Let one member finish his speech before another stands up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Under the circumstances, further business has to be adjourned.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know whether the whole Legislative business is to stand over or only one Bill ?

PRESIDENT : What I said before refers only to the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill. Regarding the other Bill the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil said that there are no amendments. If you have any objection to that being considered now, that also will be adjourned. Do you say, Mr. Thanu Pillai, that the other Bill also must be adjourned ? Is that your point? Absolutely no amendments have been proposed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : It is not customary to have any Legislative business at all on the day on which the Budget is presented.

PRESIDENT : That does not seem to be correct. Are you putting it only on that ground ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Not on that ground. That is a ground which induces me to say that the members did not expect all this business to come up to-day.

PRESIDENT : That is why I said if it is the desire of the members to have the discussion of the other Bill also adjourned, I have no objection to that being done. But if you merely put it on that custom I must say I cannot allow that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I do not say that. We did not expect that legislative business will come up to-day.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If it is the desire of the House to send up amendments I have no objection to the business being adjourned. But as a matter of fact no amendments have come.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it not likely that new members also would like to send up amendments ? So far as I am concerned, I was a member of the last Council and I have not sent up any amendments, but that does not mean that new members also will have no amendments. I think it is better that the Legislative business is adjourned to the other official day.

PRESIDENT : May I take it that it is the desire of the members to adjourn the Legislative business ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Unless the President allows we cannot bring in amendments.

PRESIDENT : We shall have to see what the legal effect of the adjournment is.

The House will rise now to meet again on Wednesday next at 11-30 A. M.

The Council adjourned at 12-50 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Wednesday, the 13th Karkatakam 1106/29th July 1931.

The Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven-thirty of the Clock the Deputy President presiding.

All the members except Mr. S. Krishna Pillai were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Pumping machines.

9. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): (1) Are the Government aware that, some years back, almost all the pumping machines were worked with firewood ?

(2) Will they be pleased to state why these steam engines were replaced by motor engines ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) ; (1) Yes.

(2) (*a*) Oil engines are cheaper and smaller than steam engines for the same power.

(*b*) The cost of fuel, taking into account the quantity consumed, is less.

(*c*) Oil is more easily procurable, transported and stored than firewood.

Opening of a District Hospital at Kottarakara.

10. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) ; Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the necessity for a District Hospital at Kottarakara has been brought to their notice ; and

(*b*) if so, the nature of the action taken therefor ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to convert the present dispensary at Kottarakara into a hospital at present as there are two well-equipped hospitals at Quilon. The Administrative Board, Medical Services, reports that there is sufficient accommodation for emergent cases in the present dispensary building.

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MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): In regard to the answer to part (*b*) of the question, am I to understand that the Government do not consider it necessary to have a hospital at Kottarakara because there is sufficient accommodation in the Hospitals at Quilon?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, also because there is sufficient accommodation in the dispensary at Kottarakara.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): When the member says that there is sufficient accommodation in the Hospitals at Quilon, does he mean the buildings [recently constructed and] attached to the District Hospital, Quilon?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I am only saying that there are two well-equipped hospitals at Quilon. That is all.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): May I know from the member whether the new buildings have been thrown open to patients?

MR. P. N KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It will be thrown open.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I would like to know when the buildings will be thrown open to patients?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): We are making arrangements for the purpose. I cannot definitely say when the buildings will be thrown open.

Teaching of Arabic and Koran in schools.

11. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): (1) Are the Government aware:

(*a*) that the teaching of Arabic and Koran has been introduced in schools after a special investigation made by them;

(*b*) that there is a strong complaint among the Muslims that the Education Department does not at all pay enough attention in the matter of Arabic instruction; and

(*c*) that teaching of Koran is only a part of Arabic instruction?

(2) Will they be pleased to state:

(*a*) the time fixed for the teaching of Koran in Elementary Schools; and

(*b*) whether the teaching of Koran is conducted out of school hours in some schools?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) Yes.

(2) (*a*) There are two kinds of teachers for the teaching of Koran in Primary Schools *viz.*, (1) full time Arabic Munshies in certain schools and (2) part time Koran teachers in certain other schools; the time fixed for the former is between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and that for the latter between 9 and 10 in the morning and 4 and 5 in the evening.

(*b*) Yes.

Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

12. **MR. O. M. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have called for an "interim" report from the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee;

(*b*) whether any instructions have been issued to the Committee to speed up the publication of the report in view of the urgency of the problem; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): With regard to the answer to part (*b*) of the question, will the member be pleased to say whether the instructions referred to were oral or written?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They were written instructions.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): When were they issued?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The instructions were conveyed by the G. O. appointing the Committee.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the approximate date on which these instructions were issued?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They were issued along with the G. O. and the committee was asked not to exceed the time allowed.

Interim Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

13. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has submitted any interim proposals for their immediate consideration; and

(*b*) if so, what those proposals are and what action the Government have taken on them?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Committee's proposal and the Government Order thereon are contained in G. O. R. O. C. No. 2764/31/Rev., dated the 14th July 1931, copy* of which is laid on the table.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether Government have also received other proposals from the Committee?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not follow you Mr. Thanu Pillai. The main question relates to the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. What is it that you want to know now?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My question is whether the Committee has submitted an interim report?

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* *Vide* Appendix.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That has been answered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I also wish to know whether that is the only proposal that the Government have received from the Committee?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Lately the Committee has forwarded a number of resolutions and the President says that the report of the Committee will be based on these resolutions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether any action has been taken on those resolutions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No action has been taken. It is under consideration pending receipt of the final report of the Committee.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know on what information the statement is made in the G. O. that "the Pattadars generally are well able even at the reduced prices of agricultural products to meet this first charge," *viz.*, to pay land tax?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is based upon the report of the Land Revenue Commissioner.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Am I to understand from this statement that the economic depression has not affected the Pattadars?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It has affected them, but not to such an extent as to make them unable to pay tax. That is all what is meant.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it meant that the Pattadars do not find any difficulty in paying the tax?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They do find it difficult sometimes and we are granting concessions as far as possible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know what is the basis of the statement that the Pattadars are generally well able to pay the tax?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They are able to pay the tax provided a little time is allowed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Do they not stand in need of help?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They do stand in need of help and we are helping them as far as possible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Why should Government help them if they are well able to pay the tax?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Generally they are able to pay the tax. That is all. Not in all cases. That also the member will find from the appendix.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the view of the Government that the Pattadars generally do not stand in need of help. I wish to have that point made clear because it would appear from the statement that they do not stand in need of any help at all?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is what the Land Revenue Commissioner says.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am not concerned with the Land Revenue Commissioner. I wish to know whether it is the view of the Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government more or less accept the opinion of the land Revenue Commissioner.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I take it that the Government are of the opinion that the Pattadars do not stand in need of any help?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The Pattadars generally do not stand in need of help as I said before; and as will be seen from the appendix, Government have issued instructions to the Land Revenue Commissioner to grant all possible concessions in suitable cases.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): As for that I am not able to see what concessions have been granted.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The member will see from the appendix that Government are alive to the fact that there may be cases in which not unwillingness but sheer inability to pay may be the cause of default and that such persons may pay up if given time to find the money. Hence with a view to avoid undue hardships to the ryots Government have decided to grant certain concessions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know who is to ascertain the inability or the unwillingness of the agriculturists to pay tax?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*); The officers of the Revenue Department who have directly to deal with the agriculturists.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the local Proverthikar?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The Proverthikar and the Tahsildar, under the orders of the Dewan Peishkar.

Census Commissioner and his establishment.

14. **MR. O. M. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the office and establishment of the Census Commissioner have ceased to exist;

(*b*) if so, from what date; and

(*c*) if not, the probable date on which these will cease?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this question does not arise.

(*c*) At the Census of 1921, the office of the Census Commissioner which was formed at the beginning of the Malabar year 1096 ceased to exist in Tulam 1098. Several special enquiries, such as the economic census, survey of disappearing industries, etc., which were not conducted at the last Census, are being conducted now and hence, the tabulation of the results of these enquiries and the preparation of reports thereon may necessitate the continuance of the office and establishment of the Census Commissioner even longer than on the last occasion.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*); Is the Census Commissioner also the Chairman of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Now during the time that he is the Chairman of the Committee is any arrangement made for the discharge of his duties as Census Commissioner?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I wish to know whether the question arises as a supplementary question?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does he hold these offices at one and the same time?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*). Has that fact delayed the preparation of the report of the Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The time for the preparation of the report is not yet.

Grant for the conduct of the Co-operative Journal.

15. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of publications issued by the Co-operative Department for propaganda work in connection with the co-operative movement;

(*b*) the publications issued by non-official agency;

(*c*) whether they give any grant for the publication of the *Travancore Co-operative Journal*;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the amount of such grant; and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 18 leaflets.

(*b*) *The Travancore Co-operative Monthly* in Malayalam published by the Travancore Co-operative Institute.

(*c*) In 1103, a grant of Rs. 500 was given for the publication; no grant is given now.

(*d*) In view of the answer to part (*c*), this does not arise.

(*e*) The grant was sanctioned for one year so that a start might be made. The *Journal* has a sufficient circulation to maintain itself.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Has the institute applied for a grant?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : They have now applied for a grant. I understand from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that an application was received some four days ago.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know what is the number of subscribers for the Co-operative Journal?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice of that question.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : On what basis then did the Government come to the conclusion that there are enough subscribers so that the journal may be conducted merely from the subscriptions derived?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The amount due as subscriptions for the journal was ascertained by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether Government will be prepared to take up the journal and conduct it from the subscriptions that could be realised?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That is, I think, a new question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Strictly speaking it does arise as a supplementary question. If you are in a position to answer you may do it Mr. Madhavan.

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I am not in a position to answer the question.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether there is any other journal conducted by the Government?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There is no other journal.

Stay of the Director of Public Instruction in the High Ranges during the midsummer vacation, 1106.

16. **Mr. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : Will the Government be pleased to state .

(*a*) whether they permitted the present Director of Public Instruction to camp at Munnar or at any other place in the High Ranges for more than the prescribed number of days during the last (1106) midsummer vacation;

(*b*) the place where the office of the Director of Public Instruction was located during that period ;

(*c*) whether any of his predecessors in office was granted such a concession;

(*d*) if not, the reason for granting such a special concession to the present Director of Public Instruction; and

(*e*) whether they have incurred any additional expenditure on account of this stay of the Director of Public Instruction?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes; at Munnar.

(*b*) The Director's office continued to be in Trivandrum.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) In view of the answer to part (*c*) above, this does not arise.

(*e*) No extra expenditure was incurred by the Government except incidental charges on account of camp establishment consisting of one clerk, one stenographer and one peon.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): പാർട് ഏ, അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അതിനനുവദിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Director of Public Instruction consulted his doctor and he was advised to take two months' leave so that he may spend the time away from this place. The question therefore was either to grant him leave or to allow him to spend the time, the hot weather in the hills.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അദ്ദേഹം മെഡിക്കൽ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററു ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He has reported that Dr. Somervell examined him and that he was advised to spend the hot weather in the hills.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മെഡിക്കൽ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററു ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും എവിടെയെങ്കിലും താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will depend upon circumstances.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഡയറക്ടർക്കു അവധി അനുവദിക്കാതെ മൂന്നാററിൽ താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളാൻ അനുവദിക്കാൻ വല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, first of all there was a meeting of the Legislative Council and then there was the E. S. L. C. Examination coming on. Government thought it would not be advisable to grant him leave at that juncture.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അദ്ദേഹം വെളിയിൽ താമസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഭരണം നടത്താൻ പ്രാപ്തന്മാരായ ആളുകൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വേറെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How does that follow as a supplementary question? A supplementary question must ask for information and it should not be made an occasion for criticising the policy of the Government.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അവധി അനുവദിക്കാമായിരുന്നു; അതു ചെയ്തില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം മൂന്നാററിലും ആഫീസു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്തിരുന്നതുമൂലം ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുമായി ഇടപെടേണ്ട പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ ആർക്കെങ്കിലും കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കാനിടവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഗവൺമെന്റിനറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To some of those who had to interview the Director there was some inconvenience, but to others it was a convenient arrangement because those who are nearer him could run up and see him more easily.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : കുറെ ആളുകൾക്കെങ്കിലും അസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : To some others it was more convenient.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : ഒരാളിന്റെ സുഖസൌകര്യത്തിനായി പൌരന്മാരിൽ അധികംപേരെയും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവിപ്പിക്കുന്ന നയം നല്ലതാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not concede that.

പൌരന്മാരിൽ കുറെ അധികംപേർക്കും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടായി എന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല.

Per capita expenditure on account of co-operative movement.

17. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*) : Will the Government be pleased to give comparative figures regarding the *per capita* expenditure on account of the co-operative movement in—

(i) Travancore;
(ii) Madras;
(iii) the Punjab; and
(iv) Bombay?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) :

Per capita expenditure on account of the co-operative movement.

		Rs.	As.	P.
(i) Travancore	...	0	5	4
(ii) Madras	...	0	14	2
(iii) The Punjab	...	1	11	9
(iv) Bombay	...	1	0	7

Note:—The figures given above are the latest available for the British Indian Provinces as given in the Report of the Committee on co-operation in Madras for 1926-27. The figure for Travancore is also for 1102, the period corresponding to 1926 to 1927.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know what is the latest figure of per capita expenditure on account of co-operation in Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It was 3 annas 7 pies last year, that is 1105.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Arising from the answer given, may I know whether Government feel satisfied with the money they spend on the Co-operative movement?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government feel satisfied.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Then, that is all right!

Orders on the Royal Tree Committee.

18. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : Will the Government be pleased to state what orders they have passed on the report of the Royal Tree Committee?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Orders on the report of the Royal Tree Committee have not been passed. The subject is under correspondence with the Conservator of Forests.

Appendix.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 13.**

Proceedings of the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent of Travancore.

Read :

(1) Letter No. 74/1, dated the 29th May 1931, from the President of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

(2) Letter No. 2764/31/Rev., dated the 9th June 1931, to the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner.

(3) Letter C. No. 1897 of 1931/L. R., dated the 4th July 1931, from the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner.

With his letter read above, the President, Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, has forwarded copy of a resolution passed at the preliminary meeting of the Committee held on the 19th May 1931 recommending to Government that coercive action against non-payment of land tax for the current year be held in abeyance.

This resolution was forwarded to the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner for enquiry and report. His report is contained in his letter dated the 4th July 1931, read above. The Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner has forwarded for the information of Government the observations of the Division Peishkars and the Tahsildars in the State on the subject.

Order thereon R. O. C. No. 2764/31/Revenue,
dated, Trivandrum, 14th July 1931.

Government have carefully perused the reports of the several Land Revenue Officers on the subject of the resolution passed by the Committee. Government fully appreciate the anxiety of the Committee to

relieve the economic distress of the agriculturists consequent on the serious fall in the prices of agricultural commodities in the State. It is however the opinion of the Land Revenue Commissioner himself, as well as of the Dewan Peishkars, the Devicolam Commissioner and a large majority of the Tahsildars that it is not necessary at present absolutely to hold in abeyance coercive steps under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the realisation of land tax from *pattadars* who do not pay them. The Land Revenue Commissioner points out that the prices have not fallen below the prices that obtained in the country at the time of the last Revenue Settlement on the basis of which taxes on land were imposed. The price of paddy has not gone below 3 fanams per para or that of cocoanuts below 10 fanams per hundred. The commutation rate of the Settlement tax on Pandaravagai wet land is only 7¼ Chs. per para of paddy in the Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions and only 8½ Chs. per para in the Trivandrum Division and while the average annual yield from a cocoanut tree may be fixed at forty nuts, the average tax on a cocoanut tree is only two and a half chuckrams. No doubt, owing to the rise in the standard of living and the fact that wages of labour have not fallen proportionately to the fall in prices, the margin of profit in the hands of the people is less than what it used to be. But the land tax is the first charge on lands and the Commissioner points out that the *patt dars* generally are well able even at the reduced prices of agricultural products to meet this first charge. Accordingly, the Land Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the plea that, owing to the fall in prices, the *pattadars* find it impossible to pay these taxes, is rather exaggerated. There are also one or two other aspects which call for consideration in connection with this question. In the first place, if coercive steps to realise the tax from defaulters are held in abeyance, not a single *pattadar* is likely to pay his tax before the end of the year and even those who can well afford to pay will become defaulters. Secondly, postponement of payment of tax will not be an unmixed blessing to the ryots as they will then have to pay two years' tax next year which will entail considerable difficulties even if the economic conditions improve. Taking all the above aspects of the matter into consideration, Government agree with the view of the officers of the Land Revenue Department that there is no need at present to order a complete suspension of all coercive action for the collection of tax. They are, however, alive to the fact that there may be cases in which not unwillingness but sheer inability to pay may be the cause of default and that such persons may pay up if given time to find the money. Hence, with a view to avoid undue hardship to the ryots, Government have decided to grant the following concessions:—

1. In the case of those who pay their dues before the end of the year, demand notice fees will not be recovered.

2. The Dewan Peishkars will be instructed to give extension of time for payment of tax until the end of the year in deserving cases and to resort to coercive measures only after the expiry of the extended period.

The Land Revenue Commissioner will issue the necessary instructions in the matter immediately. It will be seen that Government have by these measures largely carried out the spirit of the resolution of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

By order,
(Sd.) K. GEORGE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

1. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
2. The Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam, and the Commissioner, Devicolam.
3. The President, Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.
4. The Gazette.
5. The Press Room.
6. The Account Officer.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Now we will proceed to the general discussion of the Budget for 1107. Each member is allowed 20 minutes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Sir, one is inclined to thank the Financial Secretary for the lengthy statement he has given us which also though out of place provides useful information on medicine and public health. But the prospect revealed by the statement is very gloomy and, under the circumstances, one is tempted to look back for the causes of this financial crisis which has caused so much gloom. Sir, criticisms offered from time to time by this side of the House actuated by the highest motives of common good and national advancement have been disregarded ; warnings given in friendly and even respectful spirit have been unheeded ; and suggestions calculated to contribute to a better understanding between the people and the Government on matters vitally affecting the finances of the State have been brushed aside. And the Government are functioning as if unmindful of the intensity of the feeling that has permeated even the illiterate masses that above all this Legislative Council is a show, another costly piece of ornamentation on the edifice of administration just as our Departments of Industry and Agriculture. Now the non-official members have been asking the Government to be more careful and economical in dealing with the funds of the State. Specific items of probable expenditure that the Government might be called upon to undertake in the immediate future consistent with the spirit of the times and also the improved outlook of affairs have been brought to their notice and also the minutest details of possible savings have been specifically pointed out. But the abnormal growth of expenditure under establishment, salaries and allowances, the retention, at a heavy cost, of departments condemned by

all right-minded people and above all the lack of a steady and permanent financial policy on the part of the administrators have only tended to strengthen the conviction that the administration of the country is being carried on on lines not conducive to the general welfare of the governed. As I said, things have been growing from bad to worse due to reasons beyond our control, and I believe also beyond the intellectual range of our Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, which one is led to believe has conducted even 'archaeological' investigations this terrible depression has set in. The Financial Secretary trained by an over-sanguine Government to view the future in glorious colours as distinct from the dark present has approached us with a statement which mocks at the very person who is responsible for its production. Sir, this valuable document contains all materials for a romance - expectations unfulfilled, anticipations unrealised, interventions of evil fate; but bright honeymoon days far ahead.

It was in 1097 or 1098 that you yourself sounded a note of caution for the benefit of the Government.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whom the member means by saying 'you'?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) I refer to the President of the day. He was the Deputy President then. You observed, Sir, "as regards the revenues under Excise, Stamps, Registration and Land Revenue that the limits of taxation have been reached." And any further taxation has to be deprecated. Since then though there was an all-too-temporary rise in Excise and a similar rise also in the non-recurring item of expenditure under Land Revenue namely the sale of Government lands, the decrease from year to year has been both steady and systematic for the last ten years. Since those observations were made by you, one might in vain look up the Administration Reports and also the Financial Secretary's statements from time to time for any intelligent, honest or earnest attempt made by the Government for the betterment of the finances of this State. I believe that the terrible poverty into which we are sunk to-day is not as much due to world-wide conditions as to the lack of statesmanship on the part of the administrators who are responsible for the Government of this country.

I shall illustrate what I said from a consideration of the speech of the Financial Secretary himself. We see that the year 1106 would have closed with a deficit of 17·59 lakhs of rupees had it not been for the relentless cut of 4 lakhs in the Public Works Department and also for the postponement for the second or third time the payment of arrears of pay due to the poor Vernacular School teachers. The Financial Secretary would have us believe that the revenues anticipated for the next year will only be 99,000 rupees minus the revenues already realised during the year. But it should be noted that that statement is wrong.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Where do you get that 99,000 rupees from?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I quote from the speech of the Financial Secretary. When it was said

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

that the difference between the revised estimate for 1106 and the estimated revenue for 1107 is ·99 lakh of rupees, the Account Officer failed to take into consideration the tax on Kandukrishi lands which fell due in the year 1105 but which was collected only this year. As for the forecast for 1107, I will be able to prove easily that the standards assumed by the Financial Secretary for the various items of revenue are a bit fallacious; nobody would take him seriously when he says that he expects to realise Rs. 4 lakhs under sale of Government lands, for he himself has said in many places of his speech that the present crisis is likely to continue. And I have known instances of registered puduval lands being offered at present for 10 or 15 rupees per acre. As conditions now obtain there is no near prospect of realising four lakhs of rupees by sale of Government lands.

The abnormal *low rates* on which markets are being auctioned, the fall in the price of foodstuffs and cocoanuts, the decrease of the yield of Kuthagapattom lands all these must considerably bring down the land revenue next year.

There would be a greater fall in income tax than that anticipated by the Financial Secretary due to the very same reasons. Due to the lower rates of tariff and also to the disappearance of the buying capacity of the world we are going to get a heavy fall in customs also. The continuing dullness of timber markets as also the scarcity of timber in Travancore Forests is sure to bring down the forest revenue to a larger measure than that anticipated by the Financial Secretary. As for the Traffic Department, I may assure the House we are not going to get anything substantial out of it, for the pecuniary ruin of those who are already in the enterprise are sufficiently terrible to repel fresh adventurers in the field. About railways, the less said the better. But still the Financial Secretary hopes to get something out of that also. The excise revenue is bound to go down at a more rapid pace this year due to reasons mentioned by the Financial Secretary himself.

I think, Sir, I have exhausted all the items of revenue relied on by the Financial Secretary for purposes of his Budget for the next year and my calculation is—and here I think I can even claim greater precision than the Financial Secretary—that we should consider ourselves fortunate if we would be able to realise at the end of 1107 Rs. 219·69 lakhs.

Coming now to the expenditure side of the Budget, the expenditure estimated for the year 1107 is Rs. 231·66 lakhs. That means a deficit of about Rs. 12 lakhs towards the close of 1107. Thanks to the activities of the Government in the years 1105, 1106 and 1107, the Government account balance which stood at 117·13 lakhs towards the close of 1104 would come down by 40 lakhs.

Now, it would not be out of place for me to suggest some possible economies that might be effected in the administrative machinery without in any way imparing the tone or the character of the administration. I am afraid my suggestions might be considered to be too drastic. But in the interests of the solvency of the State I am going to conquer

my own personal feelings and call a spade a spade. There are some limbs of administration which must be amputated and others on which a careful operation may not be out of place. The two departments that I propose to abolish are the departments of Agriculture and Industries. I do not mean any disparagement to the worthy and amiable officers who perhaps for no fault of theirs are placed at the head of those two departments and who incur the odium of inefficiency and who earn their bread with far too little sweat on their brows. I speak of them in this order because of the chronological order in which those departments came into existence and I do not mean to imply that one is more useful than the other. When I suggest the abolition of these two departments I am aware of the argument of seed-bull propaganda work or of the industrial survey that might be brought forward against me from the Government benches. But I would ask every member of this House, I would include even the Directors, I would ask them to lay their hands on their breasts and say consistently with the solemn oath taken before they took their seats in this House whether the expenditure lavished on these two departments is justified. I would still be confronted with the stock argument that these are not commercial concerns and as such ought not to be viewed from the point of view of a Director of Joint Stock Companies. Who can be optimistic in the circumstances when as in the case of the Department of Industries there are six officers on Rs. 400 and above as against only 5 officers in the Land Revenue Department which is the premier department in the State and another set of 18 officers on Rs. 100 and above. Two-thirds of the allotment of this Department is consumed by the pay of the officials and only one-third is left for the purchase of machinery, tools, books, Anchal charges and everything required.

As regards the Agricultural Department there are 24 officers on Rs. 150 and above as against 20 in the Huzur, 15 in the Excise Department, 8 in the Forest, 4 in the Registration Department and one in the Anchal Department, with a very vide margin of Rs. 22,000 under wages to coolies. I think that the time has come for the Financial Secretary to be persuaded to offer even Satyagraha at the doors of the experts so that they may not be allowed to move out for the purpose of saving the amounts sanctioned under T. A. for them. I have got another suggestion as regards these experts. I think that they may be allowed by the Government to go out and start their own industries and agricultural enterprises with funds lent by the Government on the most extraordinary concessions so that they may not be a source of trouble to us in the near future. (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai : *Hear, hear*). As for the Conservator of Forests I would request the Government to give a definite assurance to him that his pay would not be reduced even if he shows only a lower income in regard to the sale of timber from our forests. We have to reserve these timbers for future occasions when the market conditions will improve. So the Conservator of Forests should not be allowed to convert his official appellation into a misnomer because he is Conservator of Forests and not a destroyer of Forests.

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

Then the rapidity with which personal assistants are allowed to be born in this country defying all theories of contraception and the confused crowd of office managers, head clerks, head accountants, etc., one placed above the other, all in one office or more accurately with equal responsibilities—all these things show how far Government adhere to the principle of economy in financial matters. I am sure, Sir, that even the most ardent advocate of Government would be hard put to it to justify the continued existence of this class of officers known as A. S. P's on Rs. 17,000 and odd per year who serve only to increase the places of worship to which the aggrieved have to go, probably in the true oriental spirit of worship and pilgrimage, and a good number of Assistant Excise Commissioners consuming Rs. 32,000 a year, most of whom having got jurisdiction under them which could be footed out in a day. All these show the line of progressive irresponsibility pursued by Government in matters financial.

Then I would invite the attention of the House to a very stunning problem involved in these financial matters. When Indians are appointed to places which were more or less reserved for Europeans, the people in general took it as signifying a welcome departure in the policy of Government. But this hope proved false quite suddenly. We see Europeans more of them coming, on higher pay than formerly, so much so, one could not believe me when I say that we spend about a lakh and fifty thousand on seven European Heads of Departments in the State, with another quarter of a lakh reserved for the Railway Engineer. I should not be taken to go against the accepted policy of civilised Governments, when I say, that the number of officers in the Education Department on Rs. 100 and above might be attempted to be brought down from its present strength of 526 which probably is far in excess of all the officers of similar grades in all the branches of administration put together.

Sir, I am done. I have only to add a word or two regarding a matter which I consider to be very important. The Commerce is probably the most important factor in building the future of a nation and the time is come when the Government have to come out of their shell, deviate from the beaten track, look far beyond and take a wider outlook of affairs. Travancore is a country which enjoys export trade to the value of eleven and a half crores per year. But the producers and the exporters here do not get the benefit of this, on account of the fact that they are ignorant of the movements of prices in foreign markets and conditions obtaining there.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I want only a minute more to wind up my speech.

The Government of India have, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Legislative Assembly, appointed their own Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg, and in Milan. Coming to Native States, the Native State of Mysore with a less volume of

export trade, has appointed her own Trade Commissioner a couple of years back, and the work he has done for Mysore products is a matter of common knowledge. Here, not only from the non-official point of view, but from the official point of view also, Sir, the Government invest very huge amounts year to year upon medicines, tools, machinery and all that. If we have a man on the spot who would be responsible to the State he would be able to go to different competitive Firms so that he may get these articles at cheaper rates. I am in touch with some of those who have trading business in Alleppey and they say that they have to pay heavy claims on goods exported. So, if we have a man there on the spot who would be able to deal with matters carefully, he will be useful to the State. I do not know how far these problems will be solved and with what mentality these problems will be approached by Government. With these, I resume my seat.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, the honourable member for Kottarakara *cum* Kunnattur, who has just spoken, if I heard him a right, thanked the Finance Member for the statement that he made on Saturday. I shall not do him the injustice of insinuating that he has allowed personal considerations to get the better of his judgment on matters financial. I suppose that it is a convention of this House that those who intervene in the early stages of the general disscussion on the Budget, should begin their observations with a somewhat copious shower of compliments on the honourable Finance Member, especially in those years in which he happens to show a revenue surplus.

My radical, or shall I say my revolutionary instinct, does not quite permit me to do anything of the kind. The late Mr. Gokhale, a very distinguished economist, often used to complain of the jugglery of Finance Members, in the Government of India, the jugglery that used to produce what I may call the mangoe tree-trick of surpluses. Most of us know that surpluses are the result of a vigorous and arbitrary application of the blue pencil. The position of a Finance Member is altogether different from the position of the *pater familias*. The immortal character in Dickens, Micawl a, used to be worried by the prospect of decreased income and increased expenditure. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, who occupies his comfortable seat on the Treasury Bench over there, can well afford to snap his fingers at any financial or economic debacle that stops short of the entire annihilation of civil government. The question of personal liability in the one case, and the absence of personal liability in the other, makes their respective positions so different. The difference is to the advantage of the Finance Member. But I do not say that it is to his credit, for I believe that irresponsibility is as much to be deprecated in the official as in the agitator. The Finance Member promises us a small surplus of Rs. 53,000. I dare say he has not had much difficulty in contriving that gift to his Government. I say, Sir, '*his*' advisedly, for, here in Travancore—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*); Is it the opinion of the member that it is the Government of the Financial Secretary, or it is the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I do not hear the honourable member.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether it is his opinion that this is the Government of the Financial Secretary or that of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am putting all responsibility on the Financial Secretary for his statement. The member should know that I am not writing a treatise on political science. I am only speaking of the Financial Secretary's responsibilities as Finance Member.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Finance Member is not the correct expression. To be more correct, please, address him as Financial Secretary.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Standing Order 57 says "The Financial Member, etc."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Financial Secretary is the proper form.

MR O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I have absolutely no quarrel with the Chair. If there could be a Law Member why not Finance Member also? The Standing Order uses the expression Financial Member. But Finance Member seems to me to be better English. So I used it. I bow to your ruling.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The other is equally objectionable. Financial Secretary is the correct expression.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The Financial Secretary, I dare say, had very little difficulty in contriving this small surplus. As I pointed out before, it is a gift to Government which he serves. In other civilised countries where responsible Government obtains, it is the claim of the tax-payer that is paramount and it is his voice that reigns supreme. But here there is nothing of the kind and it is a peculiar and distressing sign of the times that our Financial Secretary produced a surplus Budget. Now that is with regard to the national budget, with a nominal surplus of Rs. 53,000. Sir, I ask what is the position with regard to our family budget. These simple instruments disclose a terrible and unexampled deficit and by the side of these pathetic documents, this sordid and sinister document with a surplus of Rs. 53,000 stands condemned at the invisible bar of public opinion. The year 1106 is not a year of Grace. It is a year of disgrace and distress. The year 1931 is not of the Lord's. It belongs to the devil and to the officials. I am at a loss to know who has the better claim on it. But there is an old proverb that there is honour even among thieves and I shall leave these people to adjust their competing claims with honour to themselves. Now in the financial year 1107 we have met here to-day to discuss the Budget and we are meeting here in the gloom of a terrible economic depression. Even our Government cannot gainsay that fact. The present economic depression is the most terrible of its kind since the Napoleonic wars. In India this depression beats a similar depression of 1908 and under these circumstances it is that the Finance Member comes to us with a surplus of Rs. 53,000. I cannot within the limited time at my disposal enter into a detailed

criticism of the Budget. I had prayed for and expected a deficit Budget in the peculiar situation in which the country is placed. But as our esteemed Financial Secretary anticipates a modest surplus it is necessary on general grounds to subject the basis on which he conducts his operations to a somewhat independent and searching scrutiny within the restricted scope and time which the rules and the constitution of this House allow me. He who takes a most casual glance at the budgeted figures for the last five years would have very distressing thoughts. Now our ordinary revenue for the last five years stood as follows :—

By the term 'ordinary revenue' I mean all that revenue which is distinct from the capital account receipts and this system of bifurcating the revenue accounts was introduced in 1102 and I have taken 1103 as the starting point. The ordinary revenue then was Rs. 242·29 lakhs, in 1104, 251·16 lakhs;

in 1105, 247·23 lakhs;

in 1106 the revised estimate is 233·18 lakhs; and for the ensuing year 232·19 lakhs.

Now these figures for the last five years including the present Budget year show that our revenue has been subject to very great vicissitudes. It shows sharp rise and sharp fall in turn. As against this we observe that our expenditure has steadily and swiftly been rising in the last five years. Now look at that picture. In 1103, the ordinary expenditure, that is expenditure charged to revenue, stood at Rs. 218·4 lakhs

In 1104 ... 227 lakhs, 9 lakhs more.

In 1105 ... 240 lakhs, 13 lakhs more.

In 1106, the year of depression ... 240·65 lakhs, a trifle over the expenditure in 1105. In 1107, 231·66 lakhs. Now, that betrays a very unpleasant scheme of things in my opinion. Here on the one side, our expenditure steadily and swiftly rises and on the other side, looking at the figures, one notes with dissatisfaction the varied nature of our receipts. Now, if you compare the receipts with the disbursements in particular years, I am sure that an impartial critic would be surprised at the absolutely erratic course of our expenditure. In the quinquinium which is under my special review just now our expenditure stood in 1103 at 218.4 lakhs. That was the lowest figure on record during the last five years. But the highest income in the revenue was recorded in 1104 and the year in which the expenditure stood at the lowest figure the corresponding income was not the lowest. But it was the highest budgeted. In 1105, our expenditure stood at the highest figure and then in 1105 our revenue did not record the highest figure. The highest revenue is recorded in the year 1104 and that is 251·16 lakhs. Now the point that I wish to make from these individual comparisons between revenue and expenditure is that an enhanced expenditure does not necessarily lead to enhanced efficiency. As I have already remarked, our expenditure stood at the lowest figure in these five years, in 1103. But, Sir, who will be prepared to say that the efficiency of our administration

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

also stood at the lowest point in 1103. I venture to say that our administration in 1103 was as efficient as in any other year or, to be more precise both in manner and matter, I would say that our administration in 1103 was as inefficient as in any other year. That theory that the expenditure increases year by year does not establish the case that the efficiency of the administration also proportionately increases. What I contend is, from the study of the figures and from the experience of the past administration, I am at a loss to know whether there is any action and reaction between our revenue and expenditure. In regard to the so-called nation-building departments the amounts expended on them are on a colossal scale—colossal because when we judge of the return it is an absolute waste of money. Sir, then how is it that our expenditure year after year mounts higher and higher. It is a very sorry tale to tell. It rises because of salaries and allowances. It is a very distressing state of affairs.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I think the member forgets that there has been an increase in expenditure on Public Works.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is the member replying to Mr. Thomas?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, being a new member of the House I am at a loss to know whether an exasperating undertone is the peculiar privilege of the official member over there. I did not hear a word of what he said. If the member wants any answer from me I am ready to give him. But he must be audible (*Laughter*).

On a rough calculation, 50% of our entire revenue is expended on salaries and allowances. The other day I read a pointed criticism urged against the Egyptian Government and the criticism was that 43% of the entire revenue was devoted to pay and allowances. Sir, in Travancore then what shall we say if fifty per cent. of our entire revenue is to be spent for that.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I correct the member? The percentage is about 39.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Then I stand corrected. With regard to that I wish to say something else in another place. If 43 per cent. in Egypt is considered forbidding then certainly 39 per cent. in Travancore is as high as it ought not to be and that is the reason why expenditure year after year mounts at this abnormal rate of speed. Sir, in a State where irresponsible Government obtains, the Executive have always a fatal tendency to pamper to themselves. What is wrong in Travancore to-day is that the administration of the country, the Government of the country, does not enter into close and cordial touch with the people. No Government which maintains an attitude of aloofness is entitled to, or does it receive, that moral support which in the last analysis is the final seat and sheet anchor of all legitimate authority.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have only three minutes more.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Yes, Sir. My trouble with the Government of Travancore, is that it has forfeited this moral support of the people. Now that the Executive has this tendency, there is a polarity of interests between the Government and the governed, and this polarity finds itself expressed in over-taxation. Mr. President, I would like to know the exact time at my disposal?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Strictly speaking your time is up. If you think you can wind up your speech in a minute or two I will allow you that.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Then I will wind up. There is the theory of over-taxation. But I confess that we have not got sufficient data to make a very authoritative statement on the subject. For this reason in order to get at the taxable capacity of the people it is absolutely essential that we get the *per capita* income also. Here in Travancore we are at a loss to know what exactly our *per capita* income is and unless we get some sort of proportion between these, one cannot definitely say that one is over-taxed. The question of *per capita* income is a very interesting question to a student of public finance and it is necessary that at some expense of time, money and trouble, we gather the necessary statistics on this point. Government are always leaping in the dark, just imagining that the people can afford to pay, any amount that Government need from time to time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up, Mr. Thomas.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Now I appeal for some extension of time...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I told you that I would give you only two minutes extra. Again I will give you another two minutes. You must close within that time.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am under the delusion that I am interesting the House. That is the reason that induces me to apply for an extension of time Now I want five minutes more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Everybody is anxious to interest the House. If I tell you that your time is up, or has expired, it does not mean that you are not interesting. Alright, go on. You were at the *per capita* income.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is very important and I must be allowed to develop it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Then take some other opportunity.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, this is the tenth Budget that has been presented by the Financial Secretary for the consideration and voting by the representatives of the people. Sir, the representatives of the people have, during these nine years, given so many constructive suggestions for the framing of the Budget, and have tried to influence Government to draft the Budget in such a way as to suit the needs of the people. I believe we have already spent about two and a half lakhs of rupees on this precious institution. A short retrospect, of the work done by this Council to know

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

whether, as it stands today, it enjoys greater privileges, asserts greater rights and deserves greater regard at the hands of the Government would not now be out of place as these matters should engage the attention of this House before it votes upon the Budget.

Sir, in the message of the founder of this institution, we thought, there was an implication that this Council was the first instalment of a series of reforms by which the representatives of the people would be associated more and more with the administration of the country. In spite of that statement in the message, all that has taken place since, is the constitution of a Standing Finance Committee. And now, what is the lot of that poor committee? Sir, in the early stages of its existence, Government used to respect at least the unanimous opinion of the non-official members in the Finance Committee; and proposals which were unanimously opposed by the non-official members of the Committee were not used to be brought before the Council. During recent years, even this right has been denied to the Finance Committee; and this year we find that the Finance Committee has not been able to make even a single proposal of theirs heard by Government. Sir, *almost* all—I would say *all*—the proposals unanimously opposed by the non-official members on the Finance Committee this year have been brought before this Council. This is all that we have been getting since the inauguration of this Council. Even the little that was given to us is now being taken away. That is where we stand. In Cochin the Council was started three years after this Council was started here; and, if I remember right, a member of the Cochin Government attended this Council before their Council was started. But now, do we occupy a better position than they? I dare say, that, at this moment, they occupy a much better position than we. They have at least the power of electing their Deputy President. Our Council has been in existence for nearly one and a half times the time for which their Council has been in existence, and still we have not got that right. Sir, I do not mean any reflection on the gentlemen who have been nominated by the Government..........

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: No, no; you are simply discussing the principle, involved in the selection of the Deputy President, in abstract.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes, Sir. The right of electing our Deputy President at least, not to speak of the President, should have been conferred on us long ago. Within six years the Cochin Council has got that right; and even after nine years we have not got it. Does it mean that this Council is not progressive or that this Government is not progressive? This Council has obtained certificates, from almost all the Presidents that it has had, that it would stand comparsion with any other institution of its kind and that it has turned out a substantial record of work. So it cannot be said that this Council is not progressive. The only possible inference therefore is that the administration here is not as progressive as it is in Cochin, for instance. So far, about the growth, the development, of the rights of this Council since its inauguration,

Then, coming to the rights that were conferred upon this Council even at its inception, you yourself opened your first speech, during the general discussion of the Budget in the first meeting of this Council, with a reference to the Interportal Trade Convention. Mr. Mackie, who was then Member for the Planters' Constituency, during his speech in the general discussion of the Budget, dwelt only on the railways. A series of questions on railways, asked by the late Mr. N. Padmanabha Pillai, Member for Karunagapalli, were then answered by the Government. A perusal of the proceedings of the first Council would show that, in regard to several cut motions made in this Council, the Government members readily agreed to some reductions being made in the allotments to their respective departments. And in several instances the policies laid down by this House by carrying token motions, were respected by the Government at least to some extent. But what is our position now? Almost all the subjects which I have mentioned are now outside the purview of this Council and we cannot speak a word about any of them here. And so far as the token motions, that we carry here are concerned, the effect is that the Government reduce the proposed cut of one rupee out of the allotment in the Budget.

Sir, that is where we stand. I submit that it is not at all creditable to Government that they should deprive, consciously, or unconsciously, this Council of the powers, rights and privileges which it was enjoying at its inception.

Now, speaking about the Budget which has come up for our immediate consideration, what I have to state is that in the framing of the Budget, the Financial Secretary has to keep in view certain considerations. When he estimates the receipts he must assure himself that the sources of revenue he relies upon are safe and sound and then make provisions for expenditure. Has the Financial Secretary, in his Budget speech, tried to impress this House that the sources of revenue, he depends upon, are quite safe and sound?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He has made an attempt to do it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has he impressed upon us, has he convinced us that the expenditure he has provided for is absolutely necessary and within our means? And, in addition to these matters which immediately concern us, has he made any constructive suggestion with regard to the development of new resources and investments on works which would tend to the economic prosperity of the country?

You observed, Sir, that the Financial Secretary has, in his Budget speech, made an attempt to impress upon us that he has been proceeding on sound basis. All that he has done is to club together figures lying here and there in the Budget and framing sentences with them. His speech on the Budget only amounts to a reading of some parts of the Budget itself. This year's speech on the Budget is only a tenth edition, and a deteriorated edition of the Budget speech, of the Financial Secretary of 1097.

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

The Financial Secertary knows fully well—or ought to know full well—that the conditions in the country are not very happy, that the country is passing through a period of economic crisis and that the people are crying from all parts of the country for some remission of tax and some reduction in school-fees and for grant of large loans on easy terms to the people who are in need of money. In spite of all that, the Financial Secretary expects an enhancement in the receipts on land revenue by ·25 lakh. He expects that ·06 lakh more could be obtained from school-fees. Sir, one can understand the capacity or the power of Government to squeeze the ryot to realise the land revenue due from him. But have the Government any power to compel the people of the country to send their sons and daughters to schools? I am at a loss to see how the Financial Secretary dared to expect an enhancement in the receipts under School Fees. On the other hand, the present tendency of the times--the Financial Secretary may know it himself—is that many students who were attending schools in normal times and who would have continued to do so but for the present depresssion, are not now going to schools as they cannot afford it. It is very well-known that the assessment to income tax for 1107 depends entirely on the income for 1106. In 1106 almost all business concerns have crumbled and the rest are dull, and yet the Financial Secretary expects an enhancement of receipts under Income-Tax. He expects an enhancement of Excise revenue also. Though he says that the export duty on almost all the principal articles of export has been reduced by 20 per cent. he expects an enhancement under customs revenue also.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I correct the member? I have not stated that I expect an enhancement; on the other hand I expect a fall in customs revenue.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am sorry; he anticipates a slight fall. Anyway, he has estimated the receipts under customs a bit too high, considering the fact that the export duty has been reduced by 20 per cent.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is the member aware that there is a steady increase in exports?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But it has never been 20 per cent. or 15 per cent. or even 10 per cent.

MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That seems to be merely the member's opinion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No; it is based on figures. We know how much our income under customs has been growing.

Sir, this is how the receipts' side of the Budget has been drawn up in order to make up income at least to 232·19 lakhs. And what about the capacity of the ryots to pay the several taxes to Government?

If, as a result of his cry for remission, at least a portion of the land tax is remitted, if the school fees are to be reduced, how could the Financial Secretary expect the income that he has budgeted for?

Sir, the anticipated income for 1107 is about 15 lakhs less than the income for 1105. It would appear from this that the position is more advantageous to the ryot and that the incidence of taxation has gone down. The incidence of taxation in 1105 was Rs. 4·95 per head while in 1107 it is expected to be Rs. 4·64.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it exclusive of land revenue?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No, it comprises the whole revenue.

Apparently, therefore, there is a reduction of Re. 0·3 per head in the incidence of taxation. But what about the condition of the ryot in 1105 and his present condition? Taking into account the value of the chief exports from this State, we find that, in 1105, the income from exports was 1,025·8 lakhs of rupees; and, if the prices do not go further down, if the same quantity is exported in 1107 also, it would fetch only about 367.9 lakhs of rupees. So, there is a loss on the exports side of about 657.9 lakhs of rupees. It may be argued that, since the price of paddy and rice and of cloth has gone down, there has been considerable gain on the import side to make up for this loss on the exports side. But, Sir, the gain on the import side comes only to 167.37 lakhs of rupees. There is therefore a net loss of 490.53 lakhs of rupees in the national income of this country. That works out to Rs. 10 per head. When the ryot is deprived of Rs. 10 of his income, and when the income is not above Rs. 30 or 35 per head, there is only a reduction of Re. 0·3 per head under incidence of taxation. Therefore, the apparent slight fall in the incidence of taxation does not help the ryot in his present precarious condition.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member what ought to be, according to him, the revenue of the State?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I shall answer questions after finishing my speech. Otherwise, my time would be taken up by answering questions.

And then, what about the expenditure side? Is it not the duty of the Financial Secretary to understand the needs of the country and to meet them fairly when he draws up the expenditure side of the budget? Does he know that thousands of coolies have been thrown out of employment from the estates and from the factories at Quilon and Alleppey? Does he know that these poor coolies are pressing hard the people in country parts to give them employment when they themselves are unable to provide work even for their own dependents? Is it not the policy of all governments, whether enlightened or not, whether democratic or autocratic, to provide employment for the people in times of economic distress. For this purpose, they do not hesitate even to borrow money, if necessary. But what have our Government

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

done in the matter? The expenditure under new communications in the year 1105 was 16.8 lakhs whereas in the year 1107 the expenditure under that head is to be only 6·1 lakhs, so that there is to be a reduction of about 10 lakhs under that head. This is how the Financial Secretary has chosen to provide work for the unemployed.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is it your suggestion that more money should be provided for in the P. W. D. Budget?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My point is that the expenditure has not been so adjusted as to meet the situation in the country.

Another pathetic spectacle is that, when there is famine raging in the country and when epidemics are likely to break out, the Financial Secretary very wisely cuts Rs. 40,000 under Medicine. It would have been quite all right if he could issue an injunction that epidemics should not break out in 1107. Sir, this Council has been repeatedly pressing, year after year, for the abolition of the Medical Board. We have carried three years ago a cut motion for that purpose. Why not the Financial Secretary think of reducing expenditure under that item? Why should he reduce the provision for medicines to be supplied to the poor people?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; Your time is up, Mr. Asan. What is it you want, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What, according to Mr. Asan, should be the revenue of the State?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not understand the question.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The member has stated that the revenue has been over-estimated. May I know what, according to him, should be the revenue of the State so that the incidence of taxation may be fair in relation to the present economic condition of the country?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That is a matter which the Financial Secretary must know better than I. All that I can say is that, from the data he has furnished, it is clear that he has over-estimated the revenue.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: By?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): A huge sum (*Laughter*); I need not commit myself.

DUPUTY PRESIDENT; Your time is up, Mr. Asan.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The speeches that we have been listening to here till now, disclosed very clearly the fact that things are not what they ought to be so far as the Government are concerned. I refer particularly to the statement made by Mr. O. M. Thomas that the Government do not wish to have the co-operation of the people

That, I think, is the purport of what he said. That is a fact that has been very clearly emphasised in this House many a time on former occasions when the Budget was discussed. It is a fact that has to be emphasised again and again.

Now, what is it that is at the bottom of this view expressed by the non-official members of this House? Government do not show any real anxiety or really exert themselves to see that the interests of the State are advanced. We find that the Budget presented to this House year after year is the result of a mere arithmetical attempt to balance the expenditure column with the receipts column. Apart from such arithmetic, there is absolutely nothing discernible by way of an endeavour to advance the interests of the State. The Financial Secretary takes the revised figures of the current year as the basis for his proposals for the Budget of the coming year. That is exactly what we find in the case of the Budget now put into our hands. The few reductions, in expenditure, that have been made, are the results of his attempt to adjust the expenditure to the receipts and to see that a balanced Budget is presented to this House.

To begin with, Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to the way in which the Financial Secretary has tried to reduce expenditure, the retrenchment that he has attempted for the next year. He says that under the travelling allowance of officers he has reduced ·52 lakhs. The two fall under the same category, more or less, and so I shall consider them together.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Which page of the Financial Secretary's speech are you refering to?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Page 15.

Now Sir, what does this reduction mean? My friend Mr. Asan remarked that apart from some words connecting some of the figures in the Budget there was nothing else in the speech of the Financial Secretary. That is exactly what I also think of the speech. What is the implication of this reduction of about half a lakh of rupees under T. A? It is not at all clear from the speech of the Financial Secretary. Does he mean to say that the officers would continue to do as much inspection work and controlling work as they used to do in the previous years with this reduced sum that has been provided in the Budget for 1107? Or, does he mean that the officers would do only a correspondingly smaller amount of inspection work?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think the latter seems to be the implication.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I answer the question, Sir?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Could it not mean that the officers were unnecessarily travelling during the past years?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The idea is that the officers must manage with the reduced allotment; for instance, instead of going to a particular place more than once they must finish their inspection work by going round just once.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does it mean that there would be less Government—efficient or inefficient—next year than in this year?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No, Sir.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is not at all clear what exactly the Financial Secretary means by the reduction of about Rs. 50,000 in the allotment under T. A. The House would have welcomed the statement if it had been clear that the rates of T. A. of the officers would be reduced.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I may inform the member that that matter is under the consideration of Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If that is really under consideration, why not he tell us so in plain language? Why not the Government take us into their confidence? I do not know how that *consideration* is going to end. At any rate, so far as the statement now under consideration is concerned, I take it that it means that less of travelling and inspection will be done in 1107 than in the past years. Sir, is that the position that the Government should take? I ask what is the difficulty, in reducing the rates of T. A? We all know that even if we engage a motor car for hire, ordinarily, we get it for eight annas and even for six annas for a mile's journey to and fro. If the Government are seriously inclined to advance the interests of the State, why not they reduce the rate of T. A. from Rupee one to ten annas per mile, to and fro or atleast to twelve annas?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The idea of Government, perhaps, is that, with increasing facilities of communication, the officers would be able to do more of travelling and inspection at less cost and more quickly.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, it is you that suggest this. The Financial Secretary would not go even to that extent. He plainly says that, where the officers were going twice this year they would go only once next year.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Have facilities of communication increased this year than what they were a year ago?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have to put the question to Mr. Thanu Pillai if you want.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): As I was submitting, Sir, the question of reducing T. A., the Government could have very well considered. On the other hand, as Mr. Asan has pointed out, a substantial reduction has been made in the allotment for medicines, to the extent of about half a lakh of rupees and I would also bring to the notice of the House that people who could buy medicine in normal times cannot afford to buy them now because they have no money.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does the member know that the prices of medicines have gone down?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not know.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is it stated that because the prices of medicines have gone down, that this reduction is made?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is not that. In some way the expenditure should be cut down and the less resistible lines are adopted. Then other contingencies such as for Forest Conservancy and Works have been cut down. I do not know what these figures are. At any rate I find that the allotment for the Forest Contingencies and works do not suffer any diminution at all.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is only by a small amount.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No, it does not suffer anything. It is much more than for last year.

Then we come to another very objectionable reduction that has been effected in the Budget under P. W. and Maramat Departments. A cut of nearly 8·86 lakhs have been effected in this case. Sir, how is this to be justified especially at this time when Government ought to be anxious to provide employment to our labourers. We also find from the Budget that this 8·86 lakhs of rupees is to be reduced mainly on account of roads, bridges and so forth. There is provision made for works by way of buildings which could very well wait. But we find that buildings are provided for and at the same time roads and bridges which are very necessary and which have received administrative sanction and for which provision was made in the Budgets of previous years many a time have been omited. Now all this is done merely to balance the Budget. The question may be raised as to how money could be found for all these items of expenditure when our revenue has fallen. Sir, is it not a Government of our own composed of men and women of our State that we have? Is it too much to expect that the Government come forward with a proposal that the salaries of high paid officers be reduced. Of course the Treasury Benches would view that proposal with alarm. I put it in all seriousness, if the Government really wanted to help the people who are suffering on account of the fall in prices of commodities, is it too much to expect that the Government would have come forward willingly and voluntarily with a proposal to reduce the salaries of their high paid officers. That is the suggestion that I have to make for the consideration of the Government. When the hard-working ryots, the industrious trader, the lawyer, the doctor and persons who follow other occupations have to be content with a much smaller income than they used to make, is it impossible for the Government to reduce the salaries of their high paid officers? Then again, Sir, we really can make reductions in the rates of travelling

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

allowances of officers Sir, our Government have constituted a committee for going into the question of minor irrigation. It was as a result of an adjournment motion in this House. Now that committee is expected to submit its report soon. I ask where is the provision in the Budget to do works in persuance of the proposals that might be made by that committee. The Financial Secretary says he has provided 2 lakhs for irrigation. Is it enough? It is the amount usually provided in the Budget year after year.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I correct the member. It is not done year after year. It is only last year that we provided 2 lakhs, before that it was lower.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It may be one and a half, or one lakh. Now I ask the Financial Secretary whether these 2 lakhs will be enough to do the works that will be recommended by the committee. Is that to be put off. Is it not very important and urgent, Where is the provision for that? I mention this fact merely to show that money is required for other very essential purposes and retrenchment will have to be effected in some direction.

Sir, another matter was referred to here that our administration is really top-heavy. That again is a matter which the Government ought really to go into. We should effect retrenchment and a committee should be appointed to go into the whole question of revenue and expenditure. It is not by making officers not to do their work that we should effect retrenchment. Inspection can be made much more easily now than a dozen years ago since facilities for travelling have considerably increased. So the number of officers that was found to be necessary ten years ago is not required now. That is a matter which ought to engage the attention of Government. Reference was made to the number of Excise Division Officers, the number of Police A. S. P's and so on. Are all these appointments necessary? Now we have got a large number of Excise Divisions. Why not reduce them. So also in regard to A. S. P's. Why not do away with them or reduce their number? When we were asking for the abolition of this post, what we find is that one more D. S. P. is to be created.

MR. L. A BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): But he is not to be in charge of any district.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I see that. I was referring to that by way of illustration. That does not mean that one D. S. P. is required for other work.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); In conclusion I fail to see any real attempt made by Government towards retrenchment. The Development Departments were referred to here. I do not say that these departments are absolutely useless. But we do not get the return for the money spent on account of these departments. That is a fact

that no body can dispute. As was pointed out we have got a number of experts in the Departments of Agriculture and Industries. The result of their work is not at all commensurate with the money spent on them. I say this is because Government do not really take that interest in the advancement of the people which they ought to take. That point was made clear by Mr. Thomas. He said that it is because Government are not responsible to the people. But I would ask why not Government be at least responsive to the wishes of the people though not responsible to them. Reference was also made to the appointments or committees. Government appoint committees and their reports are very often shelved. And what is the use of this?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I must ask you to stop.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : If I go on in this strain? (*laughter*.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You may go on in any strain you like. I am absolutely indifferent. But your time is up.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Government do not seem to be anxious to promote the interest of the people. It is because Government are not responsive to the wishes of the people that we hear all these complaints here.

(For a few minutes no one stood up to speak.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : May I take it that no more of the non-officials want to speak?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI : (*Karunagapalli*) : Every one is anxious to speak. We are only waiting for others to speak.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : We would like to hear some body from the Official Benches.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : They will reply after you have spoken. You should expect me to wait only for a reasonable time, say two minutes more, after which I shall take it that you are not anxious to speak.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, before I make any observations on the Budget proper, may I point out certain incorrect, inaccurate language used by the Financial Secretary in his Budget speech. I do not know whether he did so with some sinster motive or not. I shall bring to the notice of the House, one of those. He talks of liquor shop *picketing*. If I had not known the Financial Secretary and if I had not that high opinion of his intellect, as I undoubtedly have, I would have attributed the use of this incorrect language to ignorance. But knowing him as I do, I attribute it to some sinster motive to condemn the prohibition movement by putting it as liquor shop *picketing*. Can he point out one instance of picketing even when this movement was at its height. Of course I am aware of a case in Quilon where certain gentlemen were charged for advocating picketing and they were honourably acquitted. But there is not even a single instance in the whole State of actual picketing conducted for the removal of this growing evil. Not that I am afraid of the word picketing.

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

It is only a legitimate activity, and it has been advocated by all. But the Financial Secretary ought to have been more careful in the choice of words and expressions. If some body outside the State, say some European sees it, he will be under the impression that people here are doing picketing work and he may have naturally a mistaken notion against the people here. He will understand it merely as some activity connected with the congress.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may put it as 'propaganda work' and not 'picketing'.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I would put it as prohibition movement. Nothing more or less.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Has any demonstration been made before the liquor shops to prevent the people from getting into the shops?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Picketing has got a technical meaning. In that sense no picketing took place. Therefore it cannot be called a picketing movement. It must be called a prohibition movement.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Will the member define the word 'picketing'?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*); Am I called upon to answer that question, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You can answer him or decline. The privilege is yours.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): If it is merely for the information of the Police Commissioner, I shall answer.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You please address me.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Liquor-picketing means preventing people by peaceful persuation in front of toddy shops as people go to drink toddy. That is the meaning of picketing. Such a movement did not exist anywhere in Travancore.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Am I to take it that no picketing took place in Travancore?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): So far as I am aware of only one such instance took place.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I am afraid that the member is sadly mistaken.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Can he point out one instance where he has prosecuted anybody for picketing. Has he brought to the notice of the Government or the House of any such instance. If there are only two, three or four instances you cannot call the whole movement a picketing movement. It would only be propaganda work. I raised the objection because an attempt was made to over-state the case.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is only a compliment.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): We do not want such empty compliments. We know our position. We have not advanced so much. We do not want compliments for things which we have not done.

With regard to the Budget, many people were complaining about the balancing of the Budget by the Financial Secretary. But it is not to the balancing of the Budget that I object. I attach much importance to one or two other things. One is the mentality that actuated the Financial Secretary to present this Budget. If honestly done, he would have presented a deficit Budget. But he read the psychology of the House wrongly. He thought if he presented a balance Budget there would be some sort of consolation to the House. We are not experts in finance and in questions of economics. But we can understand things and the Financial Secretary should give us some credit for understanding things as they are. We shall not be bamboozled by a mere make-believe balance Budget. A deficit Budget is not always a bad Budget. We can also understand the difficulty of the Government and the general economic condition. This House understanding the difficulty of the Government would have co-operated, would have sympathised with them and would have done all things that are possible to do. But instead of that, by the jugglery of figures, the Budget is presented. It is an insult to the members of this House from a self respect point of view.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): MayI say that the surplus is only very nominal?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes, I can understand it. You have no right to put it as even nominal surplus. You should have gone in for a heavy dificit this year. You should have gone in with the development schemes. The P. W. Department should have been provided with larger sums of money as a measure of economic relief and as a measure of nation building activity.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What ought to have been the amount allotted for P. W. D.?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): 16 lakhs would not have been more.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is the member aware that we have provided 51 lakhs including the capital works?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I am not afraid to ask more at this time of crisis. If you have no money you should raise loans. Before the war people were afraid of raising loans. That was a conservative attitude about the theory of public debts. But the war taught a lesson. After the war everywhere they are going in for public borrowing. Public barrowing is not a thing to be afraid of, provided the funds are used for nation-building purposes and also for the healthy

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

development of the people's finance. Of course, there is danger in borrowing, if the Government is not responsive. I am alive to that fact. If you give a *carte blanche* for borrowing then, Government will be very extravagent and much money will be wasted. Everything depends upon the conscientiousness with which Government act. If the Government are not prepared to act for the benefit of the people and *only* for the benefit of the people then no amount of caution can save us.

Then with regard to the Budget and to the finance in general, if we scrutinise it we can find one fact and that is a fact that has to be realised by the non-official members as well. That is the most interesting thing about our finances. We have got an almost in-elastic income and a growing expenditure. That is another ominous thing. We can possibly increase the revenue. The more democratic an administration the greater is the expenditure. All that I concede. But how to raise the income is the problem that ought to be solved not only by the officials but by the non-officials as well. Ultimately you will find that every financial problem, could be solved only by the solution of a psycological problem underlying it. It is a question of psychology. The psychology of the people ought to be changed. How can you compel the people to raise new sources of revenue and co-operate with you unless they have confidence in you. For the growing democracy funds are needed. The only means of bringing them into your confidence is by saying that not a single pie is wasted and that you have reduced the expenditure to the margin of efficiency. Has that been done? Many of my friends asked for a retrenchment committee. Even in British India where it is an alien Government they have constituted retrenchment committees. Even now it is not too late. But it is better late than never. Go into the question of expenditure, share with the country your confidence and tell them that you are not spending even a single pie that is not absolutely necessary. Unless you restore that confidence in the people, there is absolutely no progress. All progress will be at a stand-still. You will find it difficult to carry on the administration. Land Revenue per head in Travancore, Government say, is very small. But that is a great fallacy. We have got a lot of bodies who are not taxed at all. I mean the Jenmies and the Edavagais. They should be taxed. Supertax ought to be levied. Now the whole tax falls upon a few. If we take one third of the population and calculate the tax per head you will find that it is much more than in any other country *per capita* taxation. Another thing is that the whole basis of taxation is not sound. I would suggest that people who collect large tracts of land and leave them uncultivated should be taxed and heavily taxed if they are not brought under cultivation within a certain time. They should be taxed so heavily that they should either cultivate the land or give it up. The national wealth is to be increased. If we sit together and talk over these matters we can find a hundred remedies for these things. The first and foremost thing wanted is the revolutionary change in the mentality of the officials. You must think it

worth while to give some responsibility to us. Unless this is done our criticisms will run off at a tangent. Some times it may be radical criticisms. I boast myself as a moderate. I am not ashamed to say that we *are* in an irresponsible position, and *will be* so long as we have an irremovable Executive, as the learned Deputy President has once put it and as long as you do things as you like we have no responsibility. The whole question depends upon this. Unless there is an obligation to take up responsibilities you cannot have the sort of critisism and the sort of suggestion and the sort of thought that ought to be bestowed to this question as you would otherwise wish to have. It is not the fault of anybody.

As regards the framing of the Budget, I was not prepared to intervene at such an early stage and I was not able to arrange my ideas. As regards the Departments of Industries and Agriculture, my friends have dealt upon them at length. I have read something of the Political Literature, of administration, of economics and I have not found in any of these books stated that "thou shalt have an Industries Department if there is a Government". "Thou shalt have an Agricultural Department." (*Laughter*). If you are going to run an Industrial Department you will have to contribute very heavily towards it.

With this tinkering you can't run the department. One of the suggestions made by the Indian Industrial Commission is that mere so-called experts are useless. You must have experienced experts, and you must be able to provide money for carrying on their schemes. If you can't afford that, stop the department. The work that is now being done by the Industrial Department can be done by a public lecture committee. Nothing more than that is being done. If they want to experiment on anything let them put themselves in touch with the Technological Department of the Government of India and then they can get the information easily. We have got an Agricultural and an Industrial Department. These Departments only serve to boast like that, So, if the Government feel confident, let them run these departments properly. Otherwise, it is an insult to the Heads of these Departments if they don't give them sufficient funds. I do not mean any disrespect when I say that these two departments should be abolished. Mr. I. C. Chacko, whose urbanity of manners and affability nobody can question, should not misunderstand me. But the tinkering work that is being done now is useless. Take off your hands or plough with all your might. That is the policy I would advocate with regard to these two departments.

With regard to popular rights, my friend Mr. Damodaran Asan has sufficiently dealt with it. In Travancore, perhaps it is due to the development of political ideas and thoughts of freedom that we are having political cases, and political convictions have become, though not the order of the day, have not become rare. I want to draw the special attention of the House to the case of two respectable gentlemen who have been given bad treatment in the jail. They are given the treatment of third class prisoners. The president or any other member will see—

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): So far as I know it is a matter *sub judice.*

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The treatment that they want is not a judicial matter. I do not think it is *sub judice.*

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have put in a petition to the Court.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That is not a judicial matter at all. It is only an executive function of the judge. I do not think that is *sub judice* and that it cannot be discussed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have put in a petition under the Jail Rules; it has to be decided by the Court.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Chief Secretary is under the mistaken impression that a matter—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have no right of speech now Mr. Krishna Pillai.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*); I am rising to a point of order. The impression that the matter that has to be decided by the Court is a matter *sub judice* is erroneous. Every matter that comes to a Court has to be decided by a Court of Law. That cannot be called *sub judice.*

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I follow you. What the Chief Secretary said was that it is a matter which rests within the discretion of the District Judge and that it does not rest with the Government in the initial stages to say in which particular class a convict shall be included. In that sense you say that it is *sub judice*, Mr. George?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Whether legally it is *sub judice*, I cannot say.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is not *sub judice.* The discussion is not barred.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I have gone to the place where these gentlemen are imprisoned and I find that they are treated as mere simple imprisonment prisoners. Government may not agree with the opinions they have expreseed, but the Government cannot deny that they were accustomed to a higher standard of life. And knowing that Government should not be vindictive, they should not annihilate them mentally and physically like this. They ought to do as civilised Governments do; they ought to do at least as Governments in British India do; their vested interests are not more than that of the Government in British India. Regarding that I have only to point out so much.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have given you 25 minutes because there was some interruption.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I want two minutes more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; Yes,

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): With regard to the fostering of citizen rights Government have not spent a pie. They cannot plead economic depression. I am not suggesting any improvement that affects the Financial Secretary at present. I think we ought to get a better attitude between the people and the Government. For that the Government have not to spend a single pie. For example, if Government will give an assurance of a change of mentality and a better attitude towards the freedom of the people you can expect better co-operation from the people. Without the co-operation of the people Government cannot do anything. At least at this time, after a decade of the existence of this democratic institution, it is time to think of conferring more powers and responsiblities on this House, greater powers of association and freedom of speech and fundamental rights for which people have got a right. Government have to take into consideration that we have got a right, a birth right, to know what the representatives, the Government's representatives, Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai and that minor statesman Mr. Krishna Murthi did with regard to our State in the Round Table Conference and what they propose to do in the next Conference. Who are our representatives and what are they going to do? I have got a lot of things to say. But my time is up. So I finish.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, we have again the good fortune to meet in this, the Fourth Reformed Council. But we are meeting, as has already been said by my predecessors, in this House under the shadow of an economic crisis. Never before, Sir, has our country been faced, at least not to our knowledge, with such an astounding trade depression. It is under such distressing circumstances that the Budget for the year 1107 has been cast. So, a courageous handling of the resources, a wise and discriminate cut where cut is necessary and a sympathetic relaxation of the hand where necessary are what the situation requires. I must confess that a glance at the Financial Secretary's statement has convinced me that the Budget for 1107 is only an unimaginative and shrunken copy of that for the year 1106. Sir, that the main sources of our revenue are rather inelastic needs no explanation. Taxation on land in our country has reached the furthest limit. The Excise revenue, that much tainted revenue, as it is properly called, has gone down and is bound to go down, thanks to the successful picketting of our selfless-workers. The other revenues also, such as revenue from Stamps and Registration, are bound to go down, judging from the circumstances of the country. Therefore we have necessarily to tap fresh sources of revenue, if possible, without at the same time enhancing the burden of the people who are already groaning under the present taxation.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What are the possible sources of revenue?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*). I am coming to that.

In the matter of indirect taxation, the authority of our Government is limited by considerations of imperial policy. For example, from 1864 to 1921 something like 3 crores of rupees have been lost to our country. In

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai]

1864 the Interportal Convention was come to. Although the volume of trade has increased beyond the wildest expectations of the Statesmen who worked up that scheme, nothing has yet been done to realise our legitimate dues on that account. So, this is one source of revenue from which at this difficult juncture we could expect to get something to meet the financial stringency of the day. It is regrettable that avenues like this have closed themselves to the vision of the Finance Department. I have already stated that the times require a sound policy of retrenchment. The Financial Secretary's statement contains on page 15 a list of the cuts proposed. I would say that makes pathetic reading. It is in the P. W. D. that the axe of the Financial Secretary has fallen most heavily. The P. W. D. is one of the few departments Sir, that really benefits the people, and as observed by my friend Mr. Damodaran Asan, public works financed by Government are at such stringent times as at present the only salvation for suffering labour. What I submit is that the axe of the Financial Secretary has fallen most heavily and most unjustifiably upon this particular item.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is it the member's contention that we should provide for more than 51 lakhs under P. W. D.?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): That includes capital works also.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Capital works are also public works.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): No, not ordinary public works. Sir, place by the side of this the demand made by the Police Commissioner for such items as armed reserve and auxiliary force. Then again, referring to page 15 of the statement of the Financial Secretary, there is a cut proposed of about 1·91 lakhs from Travelling Allowance. It would have been realy wise to cut the salaries of the officers who form the limb of the Government. If so, Government would have been following a wise and statesmanlike policy conducive to the welfare of the public at large. I would only submit that our Governnment could have easily taken a lesson out of what is being done by other advancing Governments. Even in Simla, a retrenchment committee is sitting. Bombay, Madras, U. P. and several other Provinces are considering proposols of retrenchment.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Are they not cutting public works allotments ?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Not to that extent that we are doing here. But there at least there is this consolation that the salaries of the officers and their establishments are proposed to be proportionately cut to compensate for that. Our Government who have never been behind hand in the matter of copying other Governments when the question arises of curtailing the liberty of the citizens should

certainly have done better if they had imitated other Governments in this matter as usual Sir, times without number, the representatives of the people have protested against the importation of outsiders as officers in the State. I would submit that this is a double sin, because the claims of those who are in service and those who could do the work with equal efficiency at lesser cost are overlooked. To pick out one or two instances, I may refer to the Heads of the Revenue Department, the Public Works Department, the Education Department and the Police Commissioner. Also the Government are spending a huge amount by way of various sorts of allowances such as personal allowance, local allowance, duty allowance and the like. If the pruning knife of the Financial Secretary had come down upon these items, that would have been a real benefit to the people.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Are not the European officers serving under agreements?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): But who asked the Government to bring down such men under agreement? Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai referred to the question of amputating certain limbs of Government such as the Industries Department. I agree with him. That department is manned by a Director and a large number of experts who are drawing fat salaries. This department, Sir, is one which has consistently proved itself incapable of spending the money allotted for it from year to year. Government also must have realised this and, probably on account of this, Government, I believe, have this year cut down the allotment for that department considerably. I think it is about a lakh and forty thousand rupees. I have made my own calculations and I find that for payment of the staff and establishment we want a lakh and odd rupees, so that practically it comes to this. We have to maintain this department because we have to pay for its staff. I would also recommend to Government that an experiment might be tried by abolishing this department. The public shall not be the worse off for it.

A word about the Medical Department. My friend Mr. Asan said how the Government have stinted expenditure even on such very essential items as purchase of medicines. It is quite true. While the Government estimated for about 2·40 lakhs of rupees last year for this item, this year they have reduced it by 40,000 rupees. We have also to remember, Sir, that this cut has been effected at a time when there is a complaint that there is a dearth of medicine in mofussil hospitals. I would in this connection refer also to another item, a very necessary item, wherein also the Government have mercilessly cut down expenditure. I refer to dieting charges. We know how patients are being fed in the hospitals. They are given insufficient and unwholesome food. I had occasion to visit the General Hospital on many an occasion and also to talk with the poor patients there over this matter. They are practically starving, Sir. And it is in this most vital item that the Government have proposed to reduce expenditure by about five or six thousand rupees,

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I remind the member that in 1105 the expenditure was only Rs. 84,000 and the current year's provision is Rs. 82,000?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): In 1106 was it not 87,000 rupees?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): But we do not know what the actual expenditure would be.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I have also to refer to one other matter of vital interest. The Administration Report of the Medical Department has been consistently showing that the tuberculosis patients are on the increase in our State; and in the address of the Dewan before the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, he assured us that arrangements are being made for opening a sanatorium in South Travancore. But I see no provision in the Budget for 1107 in spite of this assurance of the Dewan.

Sir, much as I would wish to confine my remarks to general observations on the Budget, I think that I must make strong exception to some of the demands for the Police Department. Last year, Mr. Bishop came forward with a plea for lathies and this year he advocates an increase in the Armed Reserve.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I am afraid the member has quite misunderstood the Financial Secretary's speech. I am not advocating an increase in the Armed Reserve. I am actually asking for a reduction.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): There is an increase.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Not under the Armed Reserve.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Both are relative terms—Auxiliary Force and armed reserve. Sir, I wonder how the Financial Secretary was in a position particularly in view of the present financial stringency to make provision for the above items for the Police which I characterise as unwanted and unwarranted. let me assure Mr. Bishop that we are far from the gangland of Chicago– even the bogie of Pudukottah is far away from us. I hope that the members on this side of the House, when this demand comes to vote, will throw it out with one voice.

Sir, we are living in very stirring times and vast and sweeping changes are being wrought around us to be returned. The Round Table Conference is going under brighter auspices. But it is regrettable to notice that separate representation is denied to an important State like Travancore. Times without number, our people have been requesting the Government to extend and enlarge the powers of the Legislative Council. All high officers are safely kept out of the purview of this House. Very important departments like the Railway and Devaswoms are fully kept outside the criticism of this House. We are even denied an elected President. I think we can congratulate our small sister State of Cochin in that they have at least secured an elected Deputy President.

But we shall not be satisfied with that. Sir, Governments cannot successfully carry on the administration and carry along with them the confidence of the people also unless the Executive is made responsible to the legislature. That is a broad question of high policy which I need not expatiate upon now. However, I believe that statesmen in Travancore will not be lacking in that light, leading and courage to envisage in the near future responsible Government for Travancore.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Sir, can the non-official members get the service of peons inside the Council Hall ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Is it for facilitating your work as members of the House ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That will be available.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-59 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-45 P. M.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Sir, it is very much regretted that the Head of the Administration who is also the ex-officio President of this Council is unable to attend to-day and preside over the deliberations of this august assembly. We had high hopes and expectations of discussing the Budget and bringing to his notice all the defects that are patent in it. I should not be understood as belittling the importance of the Deputy President.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : There is no nervousness so far as I am concerned. I may say for your information that the complete report of the Proceedings will be submitted to the President in due course. We cannot also forget the fact that Presidents may be prevented occasionally from being present on account of some inconvenience.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I thank the President for this information.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know from the member whether he is not of the opinion—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He is not in order when he referred to the absence of the President. I did not want to proceed so far as that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to put a question to the member. I would like to know whether he is not of the opinion that a permanent non-official President would be preferable to the Dewan-President?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I did not mean so much All that I said was, probably it would have been better had the Dewan President been able to preside over the Council to-day, but as the Deputy President says the Dewan has been unable owing to illness.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I never said that. I said that it was inconvenient for the Dewan to attend the Council.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I accept your statement, Sir.

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

Proceeding to the speech of the Financial Secretary, I have to thank Government for the frank avowal it has made in regard to the present economic depression prevailing throughout the Country. At the same time I am unable with equal fervour to thank the Financial Secretary who has drawn up a Budget which does not attempt to make a judicious distribution of the public revenues of the State and thereby meet the situation with sufficient efficiency. It may be either due to lack of knowledge or due to lack of information about the seriousness of the present situation or again, it may be due to a callousness of heart which I must remark is unparalleled in the history of Travancore. I heard the Financial Secretary remark to some of those sitting beside him that we the non-official members of this House were speaking as if he was responsible for all that is contained in the Budget.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You ought not to have noticed it. It was not meant for public consumption.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I withdraw that statement. We throw the entire blame upon the Financial Secretary for the preparation of the Budget and on that assumption I suppose I am privileged to speak.

The present depression is one which mainly affects the agricultural population of the land. It is an accepted principle that the peasant is the economic unit of Travancore. It is on his produce that the whole State depends for its sustenance. It is he who owns the land, it is he who produces crops, it is he who pays land tax and it is out of his produce and out of the income derived from that produce that you are realising the tax that go to swell the public revenues of the State. Therefore, Sir, every responsible Government or at least every Government feeling at least a part of the responsibility which is expected of them ought to frame a Budget which would to some extent at least allay the anxieties and the fears of the peasant population of the country.

I said that this might be due to an insufficient knowledge or to a callousness of those responsible for the production of the Budget. I now find from a paper that has been placed in my hands this morning that the Land Revenue Commissioner is mainly responsible for the omission on the part of the Government to ignore completely the existence of the ryots in this land. It is stated in the Government Proceedings which was published as an answer to an interpellation this morning that the Land Revenue Commissioner stated that the ryot of this country is well able to pay the first charge *namely*, the tax due on the lands and I believe the orders of Government are mainly due to this statement I do not for a moment contend that the ryot is unable to pay the first charge on his land. All that I say is he is able to pay that and nothing more. You can take it from me that you are starving him, you are preventing his children from attending schools and you are preventing him from travelling along the public roads of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore. I am referring to the annoyance caused to him by the toll-gate keeper. By imposing the high rate of tax, you are preventing him from enjoying the small comforts that he has hitherto been

enjoying. You will find from the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee that the standard of living of the ordinary peasant is very low. You will also find from that report that the total debt of the agricultural population of this State is 25 crores of rupees—it may probably be the accumulated debts for the past 30 years. And with this debt, he is called upon to pay every duty that the Government impose on him. In the year 1070 when, I believe, the first Permanent Settlement was made he had not to pay as much tax as he now has. Now I find that taxes, duties and cesses are being realised from him. These were not in existence then. In addition to the taxes that he will have to pay while he is alive, there is a duty which pursues him even after death—I refer to the death duty which is levied by the promulgation of the last of the Regulations in the new Regulations and Proclamations, the Probate and Administration Regulation. It says even after death you shall pay. If you are not able to pay your estate, 'shall pay.' The Land Revenue Commissioner or the Head of the Administration who drew up the proceedings ought to have taken all these into consideration when they said that the ryot was well able to pay the tax. I maintain that the Government or those responsible for the drawing up of the Budget completely ignored the peasant population of the country. For allaying the fears or redressing the grievances of the peasants certain remedial measures are enumerated by the Financial Secretary in his speech. One is inclined to smile when he reads of all the emergency measures that have been adopted by the Government. I may refer to some of them here and show to you that they are a mere mockery. In the first place, the Financial Secretary's statement says that Government are convinced that there has been phenomenal fall in the price of every produce. It also concedes that there is great economic depression prevailing in the country. To find out remedies the Financial Secretary in his speech says that the Government are awaiting a report to be submitted by the Economic Depression Committee appointed by the Government. I ask you, Sir, whether the people of their own accord and of their own choice have not appointed four million economic depression committees in the State. Every peasant, I believe, is an Economic Depression Committee in himself. He represents to you and to every body responsible for the administration of the country that he is unable to pay the tax that he is now called upon to pay. He asks for a remission, a rebate or a reduction of the land tax. That is a legitimate prayer. It has to be admitted. The Government say that they are awaiting the final recommendations of the Committee. Probably that report might be received a year hence or it may be that by the time it is received Government may not care to look at it. All that I say now is that Government ought not to wait for the final recommendations of the Committee. Meetings are being held throughout Travancore. Representations are being made by responsible people to the Government and their Officers, to the effect that they are unable to pay the tax due from them on the land. They ask for a rebate on the land tax because that is a concession which will be beneficial to the large majority of the people of this land. That will be

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

a concession which would relieve a large number of His Highness's subjects, but when the prayer was made what was the order that was issued by the Government? They said that the Tahsildars have been instructed not to proceed with the coercive processes under the Revenue Recovery Regulation against those who from sheer inability are unable to pay tax. How many of His Highness's subjects would be benefited by this rule, I fail to understand. How are we to convince the Tahsildar that we do not pay land tax because of our inability to pay? When the condition is attached, I submit, it is not a concession at all. Moreover, I am unable to realise the significance of this concession. I am led to believe that the Government and the officers who are responsible for the administration of this country are under the impression that on the 31st of Karkatakam 1106 the price of every produce will suddenly shoot up and that from that day forward, nobody would suffer from the economic depression. It also involves the assumption that till that date prices are being kept under the ordinary level. I would say that every statement contained in the Financial Secretary's speech belies such an assumption.

The next subject that I want to speak about is the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank for Travancore. It was the subject of a representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly three or four years ago, it was discussed in the Legislative Council and finally we have the recommendation of the Banking Enquiry Committee. A reading of the Banking Enquiry Committee's report would convince every one that that is the only institution which would give redress to the peasant population. Although by this time land banks have been established in several provinces in British India and are appreciated by the people there; the Financial Secretary of the Travancore Government says that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has definite instructions to propose certain suggestions on the subject. Are we going to be relieved of the present depression by the receipt of definite proposals from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies? It is all intended to mislead the public. It might take one year for the receipt of the report, probably half a dozen years for consideration by the Government and another 25 years for the formation of the Bank. By that time the people of the land may not require any assistance from the Government at all. They might have passed that stage when a Land Mortgage Bank would be of any help to them. They might have been swallowed up in debts and it may be beyond the power of the Government to redeem them.

Another point which amuses me is the statement relating to the reduction of tax on rubber lands. I ask, Sir, how many acres are there owned by the Travancore peasants and how many will be benefited by this concession. Is the price of produce such as paddy, cocoanut and tappioca on a higher level than the price of rubber?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I suppose you get something for rice and paddy?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is because we invest something on it.

I understand that there is a complaint from the Kuttanad and Nanjanad cultivators that they are not able to get out of their land anything in proportion to their investment and that it is not advantageous to continue paddy cultivation in Travancore. The present price of paddy and cocoanut may be higher. I believe the number of people whom it affects is also greater.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Will you take it from me that rubber estates are now being closed? They do not pay anything.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): They need not and I am not very much concerned with them. There are one and a half millions of acres of dry and wet lands in this country. Tax on wet lands ranges from 2 to 28 rupees, and on dry lands from one to 50 rupees. You will find that from the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee. My figures may astonish some of you, but I believe I am correct except probably in the matter of assessment on cocoanut gardens. I find it is assessed on the basis of dry land in the first instance and then again on the basis of the quality of the cocoanut trees grown on it. And, at the rate of 100 cocoanut trees per acre, the tax on dry lands is, I believe, over Rs. 20 an acre in some cases.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): May I inform the member the highest rate for land is only 15 fanams?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not claim mathematical accuracy. It is left to the Financial Secretary to ascertain these figures. All I wish to say at the moment is that tax on dry lands is over Rs. 2. If rubber estate owners who pay a tax of Rs. 2 per acre are entitled to this privilege I cannot understand why the agriculturists also are not granted this privilege in proportion to the fall in the price of the produce of the land. My suggestion therefore is that if Government want to give some redress to the ordinary tax payer, then some remission of land revenue has to be made.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up, you must wind up.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Another point on which I want to speak is that the Financial Secretary has given a balanced budget. I am afraid, he is under the impression that the balanced budget is the best budget that could be thought of. Any elementary book on Finance might tell us that it is not always true. At a time when economic depression is ravaging the country, we all expected that the Financial Secretary would come forward with a deficit budget. That is one of the fundamental principles that has been overlooked. He has been able to show a balance of Rs. 50,000 and even that balance is misappropriated for investment on capital expenditure. Investments on capital expenditure should not be made from the current revenues.

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

of the State. It should be made from the reserves if available or from borrowed funds because it is an instrument wherewith the tax-payer is again troubled. It is an investment which brings a return by way of tax from the person who uses it. I believe it is for that reason that the principle has been enunciated that capital works should be started on borrowed funds.

Another fundamental mistake that the Financial Secretary has committed is when he says he has made some drastic cuts without impairing efficiency.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You have no time to deal with that in detail.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I will finish in a couple of minutes.

The Financial Secretary says that drastic cuts have been made without crippling the growth of the nation-building departments. My observation with regard to this is it is perfectly true. It is a case of complete mutilation. You will find there is a grim vein of humour running through some of the budget estimates for certain departments—some of the nation-building departments. Last year, for instance, the funeral expenditure budgeted for the Medical Department was Rs. 800. The Financial Secretary says that the same amount has been fixed this year also and that no reduction has been made there. If I understand him aright, I think, he believes that the purchasing power of money has increased and that with this Rs. 800 more men could be buried. That, I believe, is consistent with his distribution of revenue.

I also believe that certain allotments made to the Agricultural and Industrial Departments could be increased. I want to speak further about the uselessness of these two departments.

It may be said that I have only offered destructive criticisms. I have also some constructive criticisms to offer but as the time is up I shall resume my seat and shall avail myself of the opportunity to speak on them when the respective demands come up for discussion.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : May I know from the member what percentage land tax bears to the gross produce of double crop wet lands?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am unable to give a definite answer to that question. I tried to find it from the statistics published by the Government. But the figures appeared to be so confusing that I did not pursue the attempt.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I may mention for the information of the member that it varies from 7 to 17 per cent. of the gross produce. There will be 80 per cent. still left after paying tax. Does the member think that that would not suffice for the other expenses?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : The report of the Banking Enquiry Committee says that scarcely anything is left after payment of tax; he cannot make both ends meet.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : If the opportunity to discuss the Budget as a whole, or any question of principle is to be exercised in full, most emphatically I state that Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai's statement of the budget expenditure and of the revenues of the State is far from satisfactory. This Budget if it might be called estimated annual is no better than elaborate accounts of a commercial firm. Some of the fundamental principles of public finance and taxation are ignored in toto. What is presented here is a surplus budget of ·53 lakh of rupees. According to the revised estimate for 1106 there is a deficit of 7·47 lakhs against the budgeted surplus of 2·02 lakhs. Now, granting that the economic depression lasts till the end of the financial year 1107, is it possible to have anything like a surplus? If the Financial Secretary is going to have a surplus for the year 1107, I must say, it is only an act of jugglery.

I am not quite concerned with a surplus or deficit budget. At any rate the Financial Secretary says that he is going to have a surplus budget. Let him have it. That amounts to overtaxation. It means that the Government take from the people more than what is necessary to run the Government machinery. The Government's policy of overtaxing the people to the extent of one cash or portion of a cash at a time when the effect of economic depression is felt in every nook and corner of the State—what shall I call it? A policy of organised deliberate exploitation or a policy of sucking up the very life blood of the average tax payer? Be that as it may, Sir there is considerable dissatisfaction among the tax payers of the State and particularly among those people in my taluk of Agastisvaram, so much so, they for the first time in the history of that taluk, with Bardolian spirit have gone to the extent of clamouring, why all this heavy tax of 27½ rupees for one acre of wet land. Sham, the Department of Industries a mere ornament to the State. Sham this and sham that.

Sir, in regard to the general principle involved in the Budget, may I ask the Financial Secretary, what is the unit of a State Budget? It is only a rural budget. Has the Government taken pains to study it? I should think unless and until Government makes it a point to study rural family budgets, I should think that a State Budget of this kind is bound to be a bundle of inconsistencies and no wonder that this Budget is so.

Now one thing which tells its own tale and which makes itself conspicuous by its absence is the silence of the Financial Secretary about effecting a substantial retrenchment. I lay emphasis on 'substantial' because the learned Financial Secretary might say that he has brought about a retrenchment of nearly 18 lakhs. But if you go through the items carefully, Sir, you will find that under salaries and establishment he makes a reduction of only ·19 lakh. This is only a nominal reduction. I may even go to the extent of saying that this is no reduction at all, no retrenchment at all. You know that the appalling charges under salaries and establishment are something integral to the revenue of the State so that I may say that no retrenchment has been

[K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

effected. I may tell the Financial Secretary that retrenchment has been the order of the day. If you read the history of England, America and Japan, in all these countries, retrenchment has been effected. Does the Financial Secretary think that Travancore forms an exception to it? Certainly not. It cannot be. So the one charge I lay before the Government is, that retrenchment, which is the order of the day, has not been effected by our learned Financial Secretary.

A few words about Excise. One thing I wish to notice is that the Government's Abkari policy is very reprehensible indeed. According to the revised estimate for 1106, there is a fall of 11·73 lakhs in the Excise Revenue, and, of these, 10·7 lakhs comes under Abkari and Opium. Thank God, that once at least in recent years the Excise Revenue has begun to fall. My pious wish is, that the revenue should reduce so considerably that it must become a cipher (*Laughter*). Sir, in the past years, both in the Council and in the Assembly, representations were made by the members that the drink evil should be abolished. But the Government have been very liberal in saying that they would take measures to stop it. But as a matter of fact nothing has been done. Does the Government stand for temperance? Does the Government preach temperance? Does the Government encourage private citizens to preach temperance?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Will the member be satisfied with temperance which means moderation?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): I want prohibition. I think Government do not encourage people in that direction. The innocent persons are hemmed in on all sides by Excise and Police Officers so that the policy of the Government is to make people drink. Well, that policy I condemn altogether. Now by saying that Excise Revenue should fall altogether I do not mean that Government should get impoverished. Far from it. The sanctity of human life and moral right for Government to exist are the two things that I care for. A word about decentralisation. Government, as it stands today, ought to be decentralised. Local Government is the order of the day. In all countries of the world you find it. It is working more satisfactorily. Even in British India, we speak of such things as Corporations, Municipalities, Taluk Boards, Village Boards and a host of other things. But in Travancore I do not think much progress is made in this direction. We have got only 19 municipalities and the budget grant allowed for these is a very meagre sum. I think it is about Rs. 15,000. If the Local Government is encouraged, Sanitary Department, Education Department and other departments can be handed over to the charge of Local Governments. That means, reduction in the expenditure of Government so that it is highly necessary that Government should see that Local Government is encouraged.

Now a word about Village Panchayats. Even in the days of Dewan Raghaviah it was talked about and a Regulation was even passed.

Seven clear years have rolled by and yet the system has not been brought into effect. The one thing for which I thank the Financial Secretary is for this—that after seven years he has made an allotment of about Rs. 6,000 for these Panchayats.

"As an experimental measure, it is proposed to organise in 1107 two Panchayats in each of the Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and the Dewan Peishkars have been asked to choose suitable centres. Under Section 44 (3) of the Village Panchayat Regulation, Government have to contribute an amount not less than three-fourths of the budgeted expenditure of each Panchayat for the first five years. A lump provision of Rs. 6,000 has accordingly been made under 38-Miscellaneous."

Now, I ask Government, what assurance is there, Sir, that this sum allotted for this Village Panchayat will not be diverted for another purpose in the course of the financial year. That is my question. Then about capital expenditure. One thing for which I charge Government is that Government are reprehensible in launching into extraordinary schemes of little practical utility, for instance, extension of the railway, construction of harbour, and investing a large capital in Railway outside the State and over which we have no control, water supply schemes, and all the rest of it, are sufficient examples to corroborate my statement. I do not say that these things are absolutely unnecessary. I only say that more things are to be done outside the capital. More things are to be done in country parts. What is required is a rural reconstruction. On the other hand, we find, that Government do not spend even a sum which could be mentioned for rural reconstruction work. There are dozens of villages where there are no roads for easy communication, no wells for drinking purposes, etc. So that my prayer is, that Government should be on the alert for effecting rural reconstruction schemes. There is no use of wasting money like anything on Capital Expenditure. I understand a lot of money is spent for the town of Trivandrum. I cannot say how far my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai will endorse that view.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not endorse that view to all. On the other hand we want much more to be spent for Trivandrum town.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): I thought as much. But I am sure if this House is asked to vote on this subject, Mr. Thanu Pillai alone will be on the one side and all the others on the opposite side.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That statement is disputed by me.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And fully supported by many others.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Travancore and the Department of Agriculture exists to enhance agriculture. But we find that the department

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

s not working satisfactorily at all. It is a department, the activities of which are to be known to the ryots of the State. But as a matter of fact, it is only a department, the existence of which is least known to the ryots. In the Administration Report of 1105, we have read of such a thing as *kari* soil, *punja* soil and *ambrokia* soil and many other technical terms. My submission is, that these western methods of agriculture are not popularised to any extent at all. That is all the criticism I level against that department. Perhaps more money ought to be given to him. At any rate, as things stand at present, the department is not working to any satisfaction at all. I have my own doubts whether the department ought to be mended or ended. I leave it for the consideration of the Government.

The population of the State is growing year by year and the fecundity of the people is greater in Travancore than anywhere in India. Mr. Malthus said that while population increases by arithmetical progression supply of food diminishes by geometrical progression. Has the Government taken any measures to remedy this? No, I say.

If you go to Nanjanad, Sir, you will find that the ryots are not allowed to have green leaves from the forests in Aramboly. The forest conservancy rules are harsh. I think that these rules are to be written in letters of blood. So I ask the Head of that department to see that these Forest Laws are to be repealed forthwith in the interests of agriculture in Nanjanad, that is in Tovala and Agastisvaram.

Lastly, I wish to say a word about the powers given to this House. Sir, powers given to us are very limited. We are not allowed to discuss about the Interportal Convention which devitalises the State, nor are we allowed to discuss about Devaswoms which like a crocodile is consuming a huge part of our State Revenue.

Sir, the ambit of our discussion is very narrow. At least within the limits allotted, my submission is, that the Government should give credit to our opinions. Such replies as "noted," "may be considered," "Government do not propose to collect information," "the utility of supply is very little" such expressions, as these, are an open insult to members on this side of the House. So, I do hope that the Government would seriously consider the representations that I have made. With these words I resume my seat.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The audience in the gallery would kindly listen, and not make any noise. If some of you want to go out, do so, with the least disturbance possible.

I shall wait for another three minutes and if nobody rises from the non-official side, I shall have to close the proceedings.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇന്നു് ചിലക്കു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനു് മടിയുള്ളതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. അതുപോലെ മടിച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നുതന്നെ ഞാനും വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നേദിവസം മടിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ നാളെ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നേക്കുമൊ

എന്നു് വിചാരിച്ചു് ഇന്നുതന്നെ സംസാരിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ നിശ്ച യിക്കയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്.

സർ, ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി മി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള ഇവിടെ ചെയ്ത ബഡ്ജറ്റുപ്രസംഗം കേട്ടാൽ, ഒരു സർപ്ലസ്സ് ബഡ്ജറ്റു അല്ലാതെ മറെറാരു ബഡ്ജറ്റും ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നൊരു വ്രതം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുള്ളതുപോലെ തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): കണക്കുകൂട്ടിവന്നപ്പോഠം സർപ്ലസ് ബഡ്ജറ്റു ആയിപ്പോയതാണു് എന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുവാൻപാടില്ലയൊ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതെ, കണക്കു് കൂട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററിതന്നെയാണു് എനിക്കും പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഒരു ലക്കം ഇല്ലാതെ കണക്കുകൂട്ടിക്കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോഠം സ്വല്പം കൂടുതൽ തുകവന്നു. അതിനെ കളയണ്ട എന്നു് വിചാരിച്ചു് ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേൎത്തുവച്ചു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു മുഴുവനും നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കേവലം ഒരു കണക്കും ഇല്ലാതെ ചിലതൊക്കെ എഴുതി ഉണ്ടാക്കി അതിനെ നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു ആദ്യമായി തോന്നുന്നതു്. അതായതു് ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധ്യക്ഷൻ തനിക്കു് നാലു് പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാർകൂടി വേണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോഠം മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലകഠംക്കു് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയെക്കുറച്ചു് ഇതിലേക്കു് മാററിക്കളയാം എന്നു് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അഞ്ചു് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർ വേണമെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞാൽ വേറെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അത്യാവശ്യത്തിനുമായി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തുകയെ ഈ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണു് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റുനോക്കിയാൽകാണുന്നതു്.

MR. R. NILAKANATA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയെ മററു വിധത്തിൽ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനു് കൌൺസിലിൻെറ അനുവാദം വേണ്ടേ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): കൌൺസിലിൻെറ അനുവാദം വേണം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ചിലപ്പോഠം ആ വിധത്തിൽ ചിലവാക്കിപ്പോയി എന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറും കൊണ്ടുവരാറില്ലെ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അങ്ങിനെയാണ് അനുവാദം വാങ്ങുന്നത്. ബഡ്ജററിൽ റിട്രെഞ്ച്മെൻറിനെപ്പററി ചില തുകകൾ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പററി തന്നെ നോക്കാം. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായി ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നുള്ള തുകകളെ വെട്ടിക്കുറച്ചും, ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് യാതൊരു ഉപകാരവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം, യാത്രച്ചിലവു എന്നിവയ്ക്കുള്ള തുകകളിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും വെട്ടിക്കുറയ്ക്കാതെയുമാണ് റിട്രെഞ്ച്മെൻറു വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട P. W. D. ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നു വളരെക്കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു വളരെക്കാര്യമായി ഗണിക്കാനില്ല. P. W. D. ക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽ പണം ചേർക്കമെങ്കിലും ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ അതു ചിലവാകാതെ തിരിച്ചു ഖജനാവിൽ സർപ്ലസ്സായി വന്നുചേരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആണ്ടുതോറും അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പണം ലാപ്സ്ചെയ്തു തിരിച്ചു ഖജനാവിൽപോകുന്ന തുക കുറച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Karthikapalli*): ആ കുറവ് ഇനിയും വരുത്താവുന്നതല്ലേ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): കുറവ് ഇനിയും വരുത്താൻ സാധിക്കും.

പിന്നീട് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ഉപകാരമായിട്ടുള്ള ആശുപത്രികൾക്കു നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പണത്തിൽനിന്നും ൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മൃഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മരുന്നിൻെറ തുകയുംകൂടി കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഉണ്ട്. ആ തുകയിൽനിന്നും കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

അതിനു ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം മരുന്നുകൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ വില കുറവുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ മരുന്നുകളുടെ ക്യാററ്ലാഗ് ഞാൻ നോക്കിയതിൽ മരുന്നിൻെറ വില മുമ്പിലുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ സ്വല്പം കൂടുതലായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. അതിനു കാരണം ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൂട്ടിയതാണ്.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം എക്കണോമിക്ക് ഡിപ്രഷൻെറ കാരണത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിന് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിററിക്കാരോ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രിട്ടറിയോ ഒന്നും തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല.

പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ജനങ്ങൾ മീററിംഗുകൾകൂടി ടാക്സ് കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന റസല്യൂഷൻസ് പാസാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് അയച്ചു. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അതിനെപ്പററി റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമുഖേന അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പറയുന്നതു് ൩൦ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു കരംനിശ്ചയിച്ച കാലത്തുള്ള വിലയും ഇന്നത്തെ വിലയും ഏകദേശം ഒരുപോലെയാണ്; അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇന്നത്തെ ടാക്സ്നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നാണ്. അതിനാൽ ടാക്സ് കുറവുചെയ്യേട്ടാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നുപറഞ്ഞുഗവണ്മെൻറു തള്ളുകയാണുചെയ്തതു്. എന്നാൽ മുപ്പതു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഭൂമിയുടെ വില എന്തായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു് ഭൂമിയുടെ വില എന്തു്? മുപ്പതു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു് ഓരോരുത്തരും വരവിൻെറ എത്ര ശതമാനം ടാക്സ് കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു? ഇപ്പോൾ പലവിധത്തിലുമായി ഓരോരുത്തർ ധാരാളം ടാക്സ് കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. Incidence of taxation എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് കൃഷിക്കാറല്ലേ, നിങ്ങളല്ലല്ലോ എന്നു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഈ ടാക്സ് എല്ലാം indirect ആയിട്ടു് ഓരോരുത്തരുടെ അടുക്കൽനിന്നും പോകുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. ടാക്സ് കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും കുറച്ചു ഒരു റിലീഫ് വരുത്തേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനുള്ള വഴികൾ ഒന്നും ഇവിടെ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള മിനിസ്റ്റേർസിൻെറ ശമ്പളം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെക്കുറവാണ്. ശീമയിലെ പ്രൈംമിനിസ്റ്റർക്ക് ഒരാണ്ടിൽ ൭൧,൫൦൦-ൽ ചില്പാനം രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടു്. ക്യാനഡായിലെ പ്രൈംമിനിസ്റ്റർക്ക് ഒരാണ്ടിൽ ശമ്പളം ൫൨,൨൫൦ രൂപയാണ്. സൗത്ത് ആഫ്രിക്കായിലെ പ്രൈംമിനിസ്റ്റർക്ക് ഒരാണ്ടിൽ ൪൧,൨൫൦ രൂപയാണ്. ജപ്പാനിലെ പ്രൈംമിനിസ്റ്റർക്ക് ൩൭,൨൦൦ രൂപയാണു ശമ്പളം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): മൈസൂരിലെ ശമ്പളം എത്രയാണെന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതു ഞാൻ നോക്കീട്ടില്ല. മൈസൂരും ഇവിടവും ജ്യേഷ്ഠാനുജന്മാരാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അതിനെ സാരമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല (ചിരി).

അതുപോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ശമ്പളം മൂവായിരം രൂപയാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ജപ്പാനിലെ വരവ് എത്രയാണെന്ന് അറിയാമോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും വരവും നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ദിവാൻജിക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. മുപ്പതുവർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ദിവാൻജിക്ക് എത്ര രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുവന്നിരുന്നു എന്ന് നോക്കുക. റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആർഗ്യുമെൻറിനെ മീററുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ൩൦ വർഷത്തിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെപ്പററി ഞാൻ അന്വേഷിച്ചുനോക്കി. എന്നാൽ ആ വിവരം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്ക് കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല. ആ വിവരംകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞിട്ട് സംസാരിക്കാമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിലാണ് ഞാൻ ഇന്നു സംസാരിക്കേണ്ട എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചതു്.

ഇനി ഇവിടത്തെ മെഡിക്കൽ ഭരണത്തെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. മെഡിക്കൽഭരണം — ഈ ത്രിമൂർത്തികളെക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഭരണം — വേണ്ടെന്ന് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പല കാലങ്ങളായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഇതുവരെ അതിനു ഒരു വ്യത്യാസവും വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ബഡ്ജററിൽ കണ്ണ്, ചെവി, കണ്ഠം ഇവയുടെ ചികിത്സക്കായി ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സർജനെ പ്രത്യേകം നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ശീമയിൽപോയി പരീക്ഷജയിച്ചു് വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിസർജൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ആലപ്പുഴയിരുന്ന് തിരമാല എണ്ണിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വേണ്ട എക്വിപ്പ്മെൻറോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെ ആക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. സ്വല്പദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പ് മാവേലിക്കര ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ഒരാളിനെ സബ്അസിസ്റ്റൻറുസർജ്ജനായി നിയമിച്ചയച്ചു. ആ ആളിന്റെ യോഗ്യത എന്താണ്, എന്തു് ഡിഗ്രിയുണ്ട്, എവിടെനിന്നും പരീക്ഷജയിച്ചുവന്നു, ഇതൊന്നും അന്വേഷിക്കാതെയാണ് നിയമനം നടത്തിയതു്. ഒരു T. S. R. പിള്ള എന്നോ മററൊ ആണ് അയാളുടെ പേര്. അവിടത്തെ ഡാക്ടർ അയാളെപ്പററി പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കിയപ്പോൾ അയാൾക്കുഇംഗ്ലീഷും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ, മലയാളവും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരാളിനെയാണ് സബ്അസിസ്റ്ററൻറ് സർജൻ ആക്കിയതു്. ചുമതലബോധം ഇല്ലാത്തആളുകളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണ് ഇതു്. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾകൊണ്ടാണ് മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡു് ഭരണം നിറുത്തണമെന്ന് പറയുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദേഹംസംബന്ധിച്ച കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി നോക്കാനാണ്

ഡാക്ടറന്മാരെ അയക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു പഠിപ്പും യോഗ്യതയും ഇല്ലാത്തവർ വല്ല മരുന്നും എടുത്തുകൊടുത്തു് അതുനിമിത്തം ആരെങ്കിലും മരിച്ചു പോയാൽ അതിനു മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡു് ഉത്തരം പറയുമോ?

അതിനെപ്പററി ചോദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 'ഞാനല്ല നിംമിച്ചതു്' എന്നു് ഓരോരുത്തരും പറയും. ഒടുവിൽ അവിടെ സിക്രിട്ടറി ആയിരിക്കുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ അയ്യങ്കാരാണു് അതിനു് ഉത്തരവാദി എന്നു് വേണമെങ്കിൽ പറയും. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണു് മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിന്റെ ഭരണം.

ഇനി എനിക്കു് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകമ്മിററിയെപ്പററിയാണു്. ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു കട്ട്മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകമ്മിററിയെപ്പററിയുള്ള കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെപ്പററിപ്പറയുന്നതിനു് അപ്പോൾ സൗകൎയ്യം കിട്ടുമൊ എന്നുള്ള സംശയം കൊണ്ടാണു് ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ സംക്ഷിപ്തമായി എങ്കിലും പറയാമെന്നു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കു കമ്മിററിക്കാർ ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ കൂടുതൽ അന്യായം വേറെ ആരും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. വേറെ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് മേഡിക്കൽബോർഡിന്റെ പ്രവൎത്തിമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകമ്മിററിക്കാർ എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു് ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകൾക്കു് വിലനിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു് ഗവൺമെന്റു് അവരോടു ചോദിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഞാൻഈയിടെ ഒരു പുസ്തകം എടുത്തു് നോക്കി. അതു്സംസ്കൃതത്തിലുള്ള സംക്ഷേപ രാമായണമാണു്. ഭാസ്കരപ്രസ്സിൽ നിന്നുമാണു് അച്ചടിച്ചിറക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആ പുസ്തകത്തിനേയും കൂടി ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു് വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ മറന്നുപോയി ആ പുസ്തകം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയകാലത്തു് അതിന്റെവില ഉടമസ്ഥൻ ഒരണയിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകമാണു്. ആ പുസ്തകംടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കു കമ്മിററിക്കാർ ഇന്നു് തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടു് സ്വീകരിച്ചപ്പോൾ, ആ പുസ്തകത്തെ അങ്ങനെവിടാൻ പാടില്ല,—ആറു്അണവിലവയ്ക്കണം എന്നു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചു ഗസററിലും പബ്ലിഷ്ചെയ്തു. അതിൽ രണ്ടു് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടലാസും രണ്ടു മൂന്നു അക്ഷരവുമല്ലാതെ വേറെ യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ല. ആ പുസ്തകത്തിനാണു് ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ആറണ വില നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനു് വില വളരെ കൂടുതലാണു്; വിലകറയ്ക്കണം, എന്നു് ജനങ്ങൾ പരാതിപറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ആറു് എന്നുഎഴുതിയിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു് നാലു് എന്നാക്കി. ഈ വിലകൂടുതൽ നിമിത്തം കുട്ടികളുടെരക്ഷകൎത്താക്കന്മാർക്കു്

[Mr. Rama Varma Raja.]

വളരെ സങ്കടമുണ്ട്. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നത് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. പുസ്തകം ആണ്ടുതോറും മാററുന്നതും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ഉപദ്രവകരമാണ്. ഞാൻ മുമ്പ് ഒരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ കവിത ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവർ കമ്മിററിമെമ്പർമാരിൽ ചിലർ വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർ ഉണ്ട്. അവരെ ഒബ്ലൈജ് ചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ടിമാത്രമാണ് അവരുടെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ എടുക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ കെ. ആർ ണാൾഡ് ആൻഡ് കമ്പനി എന്ന ഒരു കമ്പനി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു കമ്പനി ഞാൻ അന്വേഷിച്ചിടത്തോളം മദ്രാസിൽ ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് അറിവ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻറാണൊ, കമ്മിററിക്കാരാണൊ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതു് കമ്മിററിക്കാരാണെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നുമാണു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നത്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): എന്നാൽ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ തന്നെ പഴിക്കുന്നു. കമ്മിററിയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ കളയേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഗവണ്മെൻറാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെയും കളയണമെന്നോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഞാൻ കമ്മിററിയെ കളയണമെന്നാണു പറഞ്ഞത്. ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും കമ്മിററിക്കാരുടെ മനസ്ഥിതി ഒന്നു മാറേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കണമെന്നേ എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായം ഉള്ളു.

പുസ്തകം ആണ്ടുതോറും മാററാതിരുന്നാൽ ഒരു കുട്ടിയുടെ അനുജന്മാരായ മററു കുട്ടികൾക്കു അതിനെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ആണ്ടുതോറും മാററരുത്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല മൂവർഷത്തേക്കു മാററരുതെന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): നല്ലപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ അല്ലെങ്കിലും മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിനാരിക്കലെ മാററാവു എന്നാണോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): നല്ല പുസ്തകങ്ങളേ നോക്കി എടുക്കാവു. അതിലേക്കു ടെക്സ്ററ്ബുക്കു കമ്മിററിതന്നെ ഉടച്ചുവാക്കണം. ഈ കമ്മിററിയിൽ, സേവകന്മാരോ, ബന്ധുക്കളോ ആരുംത

ന്നെ ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെനോക്കി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു കൂടി എനിയ്ക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Sir, in reply to the speech of the Financial Secretary, introducing the Budget for 1107, I may at the very outset bring to the notice of the Government and this House that the Budget has not been provided for in accordance with the popular demands; and a Budget which fails to provide adequately in response to the exigencies of the time can never reach the maximum of efficiency. The Financial Secretary's speech which has been carefully prepared to suit varied needs and tastes leads me to seriously think whether after all it is not an ill-cooked financial document that would scarcely appeal to the sense of this side of the House.

The fall in the revenue which the Fnancial Secretary calls a deficite estimated at 7 lakhs and 47 thousand rupees is only perhaps the first of a series of deficits which the Government may have to face as the immediate results of an imasculated financial position we are forced to share along with the rest of the world.

In paragraph 5 of the Financial Secretary's statement, the revenue for the year is expected to fall short of the original estimates by 17 lakhs and 61 thousand rupees. He continues that the important items which contribute to this decline are Land Revenue 2 lakhs and 89 thousand rupees, Excise 11 lakhs and 73 thousand rupees, Forests 66 thousand rupees, Stamps 3 lakhs and 43 thousand rupees, and Registration 2 lakhs and 20 thousand rupees. Land Revenue, the Financial Secretary deplores, is expected to be less by 2 lakhs and 89 thousand although the revised estimate for the current year takes credit for nearly two lakhs, being the deferred payment of rent on Kandukrishi land. It therefore becomes necessary that the Financial Secretary be told that deferred payment of rent only bespeak the financial weakness of the people and is never a symptom of an economic exhuberance. It is well known that the remissions of revenue for the current year in the 15 districts of Burma amounted to 20 lakhs of rupees; and in the United Provinces it is 67 lakhs; while our Government are contented with a small nominal remission in the case of rubber planters (who form a minute section of our population), a terribly small reduction in the case of Kandukrishi pattom land from chuckrams 24 to 18 chuckrams, and a still more nominal waiving of demand notice fees. They have not paid heed to the popular demand for a general remission of tax.

The present economic depression has spared none, and has disabled many in satisfying their legitimate pecuniary demand and obligations. Government observe hermitic silence.........

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): On a point of order, Sir. Is the member allowed to indulge in manuscript eloquence?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): I am keeping only my note, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): It appeared that he was reading.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): I chellenge the member to show that I am reading a manuscript.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may proceed Mr. Madhavan Pillai; I cannot see your written speech.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): The salaries of officials in British India are about to be subjected to severe retrenchment by the committee of enquiry appointed for that purpose.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: (*To the galleries.*) Please, be quiet.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): The policy of Government to maintain a top heavy administration is diametrically opposed to popular interest. In this connection I would suggest that some of the departments which could be conveniently united into one may be combined and put under one head. For instance, in the Military Department there are three officers drawing very huge salaries. All these three offices may be abolished at this juncture and the Commissioner of Police may be asked to combine in himself the functions of the head of the Military and the Police Departments. It is not worthwhile that, at this juncture when the Government are able to show only a nominal surplus budget, the Government should spend such a huge amount on militia. It is also inconsistent with the interests of the people. This is the time for the Government to retrench the salaries of officers so that some remission could be granted to the poor tax-payer, and other effective steps could be taken to relieve the people. I may point out, in this connection, that the Banking Enquiry Committee has, in its report, made a suggestion attacking the utility of the State Aided Bank which is to some extent financed by the State. I may quote the Report of the Committee.

> "The State-Aided Bank which had among its foremost aims the financing of the small trader who could not get accommodation in the Imperial Bank, came up for severe criticism at the hands of some witnesses. We were told that the institution backed by Government resources ought to prove more beneficial to the trading community. It is alleged that it has no definite policy behind it and that, with every change in managership, the policy also changed. During the short period of four years' existence, the management has passed three hands. This bank should, by its position, set an example to other joint stock banks in the country. Had the bank, during its early career, the benefit of expert advice to shape and build up the policy of the institution and place it on a secure foundation, it would not have probably laid itself open to the charges now levelled against it. In view of the concessions it receives from the Government and the peculiar position it holds in relation to the State, the Government ought to do all in their power to shape its policy and working to the greater satisfaction of the public."

I may point out that the State Aided Bank was intended to be of help to the trading classes in the State. But, in practice, we find that it does not help either the common trader of the country or the poor agriculturist.

I may also be permitted to suggest that the agricultural and the industrial loans which are to be advanced by the Government to the people in times of emergency are not at all being cared for now by the authorities.

I may also suggest that if the Government do not now adopt efficacious remedial measures,the present economic depression would ruin the ryots in the land. My suggestions to remedy the present situation are, firstly, that the Government must begin works of public utility in order to relieve unemployment. Secondly, they must grant loans on easy terms to the agriculturists and also adopt suitable measures to raise the prices of the products of the country. I would also suggest that the Government must undertake to collect all the raw products and stock them until the prices go up. If they would do it it would be of immense benefit to the producer here and would check the present economic depression.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The member suggests that the Government should collect and stock the raw products of the country. How long could copra, for instance, be kept in stock?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Till we get better prices.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Is the member sure that copra would last undamaged till we get better days?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): I am not referring to copra particularly. Pepper, for instance, may be stocked till the price goes up. Government alone can afford to do it. That is why I make this suggestion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You want, Mr. Madhavan Pillai, the Government to purchase all the products now exported from Travancore —copra, coir, dried ginger, turmeric,— store them in warehouses till the prices go up, and sell them at better prices?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you think that that is a practicable proposition?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does the member know that the total value of our exports comes to nearly eleven crores of rupees?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): I do not mean all the products exported.

Then, with regard to the tariff policy of Government, I am sorry to observe that they do not follow a consistent policy. There is no consistent tariff policy to regulate our exports, except those introduced by men at the helm of affairs to suit the exigencies of the time or avert some incoming danger. There must be a consistent tariff policy for Government, especially in the case of copra, coir and cocoanut oil. The absence of a consistent tariff policy is a positive disadvantage to the producer as

[Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai.]

well as to the consumer. I understand that Government have now reduced the tariff value in the case of some products without at the same time not affecting the tariff rate. Unless the tariff rate is also reduced on a par with the tariff value it would be of no use to the ryot.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : In cases where *advalorem* duties are levied, the amount of duty will depend on the tariff value of the commodity exported; and so, in such cases, the exporter will get some advantage if the tariff value is reduced.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): I may now refer to the privileges of this House. In our neighbouring State of Cochin, as has already been pointed out, the non-official members have been given the privilege to elect a Deputy President from amoung themselves.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : They were given that privilege only at their last Budget meeting.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : We may be given that privilege at least now.

I would repeat that there are numerous high offices now being maintained by Government which entail huge expenditure. Some of them may be abolished with advantage; and the expenditure in regard to the rest may be curtailed to a considerable extent.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That has nothing to do with the privileges of this Council with which you were dealing last.

K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): I may close with the request that the Government should bestow their earnest attention on the several suggestions that have been made by me and by the several members of the House. It is our pious hope that the Government would do it.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, may I congratulate the Financial Secretary for presenting to us a surplus Budget when we are under the shadow of an unprecedented economic depression and when we have already sustained a deficit of 7 and odd lakhs during the current year.

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I request the member to speak a little louder ?

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): Though Government have already suffered a huge deficit during the current year, it is highly creditable that the Financial Secretary should have managed to present to us a surplus Budget though I am not enamoured of surpluses. It is very comforting to find, at least in the Budget that we do not spend more than what we get. But I fear that the economic depression is not going to end in the immediate future and if the Government propose to do anything more than giving a sop to the public by the appointment of committees and spending the time in anxious consideration of the proposals we have to meet with a deficit Budget. I shall not be sorry even if the Budget for 1107 had been a deficit budget provided Government had actively and sympathetically taken up measures to alleviate the distress of the people. The present depression

is an eye-opener as the occasional famine of Orissa or the wide spread plague in Bombay. Government have tried to reduce their expenditure by cutting down the allotment for the Public Works Department and by withholding the arrears of pay of the low-paid vernacular school teachers. I must confess I am not able to find in the Budget, presented to us, any remarkable proposal for relieving the people of their suffering. We hear, very often, complaints that the salaries of the high paid officers are being increased and that new offices are being created and increments granted with retrospective effect. It is regrettable to note that, while the Government are very careful about the conservation of the interests of the high-paid officials, they have thought it fit to cut down the expenditure under the P. W. D. and to withhold the arrears of pay of the vernacular school teachers whose pay is already a mere pittance.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I inform the member that all arrears of pay due to the vernacular school teachers have been paid already?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Not all, I suppose.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The whole of it has been paid so far as Government schools are concerned.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): At the very outset I must say that the people of Travancore, especially those in my constituency suffer unspeakable hardship at present. Government may perhaps be under the impression that since the production of paddy, cocoanut, tapioca, pepper and other products has not decreased even during the present depression, the people would not be so bad. But, as a matter of fact, on account of the stringency of the money market, people find it extremely difficult to get money even for their necessaries. People who own lands form only a minority of the total population of the State. The majority, therefore, have to purchase their necessaries, and for that they have no money.

Then, Sir, the very bloated appearance of the gazette, the increase in its size now, clearly shows that people find it very difficult and even impossible to pay the arrears of *kist* on their lands, so that most of the lands are now being sold away for nominal prices for default in the payment of *kist*. Sir, the present depression is not going to end in the near future. It is only now that people realise their folly in subscribing to chitties and insurance companies and in ending up their children for higher education. I would therefore invite the attention of this House and of the Government to grapple with the situation and to do everything in their power to redress the grievances of the people. It seems to me that one of the most urgent measures required to ease the situation is to throw open the reserved forests near inhabited areas for the poor people for cultivation.

Another suggestion that I would make is to reduce the school fees by at least 50 per cent.

[K. Krishnan Nayar.]

There must be equitable distribution of long-term loans to agriculturists on easy terms.

Government must also suspend coercive steps, for the realisation of tax, for a reasonable period. I am not unaware of the fact that Government have recently issued orders with regard to this matter. But I would suggest that that is hardly sufficient to alleviate the growing distress of the people.

More allotment of money for Public Works would be of great help to the people at this juncture.

The reduction of export duties on some articles in proportion to their prices obtaining in British India would also be of very great help to the people.

These proposals, I know, involve heavy expenditure; but I urge upon Government that they should be prepared to spend even the last pie of their savings at this hour of dire need. The amount that they have spent on the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee would be sheer waste if they do not adopt even the mild proposals of that Committee. The calculations of the Account Office and the art of balancing the budget are quite unknown to the people; and they may not be able to appreciate it especially when they are suffering, mentally and physically, due to the present economic depression. Sir, the means that I have suggested are only temporary. I would also suggest that the salaries and T. A. of the high officials must be curtailed. It is well-known, Sir, that the officials are the only class of people who have been *benefited* by the present depression. I am not at all jealous of their position. I would only request them to realise that the poor tax-payer too must be able to maintain himself in the struggle for existence. Otherwise, they will cease to believe the law of *karma* and in the theory of the survival of the fittest. Sir, there is a proposal in the air to reduce a certain percentage in the salaries of some of the officers. I agree with it, not only for the present, but also as a permanent measure. Considering the standard of living in Travancore and the financial capacity of the average citizen here, no officer should be paid more than Rs. 500 as salary. It is certainly necessary that the lowest peon should get not less than Rs. 15. The suggestion may seem revolutionary if a comparison is instituted with some of the heaven-born Government servants in British India. But if you take the case of any country where the voice of the people is heard, you would find that the highest officers are paid only salaries which would just suffice for their livelihood, according to *their* standard of living of course. In those countries people accept high offices more for the sake of doing good to their fellow countrymen than as a profession to earn money. Even if we view public service as a profession, I think Rs. 500 is a very decent sum for Travancore conditions. The practice of importing highly-paid foreigners for some of the offices in the State is highly detrimental to the interests of this country. I am not against the importation

of foreigners when it is absolutely necessary. But I will certainly raise my voice of protest against it when we have competent men here to fill the vacancies concerned. It has to be proclaimed from house-tops that in this small State there are too many offices, many of them having been created to oblige particular individuals. I would therefore repeat my suggestion that a scheme of retrenchment must immediately be taken on hand. The Government must also concentrate their attention in standardising the rates of T. A. and giving fixed T. A. to all officers if possible.

Another matter which requires the consideration of Government is the organisation of big industries within the State and the appointment of competent travelling agents to find out good markets for Travancore products. For instance, if the Government have started soap, biscuit and rubber factories here, we would not have been handicapped by foreigners. The existence of the Industrial Department, as it is, is a nuisance. The Experts of the department have been brewing nothing in the laboratories, and it seems as though we would have to wait till Doomsday for them to show us something tangible. A lot of money could be saved by the abolition of that department and by distributing the officers of that department between the Agricultural and the Education Departments.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know the opinion of the member with regard to the Agricultural Department, is it more useful or useless than the Industrial Department?

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*) : Why should we compare the two? Let us think of one rather than two.

I think the retirement of Mr. I. C. Chacko may be considered as the most auspicious moment to toll the knell of that department. The department of show may be stopped and the money may be spent for some other useful purposes.

Another department which consumes a lion's share of our money is the Education Department. I feel rather elated when reports appear in papers that Travancoreans are best educated in India. But knowing as I do the conditions in the country, the educational expenditure can be retrenched consistent with our position and efficiency. Government are mostly concerned with the education of the population. The maintenance of primary schools and the organisation of a library department as in Baroda will promote popular education. It is a surprise that a country which prides itself upon education has not yet found its way to organise libraries. Libraries are useful to promote education among the people and also encourage the literary man to write good books. Once an educational retrenchment committee was appointed and that committee made the suggestion that all Higher Grade Vernacular schools may be abolished and in their places Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools may be started, and that most of the Government schools may be handed over to private agencies and public bodies for management. The report of that committee seems to have been laid into the archives of Government. I suggest that the time has come for its exhumation.

[K. Krishnan Nayar.]

and idolisation. Now Government are maintaining too many Colleges. Two Colleges in Arts and Science, one College for men and one for women will be sufficient. The immediate need of the hour, is the establishment of technical schools, mills, improve industries and help the people in various ways. Now, Sir, I would have to advert to the selection of text-books because that subject has become important in these days of scarcity. Now, books written by every Tom, Dick and Harry who can canvass the support of the Text-Book Comittee and the authorities are being prescribed as Texts Books to deplete our money and to molest the intelligence of the chidren. It is now a weapon in the hands of Government to silence the vociferous press men to encourage sycophant journalists to patronise favourites and to help the members of the Text-Book Committee. The selection of text books is a scandal and it is certainly a pestilance to the guardians of the boys. Government should buy the copyright of text-books and prescribe them as texts for at least three years. Sir, I have to be brief. I have referred to the important matters which should require our immediate consideration before we are asked to vote the budget.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): How many minutes more, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is now 4-20. You began at four.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I request you to give me a few minutes more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): We are now complaining that the Government are not sympathising with the aspirations of the people. Many pious resolutions passed by this august Assembly are brushed aside without giving any explanation. I shall quote one instance. In 1099 a resolution was moved in this House to start suitable and immediate measures to commemorate the name of the late Maharaja, that enlightened and distinguished Sovereign whose rule was our blessing and our privilege. Nothing seems to have been done. If Government are to be dilatory so far as that particular matter in which both the Government and the people are interested, it is not surprising that as yet the people who have elected us asked us a number of questions. What could we do in this Council? Our resolutions are not respected. and the money spent for the election and the Council is a waste. Sir, now, there is a rumour that there is going to be an Executive Council.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think you will have to leave it. If you have to propose the suggestion of the creation of an Executive Council you may do it.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): I may be permitted to express an opinion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up. Do not refer to rumours.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We are unable to hear either the member or the Deputy President.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am so sorry.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I rise to a point of order. When the speaker of the House stands up can the member remain standing?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He will pick it up.

Do not refer to rumours because others may also say that there are other rumours, that will drag us on to innumerable things. Have you finished, Mr. Krishnan Nayar?

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): No, Sir. I shall be wanting in duty if I fail to mention one or two facts. One is the violation of popular rights, and the other, enactment of repressive laws. People can understand that the weapons in the hands of Government are made use of for the protection of Government at times of extreme necessity. It is now used against the temperance workers and political opponents and others. There has been no period which could rival this in the throttling of popular liberty.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from the member what he means by the expression 'this'?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You can proceed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): He has not answered me.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is his privilege to answer or not. He is not bound to answer. If you mean to answer him you may do so, Mr. Krishnan Nayar.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*); Molesting political progress of the Congress institution is another instance of the unpopularity of the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have given you full twenty five minutes. Now you have to stop.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): In conclusion, before I sit down I wish to request with all the earnestness I can command that the Government should adopt immediate steps for alievating the distress of the people. Besides that they are bound to explain how their policy is to be justified.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am sorry I cannot allow you any more time. You have any number of opportunities to explain.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): സർ, ലോകം ഒട്ടുക്കു ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷീണവും വളരെ നാളായി അനുഭവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന എക്സൈസിലെ ആദായ കുറവും കൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ സർപ്ലസ് കാണിച്ചു ബഡ്ജറ്റ്

[Mr. A. Narayana Pillai.]

തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ അനുമോദിക്ക തന്നെ ചെയ്യണം. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ തന്നെ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതായി അതിന്നു വേണ്ടി പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി. യിൽ ഏതാനും സംഖ്യ കുറച്ചതായും പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ—ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിന്റെ—മൂർദ്ധന്യാവസ്ഥയിൽ രാജ്യനിവാസികളെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി. ജോലി നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു തുക—ഏതാണ്ടു നാലു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ—കുറച്ചതു ഒരു സാഹസമായിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതു സാഹസമായിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രം മതിയോ? വരുന്ന കൊല്ലത്തെ പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപായാണ് കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ദാരിദ്ര്യശമനത്തിനു എന്താണ് വഴി; ആളുകളെ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു്; എന്നുള്ള ഒരാലോചനയാണ് എല്ലാവരുടെയും മനസ്സിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനായിട്ടു ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ച് ആ കമ്മിറ്റി ജോലി ചെയ്തു വരുന്നതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ അവസരത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതിനു പകരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ ൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കുറച്ചതായി കാണുന്നതു സങ്കടകരമാണ്. അതിനാൽ കൂടുതൽ തുക ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്കു മാറ്റി വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നാട്ടുകാരെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞ ഈ പതനത്തിൽ നാട്ടുകാരെ സഹായിക്കാനായി ഏതാനും ചില സംഗതികൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് താരിപ്പു വിലയിൽ ൨൦ ശതമാനം കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ കുറച്ചപ്പോൾ കൊപ്രായുടെ താരിപ്പു വില ൨൦ രൂപായായി. എന്നാൽ കൊപ്രായ്ക്കു ശരാശരി ൪൦ രൂപാ മാത്രം വിലയുള്ള ഇക്കാലത്തു ൨൦ രൂപാ താരിപ്പു വിലവച്ചു കണക്കാക്കുന്നതാണോ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട സഹായം?

കരം കൊടുത്തു തീർക്കേണ്ടതായ അവധി കർക്കടകമാസം അവസാനം വരെ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ചെയ്തു കൊടുത്ത സഹായമാണോ, അതല്ല കരം പിരിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേയ്ക്കു അടയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ചെയ്തു കൊടു

ത്ത സഹായമാണോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇടവത്തിലോ മിഥുനം അവസാനത്തിലോ കരം മുഴുവനും പിരിച്ചടയ്ക്കാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടവരുന്നവരെ കുററപ്പെടുത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി അല്ലെ എന്നുകൂടി വിചാരിക്കാം. ഇതിനു മുൻപു പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും പ്രജാസഭാ, നിയമസഭാ ഈ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ, നോട്ടീസുപടി അനാവശ്യമായി കുടികളിൽ ചുമത്തി നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന കേസ്സുകളിൽ മാത്രമേ നോട്ടീസ് അയയ്ക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്ന് ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു് ഒരു തണ്ടപ്പേരിൽ തീർക്കേണ്ട കരത്തിനായി എട്ടു നോട്ടീസ് അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഈ നോട്ടീസുചിലവു പിരിയ്ക്കേണ്ടാ എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഏതായാലും ഇത്രമാത്രം സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തു കൊടുത്തതു കൊണ്ടു നാട്ടിൽ ക്ഷാമത്തിനു യാതൊരു കുറവും വന്നിട്ടില്ല. രണ്ടു രൂപാ കരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ റബ്ബറിനു ഒരു രൂപാ കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയെന്നു തീരുമാനിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ നാളികേരത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം എത്രമാത്രം ആണെന്നും അതിലേയ്ക്കു എന്തുമാത്രം കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഗവർമ്മെന്റു അറിയേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. തെങ്ങിനു കരം ഉണ്ടു്; നാളികേരത്തിനു കരമുണ്ടു്; മടലിനു കരമുണ്ടു്; തൊണ്ടിനു കരമുണ്ടു്; കൊപ്രായ്ക്കു കരമുണ്ടു്; വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയ്ക്കു കരമുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രയും കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ തെങ്ങുകളുടെ തല ഒടിഞ്ഞു പോകാതിരിയ്ക്കാൻകൂടി ഗവർമ്മെന്റു നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ കാലസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാർക്കും ശരിയായ സൌജന്യം നല്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ, നാളികേരത്തിൽ നിന്നൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നോകൂടുതൽ കരം ചുമത്തി ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ — ഇനിമേൽ ചുമത്തുന്ന ഓരോ പൈസയും അവക്കു ഏററവും വലിയ ഭാരമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ കാര്യം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരിനത്തിൽ പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും സമ്മതിയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിലേയ്ക്കായി അനേകം കാലമായിട്ടു നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങളും നാട്ടുകാരും പ്രതിപാദിച്ചുവരുന്നതായ, വൻപിച്ച ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു തുക കുറച്ചു്, അവരുടെ

[Mr. A. Narayana Pillai.]

വാദത്തിന ഒരു സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിന വളരെ സൌകൎയ്യമുള്ളതായിട്ടും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ലാൻറുറവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മൂന്ന് പേഷ്കാരന്മാരും രണ്ട് താലൂക്കുകളുടെ ഭരണത്തിനായിമാത്രം ഒരു കമ്മീഷണരും, ഇവരുടെ എല്ലാംപേരുടേയും മുകളിലായി ഒരു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരും ഉണ്ട്. സഞ്ചാരസൌകൎയ്യം വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം വൎദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഇക്കാലത്തു രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ പേഷ്കാരന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു മാത്രം മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു ഗണ്യമായ തുക ആണ്ടുതോറും ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ കഴിയും. പോലീസ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരെ കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്ന് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ വാദിച്ചതായും അതു് പാസായതായും ആണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഫലം ഉണ്ടായില്ലന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഇപ്പോൾ ട്രാഫിക്കിലേക്കു ഒരു ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി. കൂടി കൂടുതൽ വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരെകുറച്ച് അതിൽ ഒരാളിന് ട്രാഫിക്കിലേക്കു നിയമിച്ചാൽ പോരയോ? ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലെ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റിനോളം വലിപ്പംവരുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പോലീസ്‌വകുപ്പിനെ ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന നൽകുന്ന ശമ്പളം എത്രമാത്രമാണ്. ൧൫൦൦-രൂപായാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇരുപത്തിയാറു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റുകൾ അടങ്ങിയ മദിരാശി പ്രസിഡൻസിയിലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിൻെറ ശമ്പളം ൨൫൦൦-രൂപാമുതൽ ൩൦൦൦ രൂപാവരെമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേധാവികൾക്ക് എത്ര വൻപിച്ച തുകയാണ് ശമ്പളമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്! അഞ്ചൽ, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ, എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ വലിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളായിട്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഗണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. നാന്നൂറോ അഞ്ഞൂറോ രൂപാക്കുതാഴെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ ശരിയായിട്ടു ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതായിട്ട് കാണുന്നുണ്ട്; അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ കുറഞ്ഞശമ്പളത്തിൽതന്നെ വൻപിച്ച ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതായി ഗവണ്മെൻറുസമ്മതിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്ക് പോലീസ്‌കമ്മീഷണരെപ്പോലെ വൻപിച്ച തുക ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ മാതിരി അനാവശ്യവും വേണ്ടാത്തതും ആയ ശമ്പളങ്ങളേയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയോ കുറച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റാണ് രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ മരുന്നുകൾക്കും പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി. വേലകൾക്കും ഉള്ള പണമാണ് കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ക്ഷാമം വർദ്ധിക്കുമ്പോൾ സുഖക്കേടുകളും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരും എന്നുള്ളതു സാധാരണ കണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. സുഖക്കേട് വർദ്ധിക്കുമ്പോൾ മരുന്നു കൂടുതൽ വേണ്ടിവരികയും അതിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ പണം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരികയും ചെയ്യും. ഇതെല്ലാം കരുതി ബഡ്ജറ്റു് തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ വകുപ്പിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടുവാക്കു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. ആയുർവ്വേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ട് ഏകദേശം നാല്പതു കൊല്ലത്തോളം ആയി. അതിന്റെ നേരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിക്കുന്ന നയം തീരെ തൃപ്തികരം അല്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിയ്ക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വൈദ്യത്തിനു ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്ന തുകയുടെ, ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെകണക്കനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, ഏകദേശം പതിന്നാലിൽ ഒരുഭാഗമേ ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു ചിലവാക്കുന്നുള്ളു. നാട്ടുവൈദ്യം നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നതും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതും ആയ ഒരു ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായം ആണ്. ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിക്ക്—ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിക്ക്—നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സഹായമാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ ഏററവും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപകരിച്ചുവരുന്നതും. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വൈദ്യന്മാരെ കിട്ടുന്നതുതന്നെ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. താലൂക്കിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തുമാത്രം കാണപ്പെടുന്ന ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വൈദ്യന്മാരെ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരും. അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്ത്—നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ ഉപയോഗം ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്ത്—നല്ല നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുണ്ടെന്നു എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്ത്—നാട്ടുവൈദ്യശാലകളോട് ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഈ നയം ഒരിയ്ക്കലും അഭിമാനകരമല്ല.

ഇനി വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണു എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇതിനെപ്പററി എന്റെ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും അഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഇതേ നിലയിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടവും സങ്കടകരവും ആയ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്.

[Mr. A. Narayana Pillai.]
ഇതിൽ അനേകം വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുണ്ടു്. അവരുടെ ഓരോ ജോലികളും
ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതൊക്കെ ആയാലും നാട്ടിലെ യാതൊരു
ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടായതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രധാന തൊഴിലും
അഭിരുചിയും കാർഷികമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തു മററു വ്യവസായം
വളരുകയില്ല എന്നൊരഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടു്. അതു ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ
വ്യവസായവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ അവരുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു് ഏതെങ്കി
ലും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി വി
ടുകതന്നെ വേണം. വമ്പിച്ച തുക ഈ മാതിരി ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ ഒരി
ക്കലും അനുവദിക്കരുതു്.

കൃഷികൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ശരിയാ
യ ഒരു പ്രയോജനം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നു
പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തീരെ കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ തരിശാ
യി കിടക്കുന്ന നിലങ്ങളും പുരയിടങ്ങളും ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടു്.
നാട്ടിന്റെ ഓരോ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നടന്നു് ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായി കിടക്കു
ന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇന്ന ഇന്ന കൃഷിചെയ്താൽ ഇന്ന ഇന്ന ഫലം കിട്ടും
എന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെ
ൻറിനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുതന്നെ പറയേ
ണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. രാജഗോപാലാചാര്യർ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ കാലത്തു്
വൈയ്ക്കത്തു ഒരു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ പണിയിക്കുന്നതിനായി കായൽകര
യിൽ ഒരു ഒന്നാംതരം സ്ഥലം എടുത്തിട്ടിരുന്നു. പിന്നീടു ആ നയം
ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ വേണ്ടെന്നുവച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ സ്ഥലം
മാതൃകാകൃഷിത്തോട്ടത്തിനായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കയാണു്. എന്നാൽ
അതല്ല വേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. തരിശുസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വൈയ്ക്കം താലൂക്കിൽ
തന്നെ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടു്. അവിടങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം പ്രവേശിച്ചു് ഇന്ന ഇന്ന
തരത്തിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്താൽ ഇന്ന ഇന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള അനുഭവങ്ങൾ ഉ
ണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന നയം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു തുടരു
മെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ മൂന്നിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം ഇപ്പോൾ വനമായിട്ടു് ഒഴി
ച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കയാണു്. ശരിയായ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു പരാതിയു
ള്ള ഒന്നാണു് ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽനി
ന്നും കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ വേണ്ട വഴികൾ ചെയ്യാതെയിരി
ക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടംതന്നെ. വനത്തിലെ ആദായം വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണു
ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണുന്നതു്. ഇതിനും പുറമേ പച്ചിലവളംപോലും വ

നങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു് സങ്കടംപറയുന്നവരും ഇല്ലാതില്ല. ആകപ്പാടെ വരവുചെലവു ഭരണം തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലാ എന്നുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം കാരണം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ അഭാവമാണു് എന്നാണു് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൂടി സ്വീകരിച്ചു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം സ്ഥാപിച്ചു് ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കു് പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുകയാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു് പ്രധാനമായി ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതു്.

(No one stood up to speak for some time.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Shall I take it that nobody else wishes to speak from the non-official side?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Five O'Clock is the time for adjournment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: No, you can speak even longer if necessary. I have got the discretion to extend the time.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): സർ, എനിക്കു് ആദ്യമായിട്ടു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു് എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതായ ബഡ്ജറ്റുബുക്കിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. ബഡ്ജറ്റുതുടങ്ങിയുള്ളതായ സകല ഗവണ്മെന്റുനടപടികളും തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽതന്നെ വേണം എന്നു റൂളുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, മലയാളത്തിൽകൂടി തയ്യാറാക്കണം എന്നുള്ള ഒരഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ ആദ്യമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Does the member say that it should not be in tamil too?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): തമിഴിലും തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷംതന്നെയാണു്.

ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു കിട്ടിയതിന്റെശേഷം അതുപഠിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടു രണ്ടു മൂന്നു ദിവസത്തെ അവധി ഈ കൌൺസിലിനു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു എങ്കിലും എനിക്കു ഇത്രയും ദിവസംകൊണ്ടു ഇതിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും മനസ്സിലായിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്നു ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ നടക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിൽനിന്നും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയാണു ഇതിലൊക്കെ തകരാറുകാരൻ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. (ചിരി) ഞാൻ ഏകദേശം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിടത്തോളം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കും ചില അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റു പാസാക്കിയതിന്റെ ശേഷമാണു ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഇത്രഅധികം ദാരിദ്ര്യം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു

[Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.]

ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങോട്ടുപോരുമ്പോൾ, എന്നോടു "തിരുമേനി ദാരിദ്ര്യം വളരെ കലശലായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിലെങ്കിലും ഒരു വലിയതുക ദാരിദ്ര്യനിവാരണത്തിനായി മാററി വയ്പിയ്ക്കണേ" എന്നു ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞതനുസരിച്ചു് നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഒരു വാക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയാണു് ഞാൻ ചെയ്തതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ വന്നുനോക്കിയപ്പോൾ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിനായി യാതൊന്നും തന്നെ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ബഡ്ജററിൽ നാലരലക്ഷം രൂപാ കൃഷിവായ്പയ്ക്കു മാററി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): അതു കടം കൊടുക്കാനായിട്ടാണല്ലോ. നാലരലക്ഷംരൂപാകൊണ്ടു ഒരു താലൂക്കിലേക്കു പോലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കടം കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ അല്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Karitkapalli*): കൃഷിവായ്പ കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഒക്കെ വേണ്ടേ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): വേണം. കടം വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ഉറപ്പു കൊടുക്കണം; പലിശ കൊടുക്കണം; ഇതൊക്കെ വേണം.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പ്രധാനമായി കാണുന്നതു തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയാണു. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നവകയ്ക്കായി ഒരു വലിയസംഖ്യ അതായതു അൻപതുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി അൻപതുലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവുചെയ്തു കാണുന്നതു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു അഭിമാനകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിതന്നെ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ മാററാതിരിയ്ക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുവാനെ തരമുള്ളു. കാളേജിൽ നിന്നും ആണ്ടുതോറും അനവധി യുവാക്കന്മാർ ബിരുദധാരികളായി വെളിയിൽ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കെന്താണു തൊഴിൽ? സയൻസ് എടുത്തു പാസായ ഒരാൾ ഡിഗ്രിയെടുത്തു വെളിയിൽവന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ എവിടെയാണു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുക എന്നന്വേഷിക്കുകയായി. ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഒരു സൂപ്രണ്ടുദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. അയാൾ പാസായ സയൻസിനും ദേവസ്വത്തിനും തമ്മിൽ എന്താണു് സംബന്ധം? ഒരു സംബന്ധവുമില്ല. അതു തന്നെയും കിട്ടാത്തപക്ഷം അയാളുടെ ജീവിതം വളരെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയി

ൽ വന്നുചേരും. സ്വന്തം തൊഴിൽചെയ്തു് ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കാം എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും അതും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതികൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഇനി മലയാളം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററിനോക്കാം. മലയാളം എഴാംക്ലാസ് പാസായി സ്വസ്ഥമായിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ അസംഖ്യമുണ്ടു്. ജന്മിമാരായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ക്ലാക്കന്മാരായിട്ടു് ഇവരെ വെച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അവക്കു എഴുതാനും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ; കണക്കു കൂട്ടാനും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ; അവരും തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ നടക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വദ്ധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു നയമാണു ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയിൽ കാണുന്നതു്. ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി മാറേറണ്ടതാണു്. മിസ്റ്റർ രാമവമ്മരാജാ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഒരണാ വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായ പുസ്തകം ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കാക്കിയപ്പോൾ ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു അതിൻെറ വില ആറണയാക്കി. എന്നാൽ ഒരണാവിലയുള്ള പുസ്തകം ഈ ക്ഷാമത്തിൻെറനില നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അര അണാവെച്ചു വില്ക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിലകൊടുത്തു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങി കട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിൽ രക്ഷകത്താക്കന്മാർ എത്രമാത്രം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കാൻവയ്യാ. അതിനാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ആകമാനം ഒന്നു പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

രണ്ടാമതായി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരെ കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നൊക്കെഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഏതായാലും പോലീസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഒരുമാതിരി ന്യായമായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നാണു് വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറപരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായം ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല. ഒരു മാന്യനും വിദഗ്ധനും ആയ ഒരാളാണു ഇതിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ, അതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹം അതു വേണ്ടപോലെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചുകൊള്ളും.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനും അതുപോലെ ഒരു മാന്യനല്ലേ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ഒരിയ്ക്കലും മാന്യന്മാരല്ല എന്നെനിയ്ക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഇവിടെ പറയുന്ന അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ അവർ ആദരിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളു. വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനും വളരെ യോഗ്യനാണു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനും ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നന്നാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഞാൻ ഒന്നുകൂടി ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി കുറച്ചു പറയാനുണ്ടു്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കൊക്കെ ഒരവലംബം ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതു വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. തൊഴിലില്ലാതെവരുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട എല്ലാ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും, എല്ലാസമയത്തും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതു സാവകാശത്തിൽ ഭാവിയിൽ വരും എന്നൊരുപക്ഷെ പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും ആ ഭാവിയുടെ ലാഞ്ഛന കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും കണ്ടിരുന്നു എന്നുവരുകിൽ ഒരുവിധം ആശ്വസിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതൊന്നുമില്ല.

ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഭൂഗർഭശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർ നാലഞ്ചു കിണറുകൾ കുഴിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള പരിജ്ഞാനം എനിക്കില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അടുത്തകൊല്ലം അഞ്ചെട്ടു കിണറുകൾകൂടി കുഴിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ഭാവിയിൽ നന്നായിവരുമെന്നു ഞാൻ സമാധാനപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഒന്നു പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

പിന്നീട് ഉപയോഗമില്ലാത്ത വേറെ ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിലൊന്ന് ആർക്കിയാളജിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. ആർക്കിയാളജിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അർത്ഥം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിക്കു കാണാതെകിടക്കുന്ന പുരാതനവസ്തുക്കളെ കണ്ടെടുത്തു ജനങ്ങളെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറന്നാണു് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു്. അങ്ങനെ ഇരിക്കുന്നടത്തോളംകാലം അതു വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. വൈക്കം, ശുചീന്ദ്രം, ഈ ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളിലെ ശില്പങ്ങൾ എടുത്തു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ശുചീന്ദ്രം ക്ഷേത്രത്തെപ്പററി ഒരു വിമർശനത്തിനു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടു

മെൻറിനെ കൂടുതലായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടും വളരെ ഉപകാരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ തമ്പുരാനും മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ളയും അതിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ചു. മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് ഒട്ടുക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ വളരെ തുച്ഛമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണ് ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കൊക്കെ ആധാരമായിട്ടുള്ളത് ഈ ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതും ആണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ തുച്ഛമായ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊന്നും നടക്കുകയില്ല. വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും ഒരു മരുന്ന്, സമുദ്രത്തിലെ കാററും കോളുംകൊണ്ട് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു വന്നുചേരാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ രോഗികൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോകും. ഈ ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായിട്ട് ഒരു ഔഷധത്തോട്ടം വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഒരു ഔഷധത്തോട്ടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശരിയായി പരിപാലിക്കാതെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ശരിയാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു തടസ്സമായി ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യന്മാർ പറയുന്നതും ഈ ഔഷധങ്ങളുടെ ന്യൂനതതന്നെയാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന സംഖ്യയ്ക്കു തക്ക ഫലം ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതിനു ഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം ഇതിൻെറ ഫലം കിട്ടുന്നതു ഭാവിയിലാണ് എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഫലം ഭാവിയിൽ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു പറഞ്ഞ് പത്തു പതിനഞ്ചു വർഷവും ആയി. എന്നാണീ ഭാവി! ഒരു ഫലവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതുവരെ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള തുക എല്ലാംകൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ഫലത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഫലം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതുവരെയുള്ള നടപടികൾകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനി

[Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.]

ന്നം കിട്ടുന്ന ഗുണത്തിൻെറ പരമാവധി ഇത്രമാത്രമേയുള്ളു എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണു. അതിനാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതിൻെറ പരിഷ്കാരത്തെപ്പററി കഴിയുന്നതും ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

നീതിന്യായക്കോടതികളെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കുറെ അധികമുണ്ട്. കേസുകൊടുത്തു ആദ്യത്തെ കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും അതു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽവരുമ്പോഴും ഇരുപതുകൊല്ലം കഴിയുന്നതായിട്ടും ധാരാളം കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഒരാൾ ഒരു സിവിൽകേസുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു അഞ്ചാറുകൊല്ലത്തിനകമെങ്കിലും അതിനൊരു തീർപ്പു കിട്ടണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ്. ചില സംഖ്യകൾ തിരിച്ചു കിട്ടാനാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ഇന്നിന്നകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തണം എന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കും കേസുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു മനുഷ്യായുസ്സിനും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാത്തനിലയിലാണ് ഇന്ന് സിവിൽകോടതികൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ കേസുകൾ കുടിശ്ശികവരാൻ ഉള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെ അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കമ്മിററിക്കാർ ഓരോരോസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുംപോയി തെളിവുകൾ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അതിനെപ്പററി എന്തെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞാൽ പറയുന്നസമാധാനം ആ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നില്ല, അതു വന്നാൽ വേണ്ട സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാം എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളെ അധികം നോക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ എല്ലാവരോടും ചോദിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും ഇല്ല. എൻെറ അടുത്തു ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ള സമാധാനം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യണമെന്നുമാത്രമാണ്. അതിനാൽ സിവിൽക്കോടതികളേയും പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രധാനമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതി ഇന്നത്തെ ദാരിദ്ര്യാവസ്ഥയെ എങ്ങനെ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാം എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനു ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഏകോപിച്ചു ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷാമത്തിനു നിവാരണംവരുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ മുൻപാകെ സമർപ്പിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു് തല്ക്കാലം വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The Council adjourned at 5-5 P. M,

P. N, KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(OFFICIAL REPORT).

Thursday, the 14th Karkatakam 1106/30th July 1931.

The Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the Deputy President presiding.

All the members except Mr. S. Krishna Pillai were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Composition of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

19. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is anybody on the committee constituted for investigating into the causes of, and suggesting means for removing, the present economic depression—

(*a*) who is not an employer of labourers; and
(*b*) who has any sympathy towards the labour class?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) Every member has sympathy towards the labouring class.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നവരല്ലാതെ ഈ കമ്മിററിയിൽ മററംഗങ്ങൾ ആരുമില്ല എന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു മുതലാളികൾ തൊഴിലാളിയുടെ നേരെ സാധാരണയുണ്ടാകുന്ന അനുകമ്പയല്ലാതെ കൂടുതൽ അനുകമ്പയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഈ കമ്മിററിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർ തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ നേരെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതായ അനുകമ്പ മുഴുവനും ഉള്ളവരാണ്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നവരല്ലാതെ തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നവരാരും ഈ കമ്മിററിയിൽ ഇല്ലെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കും മുതലാളികൾക്കും തമ്മിൽ വരുന്ന

Vol. XIX. No. 4. B
G. P. T. No. 2924. 300. 2-3-07.

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഈ കമ്മററി അംഗങ്ങൾ തൊഴിലാളികളോട് അനുകൂലമായുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : കമ്മററി അംഗങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും സ്വാർത്ഥരഹിതമായിട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നവരാണ്.

Muslims among Excise Inspectors and Petty Officers.

20. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Excise Inspectors and Petty Officers separately ; and

(*b*) the number of Muslims among them?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*)	Excise Inspectors	...	57
	Petty Officers	...	284
(*b*)	Excise Inspector	...	1
	Petty Officers	...	13

Attendance of Koran teachers in schools.

21. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*) . Are the Government aware that Koran teachers cannot leave the schools as they like?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They can leave the schools after the appointed time for imparting Koran instruction is over.

Head Clerk of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

22. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the name of the present (11-7-1931) permanent Head Clerk of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ;

(*b*) the appointment and pay of that officer prior to his appointment as Head Clerk ;

(*c*) the examination and other qualifications of that officer ; and

(*d*) whether it was according to seniority that he was appointed as Head Clerk?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Mr. K. S. Viswanatha Aiyar.

(*b*) Inspector of Co-operative Societies on Rs. 70 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 40-5/2-70.

(*c*) Mr. Viswanatha Aiyar holds Secondary School Leaving Certificate and the Madras Government Technical Examination Certificates (advanced) in Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce and Banking. He has undergone a course of two years' training in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

(*d*) Fitness for the work was the ground of his appointment as Head Clerk.

Canvassing work by Government servants for the recent Legislative Council elections.

23. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Are the Government aware of any canvassing work done, in violation of their orders, by any Government servants in favour of any candidate or candidates at the recent elections to the Legislative Council?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): No.

Supply of medicines to the District Hospital, Shertallai.

24. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state the exact expenditure incurred in connection with the supply of new stock of medicines to the District Hospital, Shertallai, during the last three years?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The transport charges for the supply of new medicines to the Shertallai hospital were as follows:

Year.		*Expenditure.*		
		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1103	...	7	2	8
1104	...	17	20	12
1105	...	19	21	12

If information about the value of the medicines supplied to the hospital during these three years is required, the Government do not propose to collect the information as the time and labour involved in compiling the statement will be out of proportion to its possible utility.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Do not the Government keep accounts of the total quantity of medicines supplied to each hospital?

MR P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): They do.

MR. K P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Then I do not see where is the difficulty in supplying me the information with regard to the cost of medicines supplied to the Shertallai hospital during the last three years?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There are over 300 different items of medicines generally supplied to each and every hospital in the State, and it would be waste of time to prepare a statement of account, for all these, for the last three years.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) I want the information only with regard to the District Hospital at Shertallai, and not the total expenditure for the whole State. Am I to take it that the Government are not in a position to supply me the information on that topic?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That is not it; the preparation of a statement of account with regard to over 300 items of medicines would involve a good deal of labour which, the Government consider, would be out of proportion to its possible utility.

Grant to Travancore Co-operative Institute, No. 777.

25. MR K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the functions of the Travancore Co-operative Institute' No. 777;

(*b*) (i) whether the Institute is able to attend to all the functions; and

(ii) if not, why not;

(*c*) the amount of grant allotted for the year 1106 by the Government to the Institute;

(*d*) whether any amount has been paid so far (27-11-1106);

(*e*) whether they think that the amount allotted is adequate;

(*f*) whether the Institute has applied for an additional grant; and

(*g*) (i) whether it has been granted; and

(ii) if not, why not?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Travancore Co-operative Institute is intended (1) to propagate the principles of co-operation, (2) to organise special types of societies, (3) to serve as the recognised exponent of non-official opinion on co-operation, and (4) to undertake such works as will promote the cause of co-operation.

(*b*) (i) and (ii) The Institute attends to such of its functions as it finds possible. Unsatisfactory finance is said to be the reason for its inability to do more.

(*c*) No grant has so far been allotted to the Institute for 1106.

(*d*) None.

(*e*) This does not arise, in view of the answer to part (*c*) of the question.

(*f*) The Institute has applied for an increased grant of Rs. 1,000 for 1106.

(*g*) (i) and (ii) The application will be considered with due regard to the funds available.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*); May I know from the member whether there is any other organisation, official or non-official, with the same objects as those of the Institute?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There is the official organisation, the Co-operative Department itself.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): For these special objects, I mean?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*); Not only for these, but for all objects connected with the co-operative movement.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I do not think that the member has understood my question. What I want to know is whether there is any other organisation, on the lines of the Co-operative Institute, functioning to achieve these specific objects?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Governmnet*): I claim notice with regard to that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether it is not the opinion of the Government that such an organisation is absolutely necessary to give tone to the movement?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): If the member is of that opinion that matter would be considered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether Government would be prepared to contribute some amount at least, to divert some amount from the amount allotted for the official agency?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I am not able to say that now. That matter will be considered.

Reorganisation of the Co-operative Department in 1106.

26. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is in accordance with seniority that increase of pay has been given to three Inspectors and the Head Clerk of the Registrar's Office under the reorganisation sanctioned for the Co-operative Department in 1106; and

(*b*) if not, the principle on which increase of pay was given?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Promotion to the first grade was given to the three senior Inspectors. The Inspector who had seniority and capacity for the work was selected as Head Clerk without prejudice to the seniority of those above him.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this question does not arise.

Abolition of tolls.

27. **MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to abolish tolls on vehicles in the State, and, if so, when?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar, member for Pattanamtitta, presented a notice in respect of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to the Deputy President.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishnan Nayar has put into my hands an application for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the treatment meted out by the authorities to Messrs. Sankara Pillai and Mathunni who have been convicted of sedition and who are now undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail.

I presume that the conviction is under sentence of a duly constituted criminal court in the land. I understand further that the conviction was upheld, in appeal, by the High Court. The only outstanding

[Deputy President.]

question that remains is whether these two gentlemen who were convicted of, what may be regarded as, a political offence, are treated with that consideration, sympathy and courtesy to which they are entitled as different from the ordinary violator of the law in the land. If, in the opinion of the member, the treatment accorded to them is not in accordance with the Rules and Regulations laid down by the Government, it would be a matter for consideration. Unless the member suggests that they are not receiving the treatment to which they are entitled under the law, I am not for allowing the motion. In fact, in the course of the Budget discussion it was suggested yesterday, that the matter was under the consideration of Government and that it was pending with the Sessions Judge, Trivandrum. Under the circumstances, I feel that the motion, for the adjournment of the House, is not in order. It is one of those subjects which you can bring up in the course of the Budget discussion. If, as a matter of fact, you are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded to these two gentlemen now undergoing imprisonment, it is open to you, under a token motion, to express your sense of disapproval. But, it does not justify a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House, especially in view of the fact that we are beginning regular voting on demands from tomorrow.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE PROPOSED ACCESSION TO THE GADI IN NOVEMBER 1931.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I request the Chair to convey the respectful congratulations of this House and of the country on the announcement, of the accession, to the *Gadi*, of His Highness the Maha Raja, in November?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Certainly, it is very welcome news.

With reference to the request made by my friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, nothing can give me greater pleasure, when the time arises, to convey the respectful congratulations and felicitations of this House and of the people when that happy event is *officially* announced. At present, I understand, from the Government side, that the question has not been officially settled so as to be announced publicly. Perhaps, my friend is only anticipating the joyous event that may occur in the near future; and then, if the Council is in session and if I have the privilege to occupy the Chair, I would esteem it a very pleasant duty to convey, to His Highness the Maha Raja, the respectful congratulations of the House and of the people of the country. In the meantime, I am sorry I have not got materials to make any communication.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): There is the announcement of the Associated Press.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We will resume the discussion on the Budget.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Sir, we have assembled here under the shadow of a great economic calamity. Harrowing tales of economic depression, we have been listening to all along; and any one who refers to this subject runs the risk of a good deal of repetition. Still, anybody who takes up the Budget for discussion will have to begin the discussion with this topic. From another point of view also, this subject would stand repetition; all the members repeating the same question, expressing the same opinion, would show to Government the state of affairs and the strength of the public opinion on the matter.

The Budget speech of the Financial Secretary makes it clear that the Budget has been prepared in full view of the economic depression that is having its sway all over the land. Still, it has to be noted that sufficient care has not been taken to tide over the present difficult situation. For a series of years, we have had surplus Budgets. The repeated cry of this House had been for a balanced Budget; and now, even for a deficit Budget. Looking at the revenue and the expenditure for the year 1107, we see that the difference between them has dwindled into almost nothing. Now, it has to be realised that the present economic depression stands in the way of both Governmental and popular activities. Therefore, in considering the Budget, one has to see that proper consideration is given to the effect of the depression on both those; and, the Budget has to be framed accordingly.

Before discussing each item separately, I wish to refer to certain remarks, of the Financial Secretary, in his speech on the Budget. On page 7 of the speech he says:

> "For several years past, we were having revenue surpluses, and though the surpluses in recent years have been reduced on account of our capital outlay on productive works, *we have no reason to be anxious about our financial position.*"

It is the last portion of the sentence, "*we have no reason to be anxious about our financial position,*" that I wish to call in question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT It is merely the expression of the personal view of the Financial Secretary.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Yes; I also wish to express *my* personal view on the matter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Certainly, you are at liberty to contradict him.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*) I think I would not share in that optimism of the Financial Secretary. About the last Budget, we see the Financial Secretary himself saying that "the revenue and the expenditure of the year are now expected to stand at 233·18 lakhs of rupees and 240·65 lakhs of rupees respectively, turning the anticipated *surplus* of 2·02 lakhs into a *deficit* of Rs. 7·47 lakhs". That was the state of affairs last year. It is also stated there, that such a deficit was brought about as a result of the world-wide economic depression and the liquor shops picketting - or rather the prohibition movement as my friend would term it. Now, if one would look at the Budget for 1107, it could be seen that the difference between revenue and expenditure has dwindled into a far smaller amount. Still, the Financial Secretary proclaims that we have no reason to be anxious about our financia-

[Mrs. Anna Chandi.]

position. Any one can see that the income anticipated, the income upon which the Budget has been framed, would enormously decrease and a big deficit would be the result at the end of the year. There is no possibility of the economic depression going to be less severe during the next year, nor of the liquor shop picketting movement declining in strength. On the other hand it is gaining strength day by day. Therefore, I wish to say that under the circumstances, the optimism of the Financial Secretary is quite out of place.

Sir, the only two methods that could be adopted to balance the Budget are either to increase the income, or to reduce the expenditure. In the face of the present economic depression, it is clear that the Government cannot propose to squeeze out from the people anything more. There is no question, therefore, of increasing the income. The only other alternative is retrenchment; and in that matter, all of us, the Government and the people, have to put our heads together and arrive at suitable forms of retrenchment which would be beneficial to the people. Now, let us see the retrenchment that the Financial Secretary proposes to make. The Financial Secretary says in his speech

> "It has been the aim to maintain a financial equilibrium, but that has not been attained by crippling the growth of important nation-building activities or starving the needs of progressive administration."

Sir, I would call into question that statement also. It could be seen, from page 15 of the Financial Secretary's speech, that reduction in expenditure has been effected by cutting down Rs. 8·8 lakhs out of the provision for the P. W. D. and the Maramath Departments. My submission is that that is a very dangerous step to be taken, especially at this time of economic depression. Our usual cry, in all the previous sessions of this Council, has been that more money should be spent on nation-building activities. In spite of that, unfortunately, just at this time of very serious economic depression—when even more money than under normal conditions ought to have been provided for public works so that there could be some relief to the thousands of unemployed in the country—reduction has been made in the Government expenditure by cutting down a substantial portion of the allotment for the public works and the Maramath Departments. And the Financial Secretary, quite comfortably, says that the reduction in the expenditure of Government has been brought about "*not* by crippling the growth of important nation-building activities." From the point of view of marginal utility also more of public works ought to be taken up at this juncture. More money ought to have been provided for public works. The repeated cries on the part of the people should not go unheeded. The Government know that the people feel the necessity for more roads, communications, bridges, tanks and other public works. Some day or other, it is the duty of the Government to satisfy these demands of the people. And, my submission is that this is the proper time for doing it; because, Government can now get labour cheaper than ever, and they would also be lending a helping hand to the agriculturists of the country at this critical juncture by carrying out irrigation and other public works.

Another matter which we have to look into is the statement that the Salaries and Establishments and T. A. of officers have been cut down by Rs. 0·19 lakh. I am glad that, unlike the other item just referred to there is at least a good principle underlying this cut. But my point is that though the terms "Salaries", "Establishments" and "T. A." are high-sounding enough, if you go into the matter, there is nothing substantial in it. I find that some of the temporary Sub-Registry offices have been abolished in order to make a saving in Government expenditure. I submit, that is not the way of reducing the expenditure of the Government. These Sub-Registry offices were established as a result of persistent agitation on the part of the people. There have been several deputations, monster meetings and representations for the establishment of those offices, and the people find these institutions very useful to them. After all, by the abolition of these institutions, the saving effected is only very little. Why not these people, who apply the retrenching scissors on the lower ranks, look up to the punkas and to the electric lights, and apply the scissors there. That is what I ask. Our Public service, it must be submitted, is top-heavy. It is top-heavy in two respects, (i) there are more officers than are necessary to carry on the work at the top, and (ii) they are all paid more than what is absolutely necessary. It would have been better if the retrenchment scissors had been applied at the top. To speak the truth, these officials are the only people who have been benefited by the present economic depression. The prices of all necessaries have gone down, and the saving of the officials is now very high. Why not they make some sacrifice for the sake of their starving brethren? I would wish that the proposal had come from the officers themselves. Perhaps they would argue that a substantial portion of their salaries is not being spent on necessities but on other things; but, certainly, they cannot deny that a fair portion of their salaries is being spent for necessaries as well. I would submit, on behalf of the members of this House, that we, on this side, would set the example and accept reduced rates of travelling and daily allowances *provided the official members would follow suit.* Personally I have absolutely no objection for a reasonable percentage of our allowance being reduced. My only point is that it should not begin and end with us. If the Government would guarantee a similar reduction in the salaries and allowances of officers also, we, the members on this side of the House, would have no objection in our allowances being reduced to a reasonable amount (*Hear, hear*).

Another means adopted by the Government to alleviate the miseries of the people is the enhancement of the allotment for agricultural loans. That is a very good idea. But, by itself, that would not be enough. *Pari passu* with the increase in the allotment for agricultural loans, Government must also increase their scrutiny on these loans. It is well known that, in several instances, these agricultural loans are obtained by people, not for real agricultural needs, but for clearing their liabilities, or for taking over-seas voyages. That, certainly,

[Mrs. Anna Chandi.]

should not be allowed. Unless strict scrutiny is exercised by the Government in the issue of these loans, there is absolutely no use in increasing the allotment for this purpose. Unless there is greater scrutiny, it is not going to be of any help to the poor agriculturist who is now really in need of help.

Another question which I wish to speak about is that of tariffs. On account of the generosity of the Government, there has been some reduction in the tariff duties. But, my submission is that the present extraordinary calamity could be met only by extraordinary measures of relief. Some drastic steps must be taken. There is not much good in merely reducing 20 per cent. of the duty on copra, or on cocoanut oil, or on some other articles.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask the member whether the price of copra depends on the tariff?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*); That is not what I mean. If the tariff duties are abolished, there would be a greater incentive for the people to export their products. Now, on account of the high tariff duties, there is no incentive for them to export a good portion of their products.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that Travancore copra has something like a monopoly in the markets outside?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I do not think the member is correct in saying that Travancore copra has got a monopoly outside.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): In regard to our *white* copra, there *is something like a monopoly*—I did not say that we have a *monopoly*—as distinct from the smoked copra from Ceylon and other places.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I am not an expert in these copra affairs. (*Laughter.*) If the member really wants, from me, information on that matter I shall supply it later on.

Another suggestion that I would make is that the experiments of the Department of Industries should be suspended at least during the economic crisis. There is no need to spend money on these industrial experiments when money is so hard to get. If necessary, the activities of the Industrial Department may be completely suspended at least for the present; because, we do not get anything in proportion to the money spent on the department. For instance, there is the Sugar Factory which is a veritable white elephant before one's eyes. It has consumed a good lot of money, both of the Government and of the people who have taken shares in it. And, what is the result? All the money has been utilised to clear off its debts, and there is no working capital. Surely, that is not the way of carrying on experiments. I would suggest that the activities of the Industries Department may be suspended at least during the present crisis, so that the money spent on it could be utilised for other purposes. (Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: *Hear, hear*). I would also draw the attention of the House to another idea that has suggested itself to me at the present moment. The activities of the Training College may also be suspended for some years.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: And, the Law College too.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): In regard to the Law College, we are not now in a position to make that suggestion; because, till now, the Law College had been a source of revenue to Government. It is only from the beginning of this academic year that it has been made a full-time College; and therefore, we have yet to see whether it is going to be a source of gain or loss to Government. At the time of the next Budget session, I think it would be time for us to speak about the Law College.

As regards the Training College, there is an income of about Rs. 10,000 and an expenditure of about Rs. 36,000 a year. After all what is the work turned out by this institution? There are about 110 schools in the State, High Schools and Middle Schools together. This Training College was started 22 years ago; and each year it has been training about 48 graduates. I should think that, by now, the Training College must have trained sufficient number of teachers, so that the education of the children of the State is not going to suffer if the activities of this Institution are suspended for some time and the money utilised for some other purpose.

I would like to say a word about the taxes that the people have to pay. As at present, it is impossible for the people to pay any more taxes, it would merely be breaking the camel's back if the taxes are enhanced. But, surely, we can think of changing the *form* of some of the taxes now levied from the people. For instance, the tolls collected from the people may be changed into a tax on petrol.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Petrol already bears some tax.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): In Travancore?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*); The Travancore Government gets a contribution from the tax levied on petrol.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The petrol coming to Travancore comes through Cochin. In British India a tax is levied on petrol that comes here; and, under the Interportal Trade Convention we cannot levy a duty on any article on which a duty has already been levied in British India.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I was not aware of it. I thought that it would be a more salutary principle to impose a tax on petrol, rather than to levy tolls on vehicles. This collection of tolls has become a great nuisance. It is not only the bus owners but also the bullock cart owners and the push cartmen that are being handicapped. When they are asked to pay these tolls they are put to heavy loss. If the tax on petrol is increased and the toll stations abolished then the people who are able to travel in buses and cars will not grudge to pay one or two annas more. That will be a great blessing to the people who use bullock carts and push carts.

I think it would have been better if the Government had asked the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee to send some tentative suggestions instead of waiting for their report till it is received—when it will

[Mrs. Anna Chandi.]

be too late to take any action to meet the depression. This Committee goes on for ever and ever and we are waiting for the report. If the Government are really earnest about the thing they could have asked for tentative suggestions. But that is not what has been done. Government need not even wait for that report. They could have themselves taken the initiative and done something Where there is a mind to do something that could be done.

Now, I want to enter into the question regarding women I would like to refer to the question of unemployment among women. This question deserves serious attention. The cry for the employment of more women in the Government service is becoming louder and louder. Once we are given the same education as men that befits us for nothing but to be job-hunters it is but fit that we should go in for the same posts as men. Government ought to lay down the policy of appointing women as much as men. It is not enough merely to say "you get education and be satisfied with it". That is good philosophy. But in this world of ours we see that the cry for employment is there. Most of the parents send their children to school for the sake of securing employments. We are fitted for employment in the various departments where men are employed because we get the same education. Just to hush up the cry, one appointment in the Land Revenue Department, one in the Registration Department and one or two here and there have been given to women. We cannot bear that. Government should understand that we stand on the same footing as men. We do not want appointments as concessions. We want them as a right. (*Hear, hear*). Even if there is some competitive examination for entering service, we can challenge others and we will enter service. Such a policy should be laid down. I remember the late Dewan asking the question "Do women want employment in the Police and Military Departments." I do not think anything stands in the way of women being employed there. These departments cannot frighten them. Why not they be employed as Clerks and Typists in these Departments? It is only fit that they are given their just due. I remember the instance of a woman at Alleppey asking for a Clerk's post in the Alleppey District Court. She was told that she can be appointed only if the High Court permitted that. Such things should be discouraged. If it were the question of a man being engaged, he would have been engaged forthwith. But when it is a question of a woman, he says "Let me get the permission of the High Court". There should be a general policy declaring that qualified women should be employed in all departments.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am sorry to interfere. You have taken 24 minutes.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Five minutes more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All right.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Just effect a change in the method of education that is being given to us now. Give us some

education that will befit us for something else. Then we won't hunt for Government jobs. Abolish all these women's colleges and give us Weaving Colleges and similar others and we will be satisfied with that. That is what I ask.

One word about the Health Units. Under "Health Units" there is a certain allotment for child welfare and maternity work. Any one who is aware of the alarming rate of infant mortality in the State will not be satisfied with this small allotment for child welfare. Though it is included under the Health Unit it should be placed in charge of a lady doctor who is experienced in the working of child welfare and maternity. That should be made a separate department. Also more women should be employed in the department. The Baby Week should be continued.

I also want to refer to one other matter. One member asked a question the other day about nurses not being allowed to marry for five years. We found the difficulty in which the Government was placed when supplementary questions were asked. The Government want to contend that nurses will be able to serve after marriage after five years. I cannot understand that. They should not be put to the difficult task of choosing between a husband and a job. (*Laughter.*)

Then a word about the Text Book Committee. In the Vernacular Text Book Committee, there is not a single woman. In the English Text Book Committee there is Miss. Grose. I do not think it is due to the want of competent women that Government have not included women in the Vernacular Text Book Committee. I hope Government would rectify this.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedurangad*): How many men teachers are there in the Women's College?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I don't know the exact number—I think there are a few of them.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedurangad*): Why should there be a few of them?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Absolutely unnecessary.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Sir, I invite the attention of this House to the serious allegations made by my friend Mr. Damodaran Asan the other day about the working of this Council. In reviewing the powers of the Council he showed how the powers were step by step reduced and brought to the pause in which they are to-day. Powers which we were enjoying as conventions were taken away from us. The most serious of all the allegations made was that the Finance Committee that was elected the other day was not given the proper hearing or the proper weight that was given by the Government previously. It is an allegation that ought to engage the attention of this House more seriously than any other. We have to ask the members who were elected to the Committee to submit a report of the work they did in the Finance Committee, and how they were treated there

[Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.]

by the Government. If the treatment meted out to them was not satisfactory, I think the Chairman and the House will see that the rights of the House are respected. The members of this House also, I believe, would agree with me in taking serious notice of it and doing something to prevent in future at least such disregard of the opinions of the members of this House. I would therefore at the end of my speech ask the permission of the President to request one of the members of the Finance Committee to give us the report of the work they did in the Committee.

Mr. Damodaran Asan said that most of our rights are being taken away. Powers are being taken away no doubt. Before we ask for powers we should bear in mind our responsibilities also. It is no use finding fault with the Government alone for the treatment that they mete out to us. A good deal depends upon the attitude of the members also. I mean no disrespect to this House when I say that there were cases in which the non-official block of the House went against the cherished wishes of their constituencies and the expectations of the country, and, to put it in terms of common parlance, sold away their rights and privileges for a mess of pottage, or for a seat in the Bench of the High Court or even the Munsiff's Court. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the rights and privileges of this House are treated with a disregard that is reprehensible. I am one of those who believe that democracy has an inherent power to grow and to establish more power. It has an inherent tendency to develop and acquire more power. It all depends upon the personnel who work the representative institutions or who carry on the working of democracy. If they have faith in the work they take up, if they believe in the country that they are anxious to serve, it ought to be the first charge on their attention. Then, I think the tone of the Council would have been much better and Government would have respected the members of this House more. First of all, the interest of the country should be the first care. Then they should have the sanction of the constituency to support them. Here some of the members have represented their own whims and fancies, and if you will pardon me for saying something about the members themselves, some of them instead of respecting the wishes of the constituencies from which they come did not hestitate to put forth their personal whims and fancies at times, and sell away the interests of their constituencies.

Another great difficulty among ourselves, is the want of union. The other day Mr. Asan pointed out what the Cochin Council accomplished. There, there was a united party and the working of that party brought the Government to its knees. It was as a result of the power they exhibited in the Council that the Government came to terms and allowed them the privilege of appointing an elected member as their Deputy President. Similarly we have also certain rights. If those rights are taken away we ought to stand by them and fight for them along constitutional lines or if necessary on unconstitutional lines also.

In these days people do not hesitate to establish their rights by any means.

When I say unconstitutional lines some of the members look askance at me.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the member any objection to put it as extra constitutional lines?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): You may call it extra constitutional. I do not mind it. I am not stickling for terms. If the Government disregard the rights and privileges of the House, it is within your power to establish the rights by your own actions. No people in the world have won their rights by talking. Talking alone has not brought any rights to any nation. Have we at any time brought to the notice of the Government our own backing and our own power. I do not think we have. We are often defeated in divisions. The other day we brought an adjournment motion to discuss the question of Shertallai. It was not voted. Have you ever brought forward another motion this time? No. It is in that manner that we discuss important questions. We raise a question but we are not going to pursue it further. Such sort of aimless wandering in the field of politics is not going to fetch us any results. Consistent ideal you should have and that alone will lead you to the goal you desire. If that ideal is pursued and if it is worked for, I think that no Government in the world will stand in our way. We will reach the goal whether the Government stands in our way or not. Even the mighty British Government which rules the world now is brought to its knees by constitutional, or, as my friend put it, ultra constitutional methods or unconstitutional methods as I put. It is not enough if you talk in the Council alone. You must go over to the country and create an opinion in the country. With the backing of the opinion of the country you will be able to work wonders. The Government will be brought to its knees if you work along those lines. So much about the working of the Council.

Let me talk about the Budget before us. As all the other members of the House said it is a disappointing document, it does no credit to the man who produced it or the Government on whose behalf he has done it. It is, if I may use the common parlance of the socialists, a Bourgeoise Budget. The interests of the wealthy, the interests of the capitalist, the interests of the well-to-do alone are looked after by the Government by this Budget. Had they cared to know the condition of the proletariat, they would not have produced a Budget of this sort which has done nothing for the worker, for the labourer, for the voteless voiceless millions of this land. It is on the work of that worker and the labourer and the peasant that we all assemble here under the punkah, under the electric light and all the paraphernalia of this office.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): And whose brains? Whose brains are responsible for the work of the worker?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): You say that the brains are also responsible for these things. Do you mean to say that the worker has no brains? He has no opportunity. That is all. Many a mute and inglorious Milton lies among them. It is the want of opportunity and the depression in which they are kept, that makes them what they are. I think the man who calls them brainless must be a brainless man.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There are people who do manual work. There are others who are doing brain work. That is all that Mr. Bishop said.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) I am referring to the manual workers.

In these days of depression when the worker is the most affected, when the country is not in a satisfactory financial condition when even the richest and wealthiest are complaining of depression what his condition is you can very well imagine. What has this Budget done for him? There is remission of taxes There is reduction in the tariff rate There is reduction in so many other branches, but it is all for the wealthy and land-owner, the capitalist and the industrialist and not for the worker. The only means of his subsistence, the only thing that he can get from the Government, is work. And the Budget denies work by cutting down 8 lakhs from the P. W. D. budget. It is especially that I want to speak about here. It is an axe aimed not at the P. W. Department but it is an axe aimed at the worker with whose work we live and enjoy life. The Government ought to provide some money for the relief of the unemployed among the workers. They have not done so. Agricultural loans would not benefit him. No amount set apart for co-operative societies is going to benefit him. He must be given work and he will be benefited. The wealthy class and the Government also would be benefited by that. How, you may ask. By giving him wages, his purchasing power is raised. It is at its lowest to-day. If his purchasing power is raised, demand will be raised and the things that are stored up in the store houses of rich landlords and jenmies will find a market. They will not feel the scarcity for money they feel to-day. When they have money with them their purchasing power will be raised and with that demand for foreign articles will be raised. I do not think it is advantageous to the country, yet with the demand for the foreign article our export of raw materials will be increased and the question of depression will be solved. In this way if the worker is given work, that is his humblest prayer, he will benefit the country also. Another advantage that we might get from providing work to the labourer is the facilities for development. It is one of the essentials of economic development to develop easy and quick means of communications. Unless the worker is given the work and sufficient money is provided in the Budget for financing such work—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Will you not give me a few minutes more?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : All right.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : So, if the worker is given his share in the Budget it will not only directly benefit the country, it will directly benefit everybody also.

Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the House is about the tariff duty. My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said just now that the copra of Travancore has a monopoly in the market. It had. I will just answer for the lady member on the other side. Travancore copra was considered to be a very valuable thing, was an unavoidable thing in European markets a few years ago. But with the coming of Ceylon copra and with the invention of modern methods of making oils as well as other products from the copra, which were met by copra from Travancore, the demand for copra is slowly going down.

Other countries are producing oils. There is another oil called palm oil which is now flooding the market. With the coming of that oil in the market, Malabar cocoanut oil has lost its place in European countries.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : May I inform the member that all Travancore copra is consumed in British India ?

MR. K. GOPALAKRIHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : It is only a very small percentage of Travancore copra that is consumed by British India. That is my information.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : No, it is not correct. The member will take my information.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : My information is that only a small percentage goes out to British India.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : A good percentage of the copra available in this country goes to British India.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) I do not think so.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): And to British India alone.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is, India outside Travancore.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : Anyhow, if tariff value i reduced, the cultivator will be benefited.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I ask the memb whether, in Cochin, there is any export duty, and whether the price copra there is higher than that in Travancore ?

MR K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : No. Surely, at Cochin th price of copra is higher.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : What is the difference in price, may I know ?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Praur*) : At Parur, for 120 cocoanuts the price is Rs. 3. You must know that this is the price for the best quality. At Cochin, it will come to Rs. 4 or 4½ for the same number of cocoanuts.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): May I know from the member whether the tax on cocoanut palms in Travancore and Cochin is the same?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I do not think that palm is taxed separately there.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I may inform the member that tax on cocoanut tree in Cochin is nearly double that of Travancore.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): May I know from the Excise Commissioner what is the rate of tax in Cochin?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I believe it is 7 chackrams per tree.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I rise to a point of order. Is the member entitled to answer questions and make statements at this stage?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member is only questioning the non-official in regard to certain facts.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether he can give information at this stage when my non-official friend is in possession of the House?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Every member of the House is entitled to correct every other member when there is a positive mis-statement of fact.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That is by making answers also?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The answer is in the nature of a question. He is questioning it. He gives the answer because the friend on the other side will get a chance of controverting it if he is so inclined.

Your time is up, Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): A word more.

What is the 'tariff' meant for? It is a protective duty so far as the manufactured articles are concerned and the protection that is going to be given should not kill the industry. In such a way, it is to be manipulated.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: For revenue purposes also?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): In this country it is meant for revenue purposes alone. For that, land is taxed. Why should other tariff walls be raised? If it is mainly to protect an industry, it may be levied, but not for the purposes of revenue alone. If by raising the tariff value, the cocoanut industry as a whole will be killed, it is better to avoid it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up, and you may close.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) Sir, first of all, I should congratulate the Financial Secretary for the great pains he has taken in preparing the Budget and in presenting it as he has done at present.

I would have congratulated him all the more, if he had presented a true state of affairs, as existing in the country. He exaggerates the revenues of the country. He anticipates a surplus of Rs. 53,000 on the whole. I should say, that in all probability, he will meet with disappointment. From the facts and figures given by him one will be convinced that the expected revenues are not to be obtained. So far as the Land Revenue alone is concerned I should say that his statement cannot be correct. He expects 4 lakhs of rupees as a capital receipt on the sale of land. As my learned friend the other day observed, I do not think, that Government will be able to realise any amount at all on that score.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is the member aware that the Government are taking steps to throw open nearly 3000 acres on the Mannankandom valley?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is not a question whether the Government are prepared to sell land. The question is whether the people are in a position to purchase lands. The economic depression has affected the people so much that, I am sure, in the near feature, people will not be in a position to invest money for purchasing lands from Government.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is the member aware that a good number of people have already occupied those areas and had to be evicted, so much so, there is such a keen demand for land in that valley?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): So far as my knowledge goes, eviction takes place either because people are not able to pay the deposit demanded by the Government, or, because, they are being forcibly evicted by Government, as those lands are not meant for the ryots.

MR K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that unauthorised occupation involves no expenditure?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): It is not occupation that I mean, but registry. Only by purchase of land, Government can expect revenue. It is the question of revenue that I am now dealing with and not about the registry. So, my friend, who presumes certain facts, would correct himself. (*Laughter*). So much about land revenue. There I am led to believe, that the Financial Secretary cannot expect much.

In the Excise Department he anticipates a surplus of a lakh and ten thousand rupees. That is in excess of the revised estimate presented by him. In these circumstances, there also, I do not think that the Government will be able to realise the excess that they anticipate. Owing to the present temperance movement and other circumstances of the country, people are not likely to go in for liquors, tobacco and other commodities, which give income for the department.

Then the Financial Secretary expects an excess amount of 20,000 rupees from Registration. I should say that he is deceived to a great extent in making that statement. His own observation on page 8 of

[MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI.]

the Budget speech will convince that he is likely to go wrong. What he says is this :—

"The number of documents presented for registration has been on the decline. It was only 388031 in 1105 as against 412537 in 1104. The number has declined still further during 1106. The necessity for the continuance of all the 16 temporary Sub-Registry Offices does not now exist. During the current year three temporary offices were abolished and it is proposed to abolish 6 more temporary offices from the commencement of the next year."

In these circumstances, I should say, that instead of any excess, what he will have to meet is deficit.

Then again, about Railways, I would say this much. From Railways also, the Financial Secretary expects a high income. The history of previous years would convince any one that it is not likely to be. From the facts and figures that I have stated above, it would be clear that the Budget is not a surplus Budget but it is a deficit one. Instead of Rs. 53,000 being a surplus amount, I should say there will be a deficit of 2 lakhs of rupees. The surplus is more apparent than real. But there is this consolation. The surplus he has shown is only nominal. He confesses that he has made a thorough and close scrutiny of the Budget proposals presented to him from Heads of Departments, and that he has effected as much retrenchment as possible under the circumstances. Now is the time for the Government to consider how much retrenchment could be effected in the expenses of the State. But my doubt is whether any retrenchment has been effected or is proposed to be effected in the Budget. I shall, for instance, take some of the departments where the Financial Secretary appears to be over-bounteous. The Forest Department, I make the revised estimate as the data for making these calculations. From the Budget I am not able to know under what principle the Financial Secretary has made his Budget estimate. Whether the demands made for the coming year are based upon the revised estimate or the Budget estimate of the previous year, I think the Financial Secretary is bound to make an explanation in the Budget itself so that we can make proper comments on that.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Let me inform the member that the Budget is based upon the requirements of the departments for each year ?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): But there should be some data to base those requirements. Then there is no necessity for laying down certain principles in the Account Code. There are rules for the preparation of the Budget estimate and I think the learned member who presides over the Accounts Department is not able to realise that there are such definite rules in the preparation of the Budget estimate.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know whether he has violated any of those rules in the preparation of the Budget estimate ?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): There are certain rules laid down, and, he ought to explain what rule he has followed. He is bound to do that; but he has not done it. (*Laughter*).

He should base his estimate either on the revised estimate or on the Budget estimate of the current year. What is the data on which he has worked up the details is not known to me and it is that which I am referring to. In the Forest Department, he has allotted Rs. 12,157 under the revised estimate. So is the case with the Police Department and these are in excess of the previous years.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is the member speaking about expenditure or receipts?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I am speaking of the expenditure.

For the Army Department, over a lakh is allotted as expenditure in excess of the previous year. This would show, that something is wrong in the State. Government are prepared to spend more amount on Police than what they have done for the Education, Agriculture and the Industries Departments in the State.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is not the education expenditure higher than this year?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I will come to that. Because my learned friend wants me to say whether there is any increase in the allotment for the Education Department, I shall answer that. From the statement given by him, I should think, that there is a reduction of Rs. 3,34,550.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I may inform the member that it is due to arrears of pay to the Vernacular School teachers. Since we have paid it this year, there is no necessity for a provision next year.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): But in Primary Education alone, he has made a reduction of Rs. 57,509 and, as a matter of fact I know, that in several schools there is the complaint that pupils are not given admission for want of accommodation. Such complaints are not rare even in this town. When the country has progressed so far and when it is the country's duty to make primary education compulsory, to think of admissions being refused is a disgrace. The higher education in the country too is far from being satisfactory. On that account I do not want the Financial Secretary to spend any amount more than he has actually allotted. But could he not have allotted more for primary education? Education is the fundamental basis on which the prosperity and the future well-being of a country depends.

I shall speak a few words about Agriculture and Industries. The economic distress has affected the ryots more than any one else in the State. There are two great evils that affect people of which one is poverty and the other is ignorance. If you will bear with me I shall briefly suggest some measures to remedy these evils. The immediate attention of the Government has to be called in the matter of realising Land Revene from the ryots. If no complete remission is made, I would request Government, to relax coercive steps that are now adverted to

[Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai.]

by Government. The Financial Secretary was telling us yesterday, that, so far as demand notices are concerned, Government have made certain concessions. There also, the statement is not satisfactory. It is at this part of the year that such an announcement comes. I think the demand notices might have already been issued and the money might have been realised. At this time of the day, that statement gives no relief.

Another thing is, about the reduction of fees for pupils. I do not speak of the College classes, because in my opinion College education is a luxury and those who can afford can alone go in for it.

Another thing that I would recommend is, that the ryots should be given facilities to borrow loans at low rates of interest. It has been talked in this House and elsewhere that Land Mortgage Banks ought to be established throughout the country, Now it is not at all a consolation to hear that after a long delay, the matter has been referred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for proposals. If I am permitted, personally, I would request the Registrar, not to delay the papers with him and he should send up his proposal and say that these banks are to be established at the earliest opportunity.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Has the member any constructive advice to give as to the method of organising Land Mortgage Banks?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): As he has not submitted his report yet, I will conveniently approach him and give him the necessary instructions (*Laughter*).

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That is because of interruptions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I will see that you are not interrupted.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Co-operative Societies also are doing some good work in the State. But they are few and far between. My information is, that the Government are not giving to the Societies as much support as they ought to be given. I hope the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies will see that greater help is afforded to the Societies by Government.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the member say, whether, in his opinion, the Co-operative movement is working on sound lines?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may proceed and you are not bound to answer unless you have answer ready.

MR. K. P. MADAHVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Another suggestion that I would make is, in regard to the Agricultural Department. A thorough change in the system of cultivating land is essential. The crops are getting poorer and poorer and the soil is becoming more and

more exhausted. Under these circumstances, a new scientific way of cultivating land ought to be propogated and more schools than at present established throughout the country.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have only two minutes more.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I have stated that some reduction in the school fees is to be effected. In the matter of collecting taxes also, Government should relax coercive rules. I should also like to provide means for the Government to compensate the above. Immediately a step that the Government could take is, to reduce to some extent, the pay of the highly paid officers in the State. I think that would solve the problem to some extent.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): In the opinion of the member, may I know which is that appointment that is overpaid ?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I know that several Heads of Departments are paid much more than they ought to be paid from the view point of the finances of the State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What is the opinion of the member with regard to the pay of the Dewan?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): He is the Head of the Administration and so he comes under the category of Heads of Departments.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is he overpaid, is my question?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What doubt is there? As far as possible Travancore should appoint Native Officers as Heads of Departments. They should not get down European Officers on high salaries.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is the Dewan over-paid or under-paid?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): What does the member mean by the Native Officers?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I mean Indians preferably Travancoreans.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What about the Devaswom Commissioner who is not a Travancorean ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise. Mr. Madhavan Pillai, your time is up. I will allow you one minute extra.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): By Travancore Officers, what I mean is, those who are not foreigners not only to Travancore but to India also. The European Officers were the only officers that I was referring to when I meant Travancore Officers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there any basis for such an unkind distinction ?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Because European officers are got down on high salaries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapallai*): Is it absolutely necessary that they should be got down ?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): So it is, I suggest that those appointments may be avoided hereafter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : One more suggestion and I will wind up. Travancore has a facility which is not possessed by any other State in India. It has a long coast line. As a constructive measure, I would suggest that even if loans are raised, a Marine Department should be opened in Travancore. There will be considerable improvement to commerce. We can build our own ships to take the products of our country to foreign markets and that will fetch good returns.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I must ask you to stop.

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : A study of the happening of events in Travancore leads one to think whether the poet was right in laying down, "the old order changeth yielding place to new". I am afraid, Sir, in Travancore, it is not a system of administration that is good in itself, that does not show signs of a change. The need for a change in the policy of adminstration has been brought to the notice of the Government on several occasions by the non-official members on this side of the House. I am aggrieved that on all those occasions when we the non-official members have had the privilege of criticising the policy of the Government they turned a deaf ear to our recommendations. Instances are not lacking. The House unanimously voted for the abolition of tolls and the Government reply was that they will take proper steps for solving that problem. This was the assurance given by the Ag. Chief Secretary to Government on 22nd Karkatakam 1103. Now three full years have slipped by since that assurance was given. Yet the sluggish machinery of the Government has not moved an inch.

One particular feature of this Session was a unanimous and strong appeal that was made to the members sitting on the Treasury Benches, "Why not you take us into confidence ?" This cry has never been so strong and effective at any time before. I do not know whether the popular discontentment is due to any inherent defect in the policy of the present adminstration. Anyhow the bare fact is there. There is a dissatisfaction prevailing and the Government cannot be blind to that. The gloom of the present economic depression might have evidently contributed to this. To the ordinary layman, to the man in the street, the Government is nothing more than a set of officials, a set of demi-gods who loiter their time leisurely without any regard to the aspirations of the people or their welfare, while every day in his life e meets with his own brethren starving for bread. I am not

exaggerating the position, Sir. Go to the country parts and there you find living examples of what I am describing to you. Actual starvation prevails; agriculture is dislocated and the number of unemployed is increasing day by day. What have the Government done to relieve the people, I ask? The officials may reply that they have appointed a committee to find out the causes of the present economic depression and to suggest remedial measures and that the committee is still at work. But I must echo the views of the members on this side of the House that the report of that committee also will be shelved.

There is another reason why the cry "why not you take us into confidence" is so strong this year and it is the complete disregard of public opinion by Government. I have just now spoken of the tolls. I have to remind the members that this House has always been appealing to the Government for overhauling the constitution of this Council. But I am sorry to say that the Government have not as yet shown any tendency to act according to the wishes of the representatives of the people. There is, I believe, a provision in Section 4, sub-clause (3) of our Legislative Council Regulation which lays down that the Government may nominate *any* member to be the Deputy President, but I am sorry to say that Government have not shown their willingness to co-operate with the representatives of the people by nominating an elected member to be the Deputy President. While on the subject of the disabilities of this Council, Sir, I am perforce inclined to refer to the Shertallai elections. The intervention of the Government at the fag end of the election was quite unauthorised and lawyers have been scratching their heads to find out the provision under which the Governments have interfered; while the people have gone to the extreme of saying that the interference of the Government was high-handed, arbitrary and illegal.

In the matter of appointments also, the policy of the executive Government is far from being satisfactory either to those in office or to the public at large. The public ask why the Government should create offices unnecessarily and whether it is only to suit the tastes, whims and fancies of those in office; while those in office bewail their inability to perform acrobatic feats whereby one blue morning they could find themselves at the top of the official ladder though on the previous evening they were at the bottom of it.

Coming to the Financial policy adopted by the Government, Sir, this House was always warning the Government in previous years against the accumulation of surplus. The Financial Secretary has been somewhat fortunate this year, I must say, in having escaped criticisms on that score. In the present Budget there is a nominal surplus of ·53 lakh of rupees. But I am sure when we come to the actuals of 1107, it will be more—I base my judgment on the figures of the previous years. In 1103, the Budget Estimate showed a surplus of Rs. 7·7 lakhs while the actuals showed a surplus of Rs. 23·89 lakhs. In 1104 the Budget Estimate showed a surplus of Rs. 5·9 lakhs, while the actuals

[Mr. K. C. Chandi.]

showed a surplus of Rs. 23·36 lakhs. In 1105 the Budget Estimate showed a surplus of Rs. 3·14 lakhs but the actuals showed a surplus of Rs. 6·91 lakhs. In 1106, the Budget surplus was Rs. 2·02 lakhs but according to the revised estimate there is a deficit of 7·47 lakhs. This difference in the estimate would not have been creditable to the Financial Secretary if the fall in revenue is not explained by the unforeseen circumstances such as depression in trade. And I am sure, if it had not been for the terrible economic depression the actuals of 1106 also would have given us a surplus which would keep company with the surplus in previous years.

The Budget for 1107 is prepared after making all due allowances for the conditions obtaining at present. Except for this fact the Budget is prepared on the old, old model of showing only a portion of the surplus to the House. This result is brought about by leaving a wide margin in all items of expenditure. I do admit, Sir, that in the preparation of the Budget, expenditure should be overestimated but it should not be to such an extent as to leave a portion of the public money idle. In 1104, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 234·78 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs. 227·80 lakhs, *i. e.*, there is a difference of about Rs. 7 lakhs between the estimates and the actuals. In 1105 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 244·94 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 240·26 lakhs. Here again, there is a difference of Rs. 4·63 lakhs. This leads one to think that at the close of the next year the surplus will be about 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees. This policy of not showing the actual surplus to the House is far from being laudable.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*). May I know from the member whether it is humanly possible for any body to show correctly the actual surplus ?

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do admit it is not.

Before resuming my seat I wish to bring to the notice of the Government and also of this House the present position of our foreign trade. The proportion of the excess of exports over imports to the total trade has ever been on the decrease. In 1102 it was 30 per cent.; in 1103 it was 18 per cent.; in 1104 it was 11 per cent.; and in 1105 it has come down to 9 per cent. One could see from the figures that I have just now cited that there is an appalling fall in the proportion of the excess of exports over imports to the total trade. This exigency we must guard against or in the long run—I may even say in a short period, say in three or four years—we will have to find the proportion of the excess of imports over exports to the total trade. To avoid this, greater sums of money ought to have been allotted for the departments of Agriculture, Industries and Public Works. The Agricultural Department can help the people by giving them suggestions whereby they could increase

the produce of the country and thus the volume of the export trade. The Industrial Department can also do the same thing. In conclusion, I would appeal to the Government that they should not shirk the responsibility entrusted to them, viz. seeing to the interest of the people, first and foremost. Let them realise that it is the public welfare that sanctions the existence of the Government.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) I am very glad that the Financial Secretary was able to present to the House a Budget, which would satisfy both the surplus phobia and deficit phobia members of this House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is it from the balance phobia that the member is suffering?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): If Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai will hear me out, then he will understand what phobia I am suffering from. To those members who study this Budget in a superficial and cursory manner, it may appear to be a surplus Budget. But to those who study it very carefully and between the lines, it is really a deficit Budget.

In criticising the Financial Secretary, many of my predecessors were harping upon his optimistic anticipations for the year 1107.

(At this stage the President arrived and occupied the Presidential Chair.)

Everybody must admit that the task of diving into the future, especially with regard to financial matters is a difficult one and those who had anything to do with business speculations will realise the force of my suggestion. The position of the Financial Secretary, I take it, is the same as that of a bear or a bull operating on the stock exchange market. The bear or bull goes to the market with facts and figures and supported by past experience, but most often his expectations turn against him and the result is big financial loss involving millions of pounds. In the same way, the Financial Secretary is expected to present to an assembly like this a Budget supported by facts and figures and experience of the past. But things may turn this or that side and nobody could find fault with the Financial Secretary for such happenings. Looking into the Budget of the principal countries of the world to-day, we can see that even the greatest financial experts like Mr. Snowdon tell the people of their country that their Budget involves millions of pounds of deficit. Are they to be held responsible for their legitimate anticipations, backed up by facts and figures and by past experience? No, it cannot be. After all, even when we Budget with regard to Joint Stock Companies, we stand upon our old experience and judge things on the conditions which present themselves to us. Those expectations may most often prove futile.

Now the difference between the members who spoke against the statement of the Financial Secretary and the Financial Secretary himself was this. One set of people looks at things in a pessimistic way whereas the Financial Secretary looks at things in an optimistic way.

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

Only recently one of the greatest economists of the world, Gustaw Cassel said that the whole economic distress was brought about by the non-confidence of the people among themselves. I say there is a great deal of truth in that statement. Every buyer to-day throughout the world expects that the prices of commodities will go down. Some people think that they may go down next day. So they postpone buying. Hence, this calamity has been brought about. What every responsible man, be he an officer of the Government or a public man, should do is to create that atmosphere of optimism among those who are really responsible for the economic activities of the world. If that spirit of optimism is infused into the minds of the traders, the manufacturers, the sellers and the buyers we can tide over this depression. That is one of the greatest remedies that can be suggested in order to overcome this depression. What I am saying is that we could not find fault with the Financial Secretary for showing us either a small surplus or a deficit. It is out of facts and figures and based upon past experience that he has presented this Budget. My own impression with regard to the Budget is that the actuals of 1106 will show a greater deficit than what is given under the revised estimate. If the present economic crisis continues this small surplus which is now shown to us will become a big deficit next year. But I think I can join with the Financial Secretary in thinking that if conditions improve there will be big rush of business in all parts of the world and we could close our accounts of 1107 with a big surplus. I myself am engaged in business and I am every hour looking forward optimistically for better business. I expect cables everyday from America and England that I am going to get business. I have been disappointed in these expectations for the last 7 or 8 months. But every minute I am optimistic.

MR. E .V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does the member compare a State with the fluctuating conditions of a business?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : After all I do not find any fundamental difference between a Government and a Joint Stock firm or a big commercial firm.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : We are very sorry.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it with this view that the member is criticising the Budget?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) ; Yes, Sir,

There are big principles involved in a business like Ford's or even in Harrison & Crossfield. They have got various branches just like our Government and there are different departments.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : But Mr. Ford is not responsible to anybody outside the pale of his family.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I do not think that that statement is correct. He is responsible for millions and millions of families.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is it in the same way in which a Government is responsible to the people ?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I think so.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Oh ! it is wonderful.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): My predecessors have dilated upon the various drawbacks.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Whom does the member mean by 'predecessors'?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Those who spoke before me.

I am sorry, Sir, a large number of unnecessary questions are being asked.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I rise to a point of order. My friend remarked that unnecessary questions are being asked. I would ask him whether any of the questions which my friend asked were unnecessary?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Am I to answer this question, Sir ?

PRESIDENT: It is a matter of opinion whether the questions were necessary or unnecessary.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Two or three points struck me in the course of the speeches of my friends who spoke before me. One of the points that Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai pointed out in the course of his speech yesterday was about the estimate under the item 'sale proceeds of Government lands.' He doubted whether four lakhs of rupees would be realised under that item and he said that the difference under that item alone would bring down the small surplus of 53,000 rupees into a big deficit. I must point out to my friend that when the Financial Secretary calculated the surplus at 53,000 rupees he has not taken into consideration the land value at all. We need not, therefore, bother ourselves with this item.

Another point about which many of my friends were clamouring was that more provision must be made under the demand, 'Public works'. I presume that the cry was raised to give more work to the unemployed. If that be the principal aim, I think, for the sake of fair criticism, we have to take into consideration the allotment under P. W. D. and also the Railway and Water Works which are capital expenditure not charged to revenue. I think these two items take now about 52 lakhs of rupees as against 56 lakhs next year. There is a difference of 4 lakhs.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): വാട്ടർ വക്ക്സും റയിൽവേയും തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിലും അതിന്റെ പരിസര പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും അല്ലേ നടക്കുന്നത്?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) Yes, I know.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഉള്ള കൂലിക്കാക്ക് ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): They can come over here.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): കാലക്ഷേപത്തിനു മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലാത്തവർ ഇവിടെവന്നു വേലചെയ്യണമെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നതു?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I know many people are coming over to Trivandrum.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member know that many of them are going back without finding any work?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Not only coolies, but many other people do it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am speaking about the coolies.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Every body does it. People come to Trivandrum for getting jobs and go back without any job.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member know that persons who come here for manual labour have to return without employment and some of them have even no money to reach their homes?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Perhaps that might be the case.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Does the member think that it is for the good of the people?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I would request the member to hear me out.

If this crisis continues, I would request the Government to provide more funds under the heads which I mentioned. This could easily be done by asking for a supplementary grant which I am sure the whole House would willingly approve.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member want increased allotment for railways and water works?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I want increased allotment under P. W. D. and Capital expenditure not charged to revenue.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member what amount will be spent out of the allotment for water works for purchase of articles from foreign markets?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : I cannot say.

With regard to the reduction in the expenditure of Government I am at one with the other members when they say that the expenditure ought to be reduced. I am well aware that various Governments in India have appointed Committees to go into this very complicated question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Are there many Governments in India ?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : Yes. They have appointed Committees to go into this very complicated question and so far as I know they have not given effect to retrenchment. The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee in Travancore has also suggested the formation of a committee here to tackle this problem. I trust the Government will appoint this committee soon so that the question many be solved.

Next I wish to say a word or two about the Education Department. Every year an enormous amount of money is being spent on the Education Department. It is very doubtful whether this expenditure is really justified. We have now an able Director of Public Instruction who has had experience of two South Indian States and this is a good opportunity for us to go into the question of overhauling our whole educational system. For this purpose, I would suggest that Government should appoint a committee of officials and non-officials so that they can study the question of the future educational policy of the State. Along with that, the committee can also consider whether the enormous expenditure now incurred on the Education Department is really incurred on right lines?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Has the member any idea as to the approximate cost of the committee on educational reforms?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : No. I have not gone into details. This is only a general discussion and I am only trying to give my general impressions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member know anything about the University Committee Report which was submitted a few years ago?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : I am mostly concerned with primary education.

Sir, another question I should like to deal with here is the Tariff question. More than once it was suggested in this House that this complicated and most important problem should not be left in the hands of a gentleman, who, either by training or by experience, is not fitted to tackle it. In the last Budget Session I brought to the notice of this Council that the whole internal and international trade of the State is dependent upon the tariff problems and that the whole world is

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

tackling these problems. I would suggest that a Committee may be formed to advise Government on such problems instead of acting on the advice of a single individual, who has no experience of these problems. Sir, I am not against the producer, but I look at the general good of the country. The recent manipulation of tariff is really suicidal to some of the big interests in the country. I have nothing to say against the reduction in the tariff value of cocoanut or copra. You can take away duty on cocoanut and copra altogether but at the same time I pray to Government to see that one of the most important industries in the State is kept alive. That is the only plea I want to put before the Government. They have reduced the tariff value on copra and cocoanut oil without touching punnac—I do not know why they did not touch punnac—by 20 per cent. The successive Governments of Travancore for the past 20 years have accepted the principle that the oil mill industry should be given complete protection and they have realised the advantage and benefit which this country derives by the existence of 19 mills throughout Travancore. In fact, that is the only industry in the whole of Travancore which Travancore can boast of is run with Travancore capital and Travancore workers and management.

The Government have realised that this industry needs some protection. The Excise Commissioner himself advised Government that this industry stands in need of protection and the successive Governments have accepted the principle of giving protection to this industry.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): At whose expense?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Atmobody's expense. This Commissioner has advised Mr. Watts's Government not only that the industry stands in need of protection but a protection of two rupees nine annas and odd should be given to the Alleppey mill owner or the Cochin mill owner for the very existence of these mills. Now he recommends, and our Government accept it, that it is enough that the mill owner at Alleppey should get a protection of one rupee fifteen annas ten pies.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Is mill industry dependent upon cocoanut industry in Travancore?

MR. K C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) I am going to argue that fundamental question.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Will the member be pleased to say whether there is no reduction in the cost of production of oil in Alleppey?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): We give duty to the Alleppey mill owner just to protect him againt the mill owner at Cochin and if there is reduction in the cost of production at Alleppey there is that in Cochin also.

MR. K GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What does the member say with regard to the possibility of direct export from Alleppey? We find from the statistics that it is improving.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): But Cochin is the cocoanut oil market. We can convert Alleppey as oil market provided Government are pleased to accept the suggestions put forward by the Travancore Chamber of Commerce.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Is the member aware that protection was given to the Alleppey mill owner to successfully compete with the Cochin mill owner?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): They were getting Rs. 2 10 annas as protection.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): So he is aware of that. If he is shipping his oil through Alleppey direct does he need protection?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know the amount of oil exported direct from Alleppey?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not yet time to give figures. But it is a fact that direct export at Alleppey is on the increase.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether the proportion of tariff between copra and oil has been changed by this protection?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Yes. But we cannot get the difference. The tariff value of copra was 20 rupees and oil 15 rupees. By this we get a difference of Rs. 2-9 annas and it is that amount which was recommended by the Excise Commissioner. Now by reducing 20 per cent on both, we do not get this difference of Rs. 2-9 annas and while we get only Re. 1-15 annas. If we want this difference we should reduce the tariff value of oil by 40 per cent. We first thought that it was only an arithmetical mistake on the part of the Commissioner. But now we find that he has gone back on his own recommendation. The principle that I want to discuss is whether it is a good policy for any progressive country to put any kind of export duty on any kind of manufactured articles. The question may be raised whether the cocoanut oil is a manufactured article. Yes, it is. If the Excise Commissioner says that it is not, then I say that our coir mats and mattings are also not manufactured articles. I want to make this aspect of the question plain. Even on a general economic principle no manufactured article should be taxed. This duty on oil is not at all justifiable.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): How is this oil industry protected in Cochin?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I propose to move this as token motion. Then I will explain.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is there export duty at Cochin?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): No, Sir; what I was trying to explain was that it is not a good policy to put export duty either by

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

way of manipulation of tariff or otherwise on manufactured articles. I say that oil is a manufactured article or it is an advanced commodity in the process of manufacture.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I know from the member whether the Travancore mills are at present able to absorb the entire cocoanut that is coming into the market? A good deal of it is exported as copra.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I know it is about two lakhs and fifty thousand a year. I am not sure of the total production of copra in this country.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Is the member aware that there is no mill to the north of Vaikam?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Does it mean that we should have mills throughout the country?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): The protection is given only to the people in South Travancore. Do you mean to say that the North Travancore people should suffer?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I do not mean that. Some body must suffer.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know from the member for how many years this industry was enjoying the benefit of protection?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): This is another problem. Some economists have given evidence before the Banking Enquiry Committee that there is some fundamental wrong in this industry. It has carried on its work for the last 25 years and so protection is not necessary. I may turn and ask what about the Tata Iron Industries. Why should the Government of India after mature consideration give crores of rupees to this Tata Iron Industry in the form of protection. Why should they get this? For how many years were they getting it? They have got an assured Government market with many branches. They have American capital and English brain; why should the Government of India give such big protective duties to it for the last so many years? That is the only answer that I can give to that question.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Your answer to my question is that you had it for 25 years. Am I to take it as such?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I cannot give the exact time.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Will he be satisfied by a system of bounties?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Yes; if this difference is given, I have no objection.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Should not Government show equal consideration to other industries as well?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Yes. That is another question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the mill industry gives the producer a permanent market ?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Yes. That is another point. I was one of the two men appointed by the Travancore Chamber of Commerce to go into this question with the mill owners there, and we have examined all the accounts of these people and found that for carrying on the business they require protection. We were convinced of it and we recommended it to the Government and the Financial Secretary was then a member of the Chamber of Commerce. We recommended to the Government that 3 rupees should be given to the Alleppey mill owners over the Cochin mill owners. They brought it down to Rs. 2 As 9. and now it is Re. 1 As. 15. It is extremely difficult for the industry to exist. So that my main point is that this manipulation of tariff should not be entrusted to one man but should be entrusted to a committee.

Then I should like to say a word or two about the Interportal Convention. I am aware Sir, that we have not got the privilege of discussing this. We are all aware that we are going through an abnormal time and even America has given one year's moratorium to her debtors. The British Government have given one year's moratorium to the Government of India. We also can request the Government of India to give us some relief with regard to Interportal Convention. I believe, Sir, a lot of money is being sent out of the country in the form of prices given to articles which are not very essential for our living and these can be stopped till the crisis is over. So that I would suggest the Government to approach the British Indian Government and ask them to help us by keeping this Interportal Convention without operation for a year or so, and just manipulate our own import duties so that these unnecessary articles could be kept back. Another point that I would suggest—

PRESIDENT: Mr. Karunakaran, you have taken up your time. I will give you two minutes more.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, most of the members were giving constructive schemes to the Government with regard to the helping of the ryots. But none of them have said a word about the industrial class. I do not want to say much on that. But the only thing I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that even in America more than 2 thousand banks have closed down mainly because they are not members of the Central Reserve Bank with the result that they were not able to discount and get money on the good papers kept in their banks. We find that it is the same case with many of the banks in Travancore. They have got in their safes Demand Drafts, and Bills signed by very good and reliable men, some of them are established planters. But they cannot get money for these. Unless some provision is made by the Travancore Government for discounting these bills and thus finance the bankers, I will say, the same fate will meet the people here also as was in America. My suggestion is

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

that some systematic control should be put on the State Aided Bank of Travancore and sufficient money should be given to that bank and on the guarantee of that bank these papers which are remaining in the safes of these small banks should be discounted and this money should be made available for the industry and trade of the country. Or else I predict that we are going to have a financial crisis as America had last year.

Yesterday much criticisms were made regarding some of the Departments of the State, especially the Departments of Agriculture and Industries. I know they have not come up to my expectations. But the fault lies more with us than with the Departments. I see every day an experimental cocoanut farm at Alleppey. I wonder why the neighbouring cocoanut planters cannot be in the same condition as these experimental farms.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member know the expenditure incurred by Government for maintaining those cocoanut farms there?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I am coming to that. The whole difficulty lies with us. Our buying capacity is very low. Unless that is improved there is no use of advising the introduction of scientific manure and scientific methods of cultivation. We have no saving. For that Government should give more attention to co-operative movement. Even though the Land Mortgage Banks to be established I believe the big problem affecting the ryot will never be fulfilled. I think it can be done by a systematic development of theco-operative movement. That to a great extent will solve the question.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, പബ്ലിക്കിന്റെ നാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യഭരണത്തെപ്പററി നിരൂപണം ചെയ്തു്, പൊതുജനക്ഷേമത്തെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന വശങ്ങളെ സ്പഷ്ടമാക്കി, അവയ്ക്കു പ്രതിവിധി വേണ്ടതു് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു ലഭിക്കു പ്രധാന സമയം ഈ പൊതുവിമർശനാവസരമാണല്ലോ. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തേയും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നന്മയേയും ലാക്കാക്കി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ തങ്ങളിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിശാസത്തെ സഫലമാക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വ്യക്തിപരമായ ഇഷ്ടാനിഷ്ടങ്ങളെ അവഗണിച്ചു്, മനസ്സാക്ഷിയെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഉള്ളതു ഉള്ളവണ്ണം പറയേണ്ടതു് ഞങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും കടമയാകുന്നു. ഈ നിലയിൽ ജനക്ഷേമത്തെ പ്രധാനമായി സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അനേകം സംഗതികൾ എന്റെ സഹപ്രവർത്തകന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അവയെ ആവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ അനേകം അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ

ക്കത്യാവശ്യമായ സംഗതികളെ ആവൎത്തിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും സാരമായ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകാത്തതു് ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾക്കും ഞങ്ങളെ അയക്കുന്നവൎക്കും ദുസ്സഹമായ ദുഃഖത്തെ ഉളവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യമാണു്. ഉള്ളതു ഉള്ളവണ്ണം തുറന്നു പറയുന്നതു് പലൎക്കും അനിഷ്ടകരമായിരിക്കാം. അധികാരങ്ങൾ വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ഓരോ വകുപ്പുകളേയും അവരുടെ ഭരണദൂഷ്യങ്ങളേയുമാണു ഇവിടെ വിമൎശിക്കേണ്ടതു്. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ നിയോഗപ്രകാരം പൊതുജനപാഥയിലുള്ള മുൾചെടികളെ പിഴുതുകളയാൻ തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ കയ്യിൽ കുറെ മുള്ളു കൊണ്ടേയ്ക്കാം. അതുപോലെ ജന നന്മയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി ഭരണദൂഷ്യങ്ങളെ അകററുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നവൎക്കും ക്ലേശങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടാകും. എങ്കിലും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു നന്മയും ക്ഷേമവും ഉണ്ടാകുമെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാം സഹിക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃതഭരണത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനലക്ഷണം ജനഹിതം ശരിയായി അറിഞ്ഞു അതിനെ അനുവൎത്തിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഒരു സൽഭരണത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനലക്ഷണം വിവിധജാതി മതങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട ആളുകളെ സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി ഗണിച്ചു നീതിയേയും സത്യത്തേയും മുൻനിറുത്തി സകല കാൎയ്യങ്ങളേയും നയിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽകൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ അടിക്കടി അവഗണിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇവിടെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ നാമത്തിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം പ്രമേയങ്ങളും ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങളുമാണു് ഞങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്, ഇതിൽ ഏതെല്ലാമാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ആദരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്; എന്നൊക്കെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കാത്തതു കഷ്ടംതന്നെ.

വിവിധജാതിമതസ്ഥരായ പ്രജകളോടു സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി പെരുമാറണം എന്നുള്ള സൽഭരണത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിന്റെ രീതി തീരെ അതിനു വിപരീതമാണെന്നു തുറന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. ഇതാണോ സൽഭരണതത്വത്തെ ആദരിക്കുന്ന നയം എന്നു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഭാഗത്തു നിന്നും ചോദിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്നു ഈ രാജ്യം സാമ്പത്തികവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ അധഃപതിച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു പ്രതിവിധി ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റും ജനങ്ങളും സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം. സഹകരണവും പരസ്പരവിശ്വാസവുമാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ അത്യാവശ്യം. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭാഗത്തുള്ള ദോഷഭാഗങ്ങളെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തി അതിനു പ്രതിവിധി

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിനോടു നിസ്സഹകരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു തെററിദ്ധരിക്കരുതു്. ഒരു ഡാക്ടർ രോഗിക്കു ഔഷധം നൽകി പത്ഥ്യം ആചരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ആ രോഗിയോടുള്ള വിരോധംകൊണ്ടല്ലല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ രാഷ്ട്രത്തിനു ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രോഗത്തിനു പ്രതിവിധി കല്പിക്കയാണു് ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഒരു ഭവനത്തിൽ ക്ഷാമവും കഷ്ടതയും ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ രോഗികളേയും പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്നവരേയും കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്. നേരെ മറിച്ചു അവരുടെകാര്യമാണു് ഒന്നാമതു നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇവിടെ എന്തു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു? മെഡിക്കൽ വകുപ്പിലേക്കു ഔഷധത്തിനു ചേക്കാറുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യയും, കൂലിവേലക്കാൎക്കു തൊഴിലുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാകുന്ന പൊതുമരാമത്തു വേലകൾക്കുള്ള തുകയിൽ ഭീമമായ തുകയുമാണു് കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി ക്ഷയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ കൂലിവേല അധികം ചെയ്യിക്കയില്ല. പിന്നീടു ഈ കൂലിവേലക്കാൎക്കു ഒരു രക്ഷാമാൎഗ്ഗമുള്ളതു ഗവൺമെന്റു പൊതുമരാമത്തു ജോലി ഒന്നുമാത്രമാണു്. അതിൽ വ ലക്ഷംരൂപ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേതിൽ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു എത്രയും കഷ്ടം തന്നെ. പൊതുമുതലിൽ നിന്നും രാജ്യത്തിനുപുറത്തു കടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പണം തിരിച്ചു വാങ്ങി ചുരുങ്ങിയ പലിശക്കു ലോൺകൊടുത്തും റോഡുകൾ മുതലായവക്കു കൂടുതൽപണം അനുവദിച്ചും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു കുറക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഒരു ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ പൊതുമരാമത്തു വേലകൾക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു കുറച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു കുറവും വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കുവേണ്ടി പബ്ലിക്കോ, അതല്ല, പബ്ലിക്കിനുവേണ്ടി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇപ്പോൾ നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു പുറത്തു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പണം തിരിച്ചു കിട്ടാത്തപക്ഷം അതു സെക്യൂരിട്ടിവച്ചു് പണം കടം വാങ്ങുകയോ ഡിബെഞ്ചർലോൺ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ വേണം. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ രാജ്യത്തുവന്നാൽ അതുപലതരത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വ്യാപിച്ചു വിഷമങ്ങൾക്കു കുറവ് വരുത്തും. അല്ലാതെ മരുന്നു കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടോ പൊതുമരാമത്തുവേലകൾ കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടോ ദോഷമല്ലാതെ ഗുണമില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഡിബെഞ്ചർലോൺ റെയിസ് ചെയ്യാൻ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ പണമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ നാട്ടിലില്ലെങ്കിൽ പുറത്തുനിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കണം. അവിടത്തെ കുബേരന്മാരായ ആളുകൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ വിശ്വസിച്ചു പണം തരും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെകയ്യിൽ ശമ്പളംവാങ്ങിയതിൽ ചിലവുകഴിഞ്ഞു ബാക്കി കാണുമല്ലോ, അവരുടെ അടുക്കൽനിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കരുതോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അവരുടെകയ്യിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കാം. ശമ്പളം ശാശ്വതമാണെന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി ആഡംബരങ്ങൾക്കും കൂടുതൽ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കുമായി അധികം ചിലവുചെയ്തിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഭാവി വളരെ ആപൽകരമാണെന്നു അവർ ധരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നികുതി എത്ര കുറഞ്ഞാലും, മുതലെടുപ്പു എത്ര തുച്ഛമായാലും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനും സുഖസൌകര്യങ്ങൾക്കും യാതൊരു കുറവും വരികയില്ലെന്നാണ് അവർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. മനുഷ്യശരീരത്തിൽ ഒരു ആനയുടെ ശിരസ്സെടുത്തു വച്ചാൽ അതു് എത്ര ഭാരമായിരിക്കും. അതുപോലെ ഇവിടത്തെ ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി രാജ്യത്തിനു വഹിക്കാൻപാടില്ലാതെ തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികളെ വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം നോക്കുന്നതിനോ അവരോടു ഇടപെടുന്നതിനോ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും വലിയ ഒരു സ്ഥിതിവ്യത്യാസം സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ശമ്പളം ഉടനെ കുറയ്ക്കണം. നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളടത്തോളം പുറത്തുനിന്നും ആളുകളെ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കാതെ കഴിക്കുകയുംവേണം. പുറത്തുനിന്നുംവരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് ഇവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കി അവരോടു സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രാപ്തി വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഒന്നാമതു ഇവിടത്തെ ഭാഷതന്നെ അവർക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളാകട്ടെ ജീവിതരീതികളാകട്ടെ വിദേശികളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു അറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അവർ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ വലയിൽ മിക്കവാറും പെട്ടുപോകുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ സ്വദേശിയായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ പാസാക്കിയ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു അവഗണിച്ചു് വെളിയിൽ നിന്നും നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരാളെ ഡയറക്ടറായി വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടുഭാഷാപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളാണു ഇവിടെ അധികമുള്ളതു്. നാട്ടുഭാഷാപരിജ്ഞാനം ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഡയറക്ടർ നാട്ടുഭാഷാ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ മേലന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതു എത്ര ശരിയാകും.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): മലയാളം അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരു പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഡയറക്ടർക്കുള്ളതറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറുതന്നെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇവിടെ വളരെനാളായി കാളേജ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽനിന്നും വിദ്യാസമ്പന്നരായ അനവധി യുവാക്കൾ ബിരുദധാരികളായി വെളിയിൽവന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗം ഇല്ലാതെ അലഞ്ഞു നടക്കുന്നു. അവരിൽനിന്നും യോഗ്യരെ നമ്മുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു കിട്ടുവാൻ ഒരു പ്രയാസവുമില്ല. ഇതുപോലെ തന്നെ വമ്പിച്ച ഒരു തുക ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്ത് ഒരു ചീഫ് എൻജിനിയരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ആരെയും കുററം പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവുകൾ ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലധികമാണ്. ഈ വമ്പിച്ച ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ജോലികിട്ടും. ഇവിടെ എഴുനൂറുരൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിമാസം ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വേണ്ട.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് മറെറാരുതരത്തിലും കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുപ്പതുരൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ ശമ്പളത്തുകകളുടേയും മുപ്പതുശതമാനംവീതം കുറയ്ക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ സുഖദുഃഖങ്ങളിൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനു നന്മനസ്സുള്ള ഏതാനും ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഈ കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സമ്മതിയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിനു സമ്മതിയ്ക്കാത്തവരും കണ്ടേയ്ക്കാം. അവർ ഒരുപക്ഷെ പണിമുടക്കു വരുത്തിയാൽതന്നെയും ആ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലേക്ക് യോഗ്യരെതരാൻ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറുണ്ട്. പഴയദുഷിച്ച വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രതിപത്തിയോ മററു ദോഷങ്ങളോ ഇല്ലാത്തവരെത്തന്നെ കിട്ടുകയുംചെയ്യും

കയററുമതിത്തീരുവ തീരെ നിറുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞകൂട്ടത്തിൽ കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ പടിയും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു മററുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാരുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു പറയേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ആ സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛവുമാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : ഇങ്ങനെ പടി കുറച്ച പണം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കൊടുത്താൽതന്നെയും ആ പണം ശരിയായിട്ടു ചിലവാക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിനു വല്ല നിശ്ചയവും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഒരു നിശ്ചയവുംഇല്ല. മററിനങ്ങളിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഭാഗത്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു ബഡ്ജററുകൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്.

രണ്ടു വർഷമായിട്ടു് ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞിരുന്നിട്ടും പഴയ റേററനുസരിച്ചുള്ള തീരുവയാണു ചുമത്തിവന്നിരുന്നതു. ഇപ്പോൾ കുറെ കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്; എന്നാൽ അതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിലയുടെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു യോജിച്ചതല്ല. കുരുമുളകിനു് തീരുവയിൽ ഒരു കുറവും വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. കണ്ടിക്കു അറുനൂറു രൂപാ വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തെ നിരക്കിനുള്ള തീരുവയാണു ഇപ്പോഴും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ തീരുവ രണ്ടുവർഷത്തേക്കു നിറുത്തുകതന്നെ വേണം.

ആദായനികുതിയെപ്പററിയാണു ഇനി പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ മിക്കവാറും കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു് ആദായം ഇല്ല. ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ച കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിൽ കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു് വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ആ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും സാമ്പത്തിക വിഷമവുമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അവരിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതി ഈടാക്കാം. പ്രത്യേക ആനുകൂല്യം ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കു് ചെയ്താലുംമതി. സാമ്പത്തികനിലയുടെ അടിത്തട്ടു കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ ഇനി കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ഇതിനും പുറമെ ഭൂനികുതി ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു് പകുതിയായി കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. എല്ലാത്തരത്തിലുമുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാരും ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ വിഷമസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണു്. റബ്ബറിൻെറ കരം കുറെ കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്തതിനെപ്പററി ചില സാമാജികന്മാർ തെററിദ്ധരിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ ആക്ഷേപം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു. പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികൾപതിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത കാലത്തു രണ്ടുരൂപാഎക്കറിനുകരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ഈ രണ്ടുരൂപാ കരം ഇടക്കാലത്തു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. അതായതു അടുത്ത കണ്ടെഴുത്തിനുമുൻപു കരം കൂട്ടുകയോ കുറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള തിരുവെഴുത്തുവിളംബരത്തിനു വിപരീതമായിട്ടാണു റബ്ബർഭൂമികൾക്കു കരം ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ റബ്ബറിനു വിലയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

റബ്ബർ കൃഷി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ കരംതീരെ നിറുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ആദായത്തിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗമാണ നികുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്നാണ മനസ്മൃതിയിൽകൂടി പറയുന്നതു്. ആ തത്വത്തിന് അശേഷം യോജിച്ചതല്ല ഈ നികുതി.

വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ രണ്ടുമൂന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ലമൺഗ്രാസ് ധാരാളം കൃഷിചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നു. ആണ്ടുതോറും പത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടുലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ തൈലം കയററുമതി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ലമൺഗ്രാസ് കൃഷി ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊരാദായവും കിട്ടാതെനശിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ആ സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ കരവും ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു നിറുത്തിവക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ സാമ്പത്തികമായിപലകാര്യങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ബുദ്ധിപൂർവം ഉടനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പണം കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷംഅവരുടെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യത കൂടും എന്നു മെംബർക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കുറയാനേ ഇടയുള്ളു, ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ പലിശയ്ക്കു കടം വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ചുരുങ്ങിയപലിശയ്ക്കു കടംകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവരുടെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യത വളരെ കുറയും.

റിസർവിലെ ചതുപ്പു നിലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം. ഭൂസ്വത്തുജാമ്യബാങ്ക് സ്ഥാപിക്കണം, ടോൾഗേററു നിർത്തണം, രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ കുടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. പേഷ്ക്കാരുദ്യോഗം നിർത്തണം, മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡ് നിർത്തണം, എന്നിങ്ങനെ അനേകംകാര്യങ്ങൾ ഞങ്ങൾ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു പാസാക്കി. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇവയെ ആദരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പിന്നെ ഈ സഭ എന്തിനാണ്? ഇതു് ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമാണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധിസ്ഥാപനം പുതുതാക്കണം. പ്രജാസഭതന്നെ നിഷ്പ്രയോജനമായ സ്ഥാപനമാണെന്നു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. കൊച്ചി നിയമസഭ തുടങ്ങി അധികകാലം ആയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡണ്ടിനെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരം കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ നിയമസഭ വളരെക്കാലത്തെ പഴക്കമുള്ളതാണ്. നമുക്ക് ഒരു അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രെസിഡെൻറിനെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം പോലും ഇനിയും നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ന

മുക്കുള്ളതു് ഒരനദ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥഡപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഞാൻ കുററം പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ പ്രായപൂർത്തിവന്നിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാവക്കും വോട്ടവകാശം കൊടുത്തു് അവർ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രതിനിധി സഭയ്ക്കു ഡപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാനും മററും അവകാശം നല്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗക്കാക്കും സംഖ്യാനസരണം പ്രാതിനാധ്യംവേണം. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ പ്രതിനിധിസഭകഠം പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കാതെ രാജ്യത്തു യാതൊരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും വരാൻ ഇടയില്ലന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാഹചര്യംകൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്. നിയമസഭ, പ്രജാസഭ കമ്മിററികഠം തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചിലരെ നാമിനേററു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിൽ ദോഷകരമായ ഒരുവശം കൂടിയുണ്ടു്. എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴും അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ചില സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശം ശരിയായി ലഭിക്കയില്ല. ഇപ്പോഠം ഈഴവർ മഹമ്മദീയർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ ഉഠപ്പെട്ടവക്കു ജനപ്രതിനിധിസഭകളിലേക്കുള്ള തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ വിജയംനേടാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. ഈഴവർക്കു് ഒരാളെ പോലും നിയമസഭാ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പ്രതിനിധികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം അവക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിലേക്കു വർഗ്ഗീയനിയോജകമണ്ഡലസമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണം.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനരീതി തീരെ മാററണം. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നു വളരെനാളായി പറയുന്നു. കമ്മിററികഠം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ കാര്യങ്ങഠം കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കു നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാം; കമ്മിററിയുണ്ടെന്നു സമാധാനവും പറയാം. അതാണു കമ്മിററികഠംസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അനുഭവം. കമ്മിററിയിൽ കടന്നുകൂടാൻ പലരും പല തരത്തിൽ ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊള്ളും. നിയമനം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം ഉടനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും ന്യായമായ അവകാശികഠം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെ ചിലവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ അധികമായി ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വയ്ക്കുന്നതു രാജ്യത്തു അസംതൃപ്തതയുണ്ടാക്കാൻ കാരണമാകുന്നു. അതു് ഒരു വർഗ്ഗത്തിൻെറയും തെററല്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ തെററാണ്. ന്യായമായി തങ്ങഠക്കുകിട്ടേണ്ട പങ്കു കിട്ടണമെന്നാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ പൌരതതി ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ ആകെ ഒ,ന്നു, ൦ ൦ ൦ ത്തിൽ ശിഷ്ടം ആളുകഠം ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു ഞാൻ കണക്കുകൂട്ടിയതിൽ കാ..

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ണന്നത്. അതു തെററാണെങ്കിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രിട്ടറി തിരുത്തുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ക്ഷേമവും സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ വിവിധവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ഐകമത്യം ഉണ്ടാകണം. ആകെ ൨൬,൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ ൨൪,൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗവും സവർണ്ണഹിന്തുക്കൾക്കാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. ബാക്കി ൨,൦൦൦ മററു വമ്പിച്ച ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ സമുദായക്കാർക്കെല്ലാം കൂടി ൧൬ ലക്ഷം വരുന്ന ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽ ആയിരംപേർ ൨൬,൦൦൦ത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗകാര്യം ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നതു ഭംഗിയല്ല എന്നു പതിവുപോലെ ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. അതു ഉദ്യോഗവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരായിരിക്കും. എത്ര പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടപോലെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു വീണ്ടും പറയുന്നത്. ഉദ്യോഗം ഉപജീവനത്തിനു മാത്രമുള്ള ഒരു വഴിയല്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലാണു സകല അധികാരവും ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരു രാജ്യക്കാർ മറെറാരു രാജ്യക്കാരെ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്തി ഭരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ സങ്കടമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വഹിച്ചു മററുള്ളവരുടെമേൽ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ചെലുത്തുന്നത് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന സമ്പ്രദായം ഏതുതരത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കൌൺസിലിലെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടിയിൽനിന്നും വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ടു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനസമ്പ്രദായത്തിൻെറ ശിരസ്സ് വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതവും, ഹൃദയം ഇതരവർഗ്ഗവിദ്വേഷവും, വലത്തുകൈ അക്രമവും, ഇടത്തുകൈ അഴിമതിയും ആകുന്നു. അതിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയമായും അടിച്ചുതകർക്കണം. എനിക്കധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനായി ഇതിനെ തകർത്തുകളയുകയോ അതിനായുള്ള ശ്രമത്തിൽ ഏതു ത്യാഗവും സ്വയംവരിക്കയോ ചെയ്യുമായിരുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തേയും നീതിയേയും സ്നേഹിക്കുന്ന ആർക്കും ഈ അനീതിയിൽ മൌനമായിരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു കമ്മററി രൂപീകരിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നത് മല എലിയെ പ്രസവിച്ച കഥപോലെ വന്നുചേരുമോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ആദ്യത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽ റായൽട്ടി കുടികൾക്കുവിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഒരു കമ്മിററിഏർപ്പെടുത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടും സമർപ്പിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ ൯ വർഷമായി ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു എന്തുചെയ്തു എന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ആലോചിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് ഇന്നലെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞത്.

സ്വാമ്പിഏരിയാകമ്മിററി, പഴയ ജന്മികുടിയാൻ കമ്മററി, ഫ്രീപാസ്സ കമ്മിററി തുടങ്ങിയ പല കമ്മിററികളുടേയും റിപ്പോർട്ട വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ ഇതിലൊക്കെ മെംബറായിരുന്നു. എന്താണ് പ്രയോജനം? ഉദ്യോഗകാൎയ്യത്തിൽ എനിക്കു സ്വാൎത്ഥമായി യാതൊന്നുമില്ല. എനിക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുകയില്ല. എൻെറ അടുത്ത ചാൎച്ചക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗാൎത്ഥികളായുമില്ല. ഈ അനീതി നിറുത്തണം. മി: രാഘവയ്യാ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിൻെറ ദുഷ്പ്രവാഹത്തെ തടയുന്നതിനായി ഒരു ചിറ കെട്ടി. അതായതു് അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു ജി. ഒ. പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹം അതിനെ ലംഘിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരോടു സമാധാനം ചോദിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹം പോയഉടനെ അതിനെ അവഗണിച്ചു. എപ്പോഴും ശക്തിയുള്ള ഒരു കരം ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ പ്രയോഗിച്ച് അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഈവിഷയത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കണം. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചു സ്വന്തം ചാർച്ചവേഴ്ചക്കാൎക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം നല്കുന്നവരാണു പബ്ലിക്ക് സൎവ്വീസിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എന്ന് ഒരു ദേശാഭിമാനിയായ ഞാൻ ഉച്ചൈസ്തരം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു വിളിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ലാൻഡ്‌റവന്യൂ, എക്സൈസ് കോവാപ്പറേററീവ്,മെഡിക്കൽ ഈ വകുപ്പുകളിലെ നിയമനപ്പട്ടിക അതിന് ഉദാഹരണമാണ്. മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യാ പോയശേഷം ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ശക്തിയായ ആജ്ഞകൾ ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നും കൊടുത്തു നടത്തിക്കുന്നതായികാണുന്നില്ല.

കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ സിവിലിയൻസ്‌വന്നു ഭരണം നടത്തിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി അവിടെ ഈ അസമത്വം വളരെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കി. നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും പണം വിദേശികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണ് ഞാൻ എങ്കിലും ഈ അഴിമതി മാററുന്നതിനു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു സിവിലിയനെതന്നെ ഉടനെ വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെയുള്ളവരായാൽ സ്വന്തജാതിക്കാരുടെ ഗുണത്തെ പ്രധാനമായി കരുതും. ഈ അനീതി നിൎത്താൻ മടിക്കും. അതിനാൽ പുറത്തുനിന്നുംതന്നെ ഒരു ബങ്കാളിയേയൊ പഞ്ചാബിയേയൊ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊച്ചീദിവാൻ മി. ഹെർബർട്ടിനെപ്പോലെ വിശാലബുദ്ധിയും സമഭാവനയുമുള്ള ഒരാളായാലും മതി. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The Council rose for lunch at 2-10 P. M. and reassembled at 2-53 P.M

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): പ്രജാപ്രഭുത്വത്തിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യമായി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ നിയമസഭക്ക് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുപററിയ എല്ലാ അവകാശങ്ങളും അധികാരങ്ങളും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ വളരെ തെററുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. വളരെ പരിമിതങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്ന ആ അധികാരങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഈ സഭയുടെ ആദ്യകാലത്തേക്കാൾ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു എന്ന് എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതനായ മി. ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സഭയിൽ പാസാക്കുന്നകാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്തായിത്തീരുന്നു എന്നു അറിയുന്നതിനിടയില്ലാതെ വളരെ വളരെ കിടപ്പുണ്ടു് എന്നുള്ളതും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയെസംബന്ധിച്ചു കൊച്ചിയിലെ നിയമസഭ ഇവിടത്തേക്കു ഒരു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള മാതൃകയാണ്. അവിടെ ആണ്ടുതോറും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കാറുള്ള ഗസററിൽനിയമസഭയിൽ തീരുമാനിച്ച കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം സ്വീകരിച്ചു എന്നും, അവ ഏതെല്ലാം പ്രകാരത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നു എന്നും, ഏതെല്ലാംനിരാകരിച്ചുഎന്നും പ്രത്യക്ഷമായിട്ടു അറിയിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിജ്ഞാപനം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ രീതിയോ നയമോ ഇവിടേയുംസ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ പേരിൽ ജനസമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഇടയ്ക്കുള്ള തെററിദ്ധാരണ അവസാനിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ജനപ്രതിനിധികളിൽ ഒരു മഹാനുഭാവൻ ഇന്നലെ സഭയുടെ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. സഭയിലെ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ കൂടി വേണമെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു. അതിൽ വളരെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം മാതൃഭാഷ മാത്രം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് ഇവിടെ അയയ്ക്കപ്പെടുന്നമെംബറന്മാർ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ് പറയുന്നതെന്നും, അതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു എന്തെല്ലാം മറുപടി പറയുന്നു എന്നും അറിയുന്നതിന് അവരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയയ്ക്കുന്ന ജനതതി വളരെജിജ്ഞാസയോടുകൂടി കാത്തിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ അന്യഭാഷയിലാകകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്കു വളരെ നിരാശയും അതൃപ്തിയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറു നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ ജനസമുദായത്തിന് അറിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം അവക്ക് നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും രാഷ്ട്രീയമായിട്ടുള്ള

ജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതു് തീച്ച്യയാണു്. ഈ നിയമസഭയെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ആളുകളല്ലാതെ മററാരും മാതൃഭാഷ പഠിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തവർ അല്ല. ഈ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ആളുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മാത്രം അനേകലക്ഷം ആളുകളുടെ സൗകര്യത്തെ തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു മനസ്സിലാക്കി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ഇവിടെ ജോലിയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ചിലക്കു മാതൃഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെങ്കിൽ അവർ അതുംകൂടെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊള്ളണം എന്നു പറയുകയല്ലാതെ ഈ വിധത്തിൽ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ശരിയായ ഒരു കാര്യമല്ല.

പിന്നെ നിയമസഭയെപ്പററിയുള്ള വിമശനം നടന്നപ്പോൾ ചില സംഗതികൾ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എനിക്കതിനോടു യോജിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഡപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനെ ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ അതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അതിൻെറ മറുവശം കൂടി സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിനു് അത്ര പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുവിഷയത്തിൽ പൂണ്ണമായ അവകാശവും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും നല്കിയതിനുശേഷമല്ലാതെ ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു ഡപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡണ്ടിനെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ഹാനികരമാണു്. അനേകം സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിക്കാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതും ഒരിക്കലും വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUMJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെപ്പോലെ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*) ശരിയല്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*). ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഇല്ലേ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*) : ഇല്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഇപ്പോൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്ന സമുദായക്കാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിപരീതമായ ചട്ടം വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല.

[Mr. K. I. Kocheeppan Mappila.]

ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും രണ്ടു മാന്യന്മാരെ ഈ സഭയിലേക്കു നിമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ എത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു മെംബറോടും കിടപിടിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം യോഗ്യന്മാരാണ് അവർ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു മെംബർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും ആ അവകാശം പ്രത്യേകം ലഭിക്കാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം എന്തെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊള്ളാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രത്യേക അവകാശവും പ്രാതിനിധ്യവും കിട്ടുന്നതിനു എന്തു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം എന്നാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു? പ്രത്യേക നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതു മതിയാകും.

അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ ഡപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ നാമിനേഷനും മററുമുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻപാടുള്ളു.

ഇങ്ങനെ വേറെയും ആളുകൾ ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിലുണ്ട്. ഇവരിൽ ആരെയെങ്കിലും തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു നിയോജകമണ്ഡലമെങ്കിലും ഇതുവരെ സന്നദ്ധമായിട്ടില്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ പത്തോ അറുപതോ ചിലപ്പോൾ നൂറോ ചില പ്രത്യേകവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ കൂടുതൽ സമ്മതിദായകാവകാശത്തോടുകൂടിയിരുന്നാൽ ആ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ മാത്രമേ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടാറുള്ളു. ഇതരസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഏതുതരം യോഗ്യന്മാർ അവിടെ നിന്നാലും അയാളെ ഒടിച്ചുകളയുന്നതിനു വർഗ്ഗീയമായ സമ്മതിദായകാവകാശാധികാരത്തെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. അഭിപ്രായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇവിടെ പ്രബലപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം വോട്ടിനുള്ള അവകാശം എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ ലഭിച്ചതിനുശേഷമല്ലാതെ സകല കാര്യത്തിലും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാനുള്ള അവകാശം നൽകുന്നതു അവശസമുദായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ആപല്ക്കരമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നാമിനേററുചെയ്യുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെരീതി ഉത്തമം എന്നാണൊ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അതിനെ ഏതെല്ലാം പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ഒഴിക്കാം എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നത്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പറന്മാരേയുംക്കൂടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൊള്ളാമൊ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): എന്ന് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായം ഇല്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): എല്ലാവക്കും വോട്ടവകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൊള്ളാമോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും.

പ്രത്യേകം സ്വാധീനശക്തി ഉപയോഗിച്ച് മുഴുവനും കയ്യിലെടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഇരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അവകാശങ്ങളെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടത്തിനുള്ള വഴി തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കരുതെന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): കൊച്ചിഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത് ചീത്തയാണെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അവിടത്തെ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഞാൻ പഠിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ നാം ഫേമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മറവിധേന ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ആപത്തുകളെ ശങ്കിച്ചിട്ടായിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ പിൻഭാഗത്തുനിൽക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കൂടി ഓമ്മിക്കണമെന്നു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരെ അനുസ്മരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി. അതിൽ ബഹുമാന്യന്മാരായ അംഗങ്ങളായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത്. അവർ രാജ്യത്തിലെ നാനാപ്രകാരേണയുള്ള സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്കയോഗ്യന്മാരുമായിരുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ താല്ക്കാലികനിലക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങളിന്നതാണെന്നു അവർ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ പൂർണ്ണവിവരങ്ങൾ വന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതിനെ വിവരിച്ചു പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കാര്യങ്ങളിന്നതെല്ലാമെന്ന് എങ്ങിനെ അറിഞ്ഞു. റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും കമ്മിററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെന്താണെന്നറിയാനുള്ള റിക്കാർഡ്സ് ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം വെളിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കമ്മിററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായമിന്നതാണെന്നു അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയ അറിവിനെയാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): കമ്മിററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇന്നതാണ് എന്നു പറയത്തക്ക ഒരു രേഖ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല. മററുവിധത്തിൽ കിട്ടിയതാണ്.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ അതിൽ വെളിപ്പെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കമ്മിററിയിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം അംഗങ്ങളും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിരുന്നാൽ ജനഹിതത്തിന് പ്രാബല്യം കിട്ടുകയില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതു വ്യക്തമല്ലേ? അതു നല്ലതാണോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated* : ഇവിടത്തെ വിഷയമതല്ല.

PRESIDENT: ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചാൽ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽപറയണം.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*) : ആ ചോദ്യത്തിനും ഇതിനുമായി ബന്ധമില്ല.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണം എന്നു ചിലസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അതിനോടു ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നു. അതിനോടുകൂടി കരം കുറക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയകാലത്തു് ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില എപ്രകാരമിരുന്നോ അതനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിലയും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു

പറയുന്നതു്. അതുതന്നെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിന് ശരിയായ ഒരു വാദമാണു്. വിലകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു് എന്തു ചിലവു വരുമോ അതിൽ വളരെക്കുറവായിട്ടേ ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവു വരികയുള്ളു, അതുകൊണ്ടു് കൂടിയ ശമ്പളമിപ്പോളാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATARAKAN (*Kaunnunad*): (Turning to Mr. Kocheeppan Mappila) സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വിലകൂടിയിരുന്ന കാലത്തു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തിരുന്നോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വിലകൂടിയിരുന്നകാലത്തു് അവൎക്കു ഒരലവൻസു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതിനെ ശമ്പളത്തോടുകൂടിച്ചേൎത്തു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): On a point of order, Sir. Is there not a rule that members should put their questions through the Chair?

PRESIDENT: The question is being put through the Chair, in the pre sent instance also.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*) : ഈ കാരണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും തന്നിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടികൊണ്ടും ശമ്പളം കുറവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ന്യായമുണ്ടെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് ഞാൻ വായിച്ചുനോക്കി. അതിൽ ചിട്ടിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് യാതൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കാൎയ്യമാണു്. ആയിരം രൂപാ എനിക്കു നാളികേരത്തിൽ നിന്നും വരവുകിട്ടും എന്നു് ഒരു കണക്കു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഒരു ചിട്ടിയിൽ ചേരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ നാളികേരം വിററാൽ ഇരുനൂററിഅൻപതും ഇരുനൂറും നൂററിഅൻപതും വരെത്തന്നെയും അതിനു വിലകിട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ചിട്ടിമുടങ്ങുന്നതിനും തന്നിമിത്തം ചിട്ടിമുൻപൻ കേസുകൊടുത്തു് ഭൂമിയെ വിററു കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതു് ചിട്ടിതല്ക്കാലം നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ പറയുമ്പോൾ സ്വാഭാവികമായി ചോദിക്കാറുള്ളതു് എത്രനാളത്തേക്കു് നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കാം എന്നാണു്. അതിനു ഞാൻ പറയുന്ന മറുപടി എങ്ങനെയെങ്കിലും ഒരു തീരുമാനം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതു വരെ

[Mr. K. I. Kocheeppan Mappila.]

അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഇനി നിവൃത്തിയില്ലായെന്ന് വരുന്നതുവരെയെങ്കിലും വേണം. അതിനാൽ ചിട്ടികളുടെ ബാക്കിയുള്ള അവധികൾ നീട്ടിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

കാലഹരണം മുതലായതുവന്നു പോകാമെങ്കിലും കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്ക് അതിനെമാററി വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ബാങ്കുകൾ നാട്ടിന്റെ ഐശ്വര്യത്തിനും വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും വളരെ ഉതകുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. ബാങ്കുകളിൽ നിന്നുംപണം പുറത്തുപോയാൽ അതുതിരികെകിട്ടാതെ വന്നുചേരുന്നു. ആളാംപ്രതി കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ നല്ലതു് ബാങ്കുകൾക്ക പണം കടം കൊടുത്തു് ആ ബാങ്കുകളെനിലനിർത്തുന്നതിനു ശ്രമം ചെയ്താൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. അല്ലങ്കിൽതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അനേകലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ നിക്ഷേപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപണം എല്ലാം നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ബാങ്കുകളെ സഹായിക്കണം.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മെമ്പർ വല്ലബാങ്കിന്റെറയും ഡയറക്ടരാണോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അതെ. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് എനിക്ക് അതിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതൽ പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ളതു്.

MR. M. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): എന്തുറപ്പിന്മേൽ ബാങ്കുകൾക്ക പണം കടംകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാം. വളരെറിസ്കു കൂടാതെയും ഗവണ്മെന്റു മുതലിന് നഷ്ടം വരാതെയും ഇരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കണം. അതിലേക്ക് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ ഭൂരിപക്ഷമുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഓരോ ബാങ്കുകളേയും പരിശോധിച്ചു വളരെ ഐകമത്യത്തോടും സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടും കൂടിനടത്തുന്നു എന്നും പൊതു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ബാങ്കിന്റെറ നടത്തിപ്പുകാരിൽ നല്ലവിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടെന്നും കാണുന്ന ബാങ്കുകൾക്ക പണം കൊടുക്കണം. അതിന്റെറ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമെല്ലാം ആ ബാങ്കു തന്നെ വഹിക്കുകയുംവേണം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): എന്തുജാമ്യത്തിന്മേലാണു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്? ആൾ ജാമ്യത്തിന്മേലോ, വസ്തു ജാമ്യത്തിന്മേലൊ?

MR K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ആൾ ജാമ്യത്തിന്മേലും ബാങ്കിന്റെറ പൊതുസ്വത്തിന്റെറ ജാമ്യത്തിന്മേലും കൊടുക്കാം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ബാങ്കിന്റെ പൊതുസ്വത്തു് ചാർട്ടിക്ക ഈടുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളവയാണെങ്കിൽ എങ്ങനെ കൊടുക്കാം?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): പൊന്നുജാമ്യത്തിന്മേലും കൊടുക്കാം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങനെ പണംകൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷം രണ്ടാമതൊരു ഈടുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ബാങ്കിന്റെമേൽ ഇൻസാംവൻസികൊടുക്കാനിടവരുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അങ്ങനെ ഇടവരാത്തതായ ധാരാളം ബാങ്കുകളുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൊവാപ്പറെററീവു് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷൻ മുഖേന പണം വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതായാലെന്താണു് തരക്കേടു്?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടു ബാങ്കുകൾക്കു സഹായം കിട്ടുകയില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): പണം കിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ളതാണോ ബാങ്കുകളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണോ അത്യാവശ്യം?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): പൊതുസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണത്യാവശ്യം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ബാങ്കുകാർ കുറഞ്ഞനിരക്കിൽ പണം കടംകൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ വിദേശികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankode*): ബാങ്കിനു കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകാരമുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ടാകും.

വ്യവസായത്തെ പുനർജ്ജീവിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ബാങ്കിൽ പണമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതു പലപ്രകാരത്തിലുമത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

കുട്ടികളുടെ ഫീസു കുറക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യാത്തതു് വളരെ സങ്കടമാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭാവിപൗരന്മാരായി വരേണ്ടവരാണു് ഈ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ. അവരെത്തൊരുമിച്ചു്

[Mr. K. I. Kocheeppan Mappily.]

അനേകം സ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നും എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ള ആറെഴോ ഏഴോ എഴുത്തുകൾ തന്നെ എന്റെ ഈ മേശപ്പുറത്തിപ്പോളിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാത്തതിനാൽ കുട്ടികളെ ഒക്കെ ഇറക്കിവിടുന്നു. മാനേജരന്മാർ ഫൈൻചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഫീസിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുറവുവരുത്തണം. അത് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ എത്രത്തോളം കുറക്കുന്നുവോ അതനുസരിച്ചുഫീസും കുറച്ചാൽ മതി.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): സർക്കാർ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽമാത്രം കുറച്ചാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അതു പോരാ. മാനേജുമെന്റു സ്കൂളുകളിലും കുറയ്ക്കണം. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരിൽ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചു ശതമാനം കുറച്ചാൽ അത്രയും ശതമാനം ഫീസും കുറയ്ക്കണം. മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ താഴ്ന്നതരം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചുകൂടാ. എന്തെന്നാൽ അവർ മുമ്പേതന്നെ കുറവുകൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നവരാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*: പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുപോലെ മററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും കുറയ്ക്കരുതോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഞാനതിനോടു പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഒരു രൂപാക്കു നാലുപറനെല്ലു ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടുന്നു. ആ വിധത്തിൽ അളന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്ന മെമ്പറന്മാർ ഇവിടെഉണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു അതിലിടപെടുമ്പോൾ ഒരു പറ നെല്ലിനു പതിനെട്ടു ചക്രം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതെങ്ങിനെയെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടിൽ ഒരു രൂപായ്ക്കു മൂന്നും നാലും പറ നെല്ലു കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥ രക്ഷകത്താവെന്നു പറയുന്ന ഗവൺമെന്റു ഒരു പറനെല്ലിനു പതിനെട്ടു ചക്രംനിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം മനസ്സിലാക്കാനശ്ശേഷം നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ചട്ടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ നേരെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ലായ്മയുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും കഠിനമായ മനസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവൺമെന്റാണെന്നു വന്നു ചേരുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന് കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ വളരെ ദോഷം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് അധികമായിപ്പോകുകയില്ലയെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററു കാലാൻകൂലമായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ചിലഭാഗത്തു ചില ക്രമക്കേടുകൾ കൂടി ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. എന്തെങ്കിലും ബദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ചിലവുകളെ, അതായതു കൃഷി, ശുചീകരണം, പരസ്പരസഹായം മുതലായ പരിപോഷണവകുപ്പുകളെ കുറച്ചു ബഡ്ജററ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു അഭിലഷണീയമല്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ശുചീകരണ വിഷയത്തിൽ കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): അവയെ ഉദാഹരണമായി പറഞ്ഞു എന്നെയുള്ളു. ഈ രീതി ആശാസ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നില്ല. ൧൦ ൭൭-ൽ ഒരു ക്ഷാമം ഉണ്ടായി. ശങ്കരസുബ്ബയ്യർ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ആ കാലത്തു ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിന് പലതും ചെയ്തു. ഈകാലം പൊതുക്കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു പററിയ ഒരു കാലമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ക്ഷാമകാലത്ത് രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഒട്ടു വളരെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തി ജനങ്ങളെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിൽ നിന്നും വിടുർത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ബഡ്ജററിൽ വിസ്മരിച്ചുപോയി.

PRESIDENT: The House will remember that I said, the other day that it would be advantageous if the non-official members would finish their remarks by 2 o'clock to-day so as to give the official members time to reply. I am not strictly following that procedure, because I find there are a few more members on the non-official side who wish to speak on the Budget. I would only request them to make their remarks as brief as possible, so that there may be some time left for the official members for their replies.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): കാരുണ്യമേറിയ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ പ്രതിനിധിയായി എന്നെ നിയമിച്ചതിനു എനിക്കും അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിനു ആകമാനവും ഉള്ള കൃതജ്ഞതയെ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനക്കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൂടി വരുത്തിയ ശേഷം അതിലുള്ള ഏതാനും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾകൂടികൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്ത് ബഡ്ജററു രൂപീകരിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു ആദ്യമായി പറയാനുള്ളത്. ഇന്നത്തെ ചോദ്യം ആളുകൾക്കു പലകാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഏർപ്പെട്ടു പണം സമ്പാദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതല്ല; ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗത്തിനുള്ള ചിന്തമാത്രമാണ്. അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച് ഇതിൽ ചില ഭേദങ്ങൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമായിരുന്നു. അതിനും പുറമേ ഗവ

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

ണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സ്വന്തനിലയിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു വേണ്ട മാറ്റങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. അതും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതൎക്കു ഉപജീവനമാൎഗ്ഗത്തിനുള്ള കൂലിവേലപോലും കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രയാസം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം ധരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കൊപ്ര, നാളികേരം, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണാ, കയർ എന്നീ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ താരിപ്പു വില കുറവു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇത്രത്തോളമുള്ള കുറവു് ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിനു പൎയ്യാപ്തമാണോ എന്നാലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒട്ടും തന്നെ അഭിമാനകരമായിട്ടു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു തേങ്ങാ മുതലായ സർവസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും മററു ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടേയും കയററുമതി ചുങ്കം കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില കൂടിയാലെ കൂലിവേല കൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനു മാൎഗ്ഗമുണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളു. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം കൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതു് അധഃകൃതരും തൊഴിലാളികളുമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ബോധിക്കണം. പൊതുമരാമത്തു ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ബഡ്ജററിൻെറ തുകയിൽ പകുതിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും പുതുതായിട്ടുള്ള മരാമത്തു വേലകൾ ഇനി ചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഇവിടെ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈയാണ്ടിൽ അതിനുള്ള ചിലവിൽ നിന്നു നാലുലക്ഷം രൂപാ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൂലിവേലക്കാരായ അധഃകൃതൎക്കു വലിയ ഭീതികരമാണ്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനവും ക്ഷാമവും നിമിത്തം തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള ചുമതല ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയാണ് പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവണ്മെൻറുകൾ കാണിക്കുന്നനയം. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതി ക്ഷാമമുണ്ടാകുന്ന സന്ദൎഭങ്ങളിലാണ് സാധാരണ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതെന്നു അറിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ക്ഷാമം വർദ്ധിക്കുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ധനസഹായം ചെയ്തു് ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽ അവരെ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ബഡ്ജററു രൂപീകരണത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പരിഷ്കൃതാശയങ്ങളനുസരിച്ചു് പരിഹാരമാൎഗ്ഗം കാണിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു അധഃകൃതരുടെ നേൎക്കുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അനുകമ്പക്കുറവാണെന്നു് തീൎത്തു പറയുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ വരവു ചിലവുകളെ തുലനം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മരാമത്തിനങ്ങളിൽ നല്ല സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കണം.

മലയാളം സ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കാര്യത്തിൽ സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്നതു് വ്യസനകരമാണ്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): അവർക്ക് യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലുള്ള സങ്കടവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. മെംബർ തെററി മനസ്സിലാക്കിയായിരിക്കും ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു തെററിപ്പോയെങ്കിൽ അതിന് ക്ഷമായാചനം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് ശമ്പളം ഇതുവരെ കൊടുത്തുതീർത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അതിനാൽ ഗവമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞതിനെ ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അഥവാ വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ ഇതിനിടക്കു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുമെന്നാശിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

ധാരാളം പണം കിട്ടാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുള്ളതു് ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ളവർക്കാണ്. സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു ന്യായമായിരിക്കയില്ല. എന്നാൽ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ വില വളരെക്കുറവായിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ധാരാളം പണം വരവുള്ള ഒരാൾക്ക് അല്പം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിന് അവർക്കു വൈമനസ്യം കാണുന്നതല്ല. ആ വിധത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിനു ശമനവും ഉണ്ടാകും. ആകപ്പാടെയുള്ള ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിന് പരിഹാരവുമുണ്ടാക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേയും ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസിക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾക്ക് അത്ര സ്വാധീന ബലമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന തുക ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു് നിർബന്ധമാണെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിററിയിൽനിന്നും ഇതിലേക്ക് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ മിച്ചംവയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ രാഷ്ട്രീയവും സാമുദായികവും സാമ്പത്തികവും ആയ പുരോഗമനത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് യാതൊന്നും ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൂടുതലായി കാണുന്നില്ലായെന്നു് വ്യസനസമേതം

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്റെ വയററിന്റെ വലിപ്പംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാനിതു പറയുന്നത്. സാധുക്കളുടെ നില അങ്ങേഅററത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയിലിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെയോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവയൊക്കെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാതിരിക്കുന്നുയെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഒരപരാധിയാകുകയില്ലേയെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോട് ഈ സംഗതികൾ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.

മദ്യവർജ്ജനപ്രക്ഷോപണംകൊണ്ട് മദ്യത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ള ആദായം കുറഞ്ഞുഎന്നും അടുത്തയാണ്ടിലും കുറയുമെന്നും കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മദ്യവർജ്ജനപ്രക്ഷോപണം ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമല്ല അതിൽനിന്നുള്ള ആദായം കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യമാണ് ഈ കുറവിനുണ്ടായ പ്രധാനകാരണം. ഒരു മനുഷ്യനത്യാവശ്യമായ ആഹാരത്തിനുപോലും വകയില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ ചാരായമുണ്ടാക്കി അത് സവ്വസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പ്രചരിക്കുന്നതിന് തക്ക കൺട്രാക്ടുന്മാരേയും ഷാപ്പുകളേയും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി കള്ളു വില്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സകല പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത് ക്ഷന്തവ്യമല്ലാത്തതാണെന്ന് ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനതതിയുടെ പ്രതിനിധിയായ ഞാൻ പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു സാമാന്യമായ സങ്കടമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ തീരെയില്ലാതെയാക്കണം.

അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണത്തിന് ഉള്ള പദ്ധതികളൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. മേലാലെങ്കിലും വല്ലതും ചെയ്യും എന്നാശിക്കുന്നതിന് തക്ക യാതൊരുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണുന്നുമില്ല. അധഃകൃതക്കു ചുരുക്കിപ്പറയുന്നതായാൽ രണ്ടുകാര്യങ്ങളാണ് അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിലൊന്ന് ഇതരസമുദായക്കാരെപ്പോലുള്ള പൌരസമത്വം അനുവദിക്കുക. രണ്ടാമത് ഇതരസമുദായക്കാർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സഹായങ്ങളും സൌജന്യങ്ങളും അധഃകൃതക്കും കൊടുക്കുക. ഒന്നാമത്തേക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വഴിനടപ്പാൻകൂടി നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും നടക്കാമെങ്കിലും മററു പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും നടക്കാൻപാടില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ പ്രതിബന്ധമായിരിക്കുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്കുറോഡിൽകൂടിയും സൌകര്യമായി നടക്കാനുപാടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ തീണ്ടൽജാതിക്കാരെ ചില റോഡുകളിൽനിന്നുമൊഴിച്ചു തടയുന്നുണ്ട്. തീണ്ടൽ ജാതിക്കാരെ പരിരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറു

തന്നെ ഈ അഭിമാനക്ഷയത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണ്. കേവലം നീതിന്യായബോധത്തെനോക്കി ഈ അസമത്വത്തെ മേലാലെങ്കിലും പരിപാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള പല ആശുപത്രികളിലും ഈ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ട ഒരു രോഗിയെ ചികിത്സിക്കാൻ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവിടെനിന്നും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള സഹായങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലായെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈയ്യാണ്ടിൽ മരുന്നുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള തുകയിൽനിന്നും നാല്പതിനായിരം രൂപാ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാവർക്കും കൊടുത്തതിൽപിന്നീടാണല്ലോ അധഃകൃതക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതർ മരുന്നുവാങ്ങാൻപോകുമ്പോൾ, മരുന്നുകൾക്കുള്ള തുകയിൽനിന്നും നാല്പതിനായിരം രൂപാ ഈയ്യാണ്ടിൽ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു, അതു നിങ്ങളുടെപങ്കിൽ ചേർന്നതാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ടു മരുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഡാക്ടർമാർ പറയുകയില്ലേ എന്നു സംശയമുണ്ട്. അപ്രകാരം വരാതെ അവർക്കു വേണ്ട സുഖസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം.

ചില പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതകുട്ടികൾക്കുമാത്രമല്ലാ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും കൂടെ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ നയത്തോടു് അതിൻെറ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ അനുകൂലിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു് എൻെറ കടമയാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ വിഷമത്തേയും മാററിത്തരേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ അഞ്ചലാഫീസ്, രജിസ്റ്റർകച്ചേരി, പകുതിക്കച്ചേരി, ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതൊക്കെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണം.

രണ്ടാമതു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഇതരസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കൊപ്പംഎത്തുന്നതുവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എല്ലാവിധത്തിലുള്ള സഹായങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നാണ്. എല്ലാ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലും പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കാളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടില്ല. ആ സൌജന്യംകൂടാതെ കാളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാകാളേജുകളിലും ഫീസ് ഇളവുചെയ്തുകിട്ടണം. രോഗസംരക്ഷണം, പുസ്തകസഹായം, ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ സൌജന്യമായ താമസം

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള സഹായസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുതരണം. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാസംഗതികളിലും ഇങ്ങനെ സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യണം, സൌജന്യംചെയ്യണമെന്നുകേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിന് അതിൽ ഒരു വിരക്തി തോന്നിയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥാനത്ത് ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ ഞങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ടാക്കിയതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങളിപ്രകാരം ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ അവഗണിച്ച് ഞങ്ങളോടു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ ഈ സൌജന്യം ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറിന് നഷ്ടം വന്നുപോകുമെന്ന് ഒരിക്കലും ധരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറു അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും അധഃകൃതർ പൌരബോധം കൂടുതലുണ്ടാവുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം രാജ്യത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ ക്ഷേമമുണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അനുകൂലങ്ങൾചെയ്തു് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഉത്തമസന്താനങ്ങളായ അധഃകൃതരെ മുന്നോട്ടുവരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതുപോലെ ഇതരരാജ്യക്കാർ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും തന്നിമിത്തം അധഃകൃതർക്കു ആകമാനം ഒരു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കിട്ടുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നതാണ്. അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ രാജകുഡുംബത്തേയും ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും ആഗ്രഹം അനുസരിച്ച് അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സകല സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഞങ്ങൾ കൃഷിക്കാരായതുകൊണ്ടു് കാർഷികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ കൂടുതലായി സ്ഥാപിച്ച് ഞങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ ചേർത്തു പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. അധഃകൃതർക്കു കൃഷിവിഷയത്തിൽ ജന്മനാ തന്നെ ഒരു വാസനയുണ്ടു്. പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിൽ ഉള്ള കൃഷിനടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പഠിച്ചശേഷം കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതായാലും അധഃകൃതർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ വിളവുകിട്ടുകയില്ലായെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമായ സംഗതിയാണ്. പരിഷ്കൃതമായ യാതൊരഭ്യാസവുംകൂടാതെയാണെങ്കിലും അധഃകൃതർ അവരുടെ വാസനാബലംകൊണ്ടു് കൃഷിനടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഒരു വിത്തിനു് കുറഞ്ഞതു് നൂറെങ്കിലും കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് അവർക്കു് പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിലുള്ള പരിശീലനംകൂടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും തന്നിമിത്തം രാജ്യത്തിൽ ക്ഷേമമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും കാരണമാകുന്നതാണ്. അതിനുംപുറമെ അധഃകൃതർക്കു് ഉന്നമനവുമുണ്ടാകും.

ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കൊച്ചീപ്പൻമാപ്പിളയും മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനും പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള നിയമനം ഒരിക്കലുമാശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. അതിനാൽ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ അപേക്ഷകൾക്ക് പ്രാഥമ്യം കൊടുത്തു അവർക്ക് ഇതരന്മാരെപ്പോലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ആക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്ന് ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളേയും എടുത്തുപറഞ്ഞു് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെ മനസ്ഥാപപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാതെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ അപരാധിയാകുകയേയുള്ളു. ഗവൺമെൻറു നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടമായ ഒരാർഡർ—ആരുടെ അപേക്ഷകളെല്ലാമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും അധഃകൃതരുടെയപേക്ഷയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന് പ്രാഥമ്യം കൊടുത്ത് അവരെ നിയമിച്ചേതീരു എന്നു നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരാർഡർ—കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള പരാതി കുറഞ്ഞുപോകും.

ധനമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളെയാണ് സാധാരണ കേവലമായി ഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നത്. ധനസ്ഥിതിയുണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഭൂമി കയ്യിൽകിട്ടണം. ഭൂമി കിട്ടുന്നതിന് ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് കുറെസ്ഥലം തിരിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ നല്ലഭാഗങ്ങളൊക്കെ റവന്യുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടെ മററുള്ളവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇനി മുട്ടൻ കുന്നുകളും പാറക്കെട്ടുസ്ഥലങ്ങളും മാത്രമേ ശേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥലങ്ങളൊഴിച്ചു പ്രത്യേകം കാളനികളേർപ്പെടുത്തി അധഃകൃതർക്കു കൊടുക്കണം. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ കൺസർവേറററവർകൾ വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്യുമെന്നു പൂർണ്ണമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറിനു യാതൊരാദായവുമില്ലാത്ത അനേകം കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വനങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഉത്തരവുകൾ കൊടുക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആദായമല്ലാതെ നഷ്ടം ഒരിക്കലും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ റവന്യുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾ വളരെ ഉദാസീനത കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതർക്കു സൗജന്യനിരക്കിൽ ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു വളരെക്കാലമായെങ്കിലും അവർക്കതു കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നതു അവരു

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

ടെ നിരുത്തരവാദിത്വംകൊണ്ടല്ലെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് നിഷ്കർഷയായ് ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണം.

മുഴുവൻ സമയവും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒരധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ധാരാളം മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഒരധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു ഇപ്പോൾ അമ്പതു രൂപാ അലവൻസുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു നഷ്ടമാകാതിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുതന്നെ ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഒരസിസ്റ്റൻറും വേണ്ട സ്റ്റാഫും കൊടുക്കുകയുംചെയ്താൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആ സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകാം. ഇനിയും ധാരാളം സംഗതികളെപ്പററിപ്പറയാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും സമയം വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണെന്നു പ്രസിഡൻറു അവർകൾ പറയുന്നതിനാൽ എന്നെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്ത ഗവമ്മെൻറിന് എൻെറ നന്ദിയെ ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : സർ, ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ പല യോഗങ്ങളിലും പ്രജാസഭയുടെ പല സമ്മേളനങ്ങളിലും മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്ന് ഒരുമെമ്പറെ അവക്കു സ്വന്തമായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് ഈ സഭയിലേക്ക് അയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ലഭിക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പലപ്പോഴും അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും ബഡ്ജററ് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഇതുവരേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ലാത്തവണ്ണം കൌൺസിൽ റൂൾസിൽ വേണ്ട ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്നും പഴയരീതിയിലുള്ള നാമിനേഷൻതന്നെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നാമിനേഷൻ എത്രതന്നെ തൃപ്തികരമായിരുന്നാലും സമുദായത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ പറയുന്നതിന് അർഹതയും അവകാശവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾപോലും സ്ഥാനത്തും അസ്ഥാനത്തും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും മെംബറിനേയും അപഹാസസൂചനകൾകൊണ്ട് പരാതി പറയുന്നതിനു സന്നദ്ധരായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾക്ക് അവരുടെമെംബറെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*) : ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കാണ് മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം പറയാനുള്ള അവകാശം?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മുസ്ലിം സമുദായത്തെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം പറയാനുള്ള അവകാശം മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ, അല്ലാതെ മററാരുത്തക്കുമല്ലാ.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartiakapalli*): ഗവമ്മെൻറു നിയമിക്കുന്ന മെംബക്കു ആ അവകാശങ്ങൾ പറയാനധികാരമില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടാണ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): മററുള്ളവക്കു് ആ അവകാശം ഇല്ലന്നു പറയുന്നതു മെംബറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം മാത്രമല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു കഴിയുന്നതുംവേഗത്തിൽ, അടുത്ത സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ, മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിനു് ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള ഒരാളെതിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം നൽകണമെന്നു് ഒന്നുകൂടി ഓമ്മിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ സഭയുടെ വിമർശനത്തിനു പാത്രീഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജററിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ധനകാര്യത്തിലുള്ള സാമത്ഥ്യത്തെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു കാണാം. ഇന്നു് ലോകത്തെവിടെനോക്കിയാലും സാമ്പത്തിക അധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം വലയുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെസംഖ്യ ധാരാളമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാം. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു പലതും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആഗ്രഹം ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നതിനാൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹത്തിനനുസരണമായ പ്രവൃത്തികളുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലായെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകമ്മിററി സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു. അവർ നിദ്ദേശങ്ങളുംകൊടുത്തു. ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചു ചില്ലറ ചില്ലറയായ പല സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു മതിയായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു തന്നെയാണ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. റവന്യൂടാക്സു് ഒന്നുകൂടി കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും അടച്ചുതീക്കുന്നതിനു സപ്ലിംകൂടെ സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. കക്കടകമാസം അവസാനത്തിനകം കരം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ അധികാരങ്ങളും കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ വല്ലാതെ വിഷമിച്ചുപോകുന്നതാണു്. മറെറാന്നു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലെ ഫീസിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയാണു്. അതിലൊരു ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

മാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പ്രാവശ്യം പട്ടിണി കിടക്കും, എന്നാലും അവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലയക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു പരമസങ്കടമാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലയക്കുന്നതിനവൎക്കു ശക്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ വിഷയം ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പോകാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അവൎക്കത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു കെട്ടുകെട്ടായി വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കു നോക്കിയാൽ ഒരു തൊഴിലാളിക്കും ഒരിക്കലും അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലയക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഏൎപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യവസായത്തിൻെറ അധോഗതിയനുസരിച്ചു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുതലാളിമാർ ആലോചിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ പട്ടിണി വന്നു പോകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തൊഴിലാളികളും ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഭക്ഷണത്തിനും വേണ്ട സൌകൎയ്യമവൎക്കു ചെയ്യണം. ഇന്നു് ഏററവും ചുരുങ്ങിയതോതിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനു പത്തുരൂപായെങ്കിലും കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. പത്തു രൂപാതന്നെയും കിട്ടാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ പത്തുരൂപാതന്നെയും കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദൎഭം വരുമ്പോഴാണ് മുതലാളിമാരും തൊഴിലാളികളും തമ്മിൽ മത്സരമുണ്ടാകുന്നത്. അല്ലാതെ മററുവിധത്തിൽ മത്സരിക്കത്തക്ക യാതൊരു സന്ദൎഭവും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അടുത്തകാലത്തു ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ സംഗതികളെ ശരിയായ രൂപത്തിൽ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം അവരെ എത്രത്തോളം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു് അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനും അവൎക്കു സൌകൎയ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു് പറയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ധൈൎയ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. എങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിററി അംഗങ്ങളും തൊഴിലാളികളും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധം എന്തെന്നു നോക്കിയാൽ അവരുടെനേൎക്കു് എത്രമാത്രം ആനുകൂല്യം കാണിക്കുമെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകമ്മിററിയെപ്പററിയുള്ള എൻെറ ചോദ്യത്തിനു സ്വാൎത്ഥപരിത്യാഗികളാണ് അതിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ എന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തു നിന്നു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ സ്വാഭാവികമായിട്ടു അനുകമ്പാപൂൎവമായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നവർ ആരും ഇല്ലെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു ഗവൎമ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയാണ്.

അവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വലിയ ത്യാഗബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ വല്ലതും അവക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഈയവസരത്തിൽ പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി. ചിലവിൽനിന്ന് എട്ടരലക്ഷം രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരിക്കലും നല്ലതല്ല. തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സംഗതികൾ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു കുറവു ചെയ്കയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഒരു വലിയ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തൊഴിലാളികളാണെന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. അവരുടെ ജീവിതത്തിന് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴിലിനെ ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കുന്നതിന് ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഒരിക്കലും തുനിയരുതെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിൽ ഞാനാരെയും കുററപ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടി ഇതിൽ പതിയാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളാകുന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അന്തസ്സിനെ പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതു്. അവരുടെ കയ്യിലാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യക്ഷമത സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അവർതന്നെ ചട്ടത്തിനും നീതിക്കും വിപരീതമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ പേരിനുമാത്രം കളങ്കം വരുത്തുന്നതുകൂടാതെ അവരുടെ മേധാവിയായിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാപേക്കും ചീത്തപ്പേരുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവക്കു ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത സംഗതികളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അവരുടെ ചുമതല നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ശാസനചെയ്യണം. ഇന്നലയും ഇന്നുംനടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതു ജനങ്ങളിൽ അധികം ആളുകൾക്കും ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഗവമ്മെൻറുവേണമെന്നാണ്. എന്താണ് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഗവമ്മെൻറ് എന്ന് ആലോചിച്ചതിൽ എനിക്ക് ഒരു സംഗതി മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചു. ഒരു തീയതി ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ മാററുകയും മറെറാരുതീയതി ഒരു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ സ്ഥാപിക്കയും വേറൊരു സമയം അതിനെ പിന്നീടും മാററുകയും ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണമെന്നല്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു് നിയമത്തിനും നീതിക്കും കീഴടങ്ങി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്ഥാപിക്കണം എന്നാണ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. നിയമത്തോടു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം കൊണ്ടാണ് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഗവമ്മെൻറു വേണമെന്ന് ഇവിടെപ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു് നിയമത്തോടു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു് ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അയോഗ്യതനിമിത്തം ചില വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): അതു നിൎത്താൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ പേരിനെ മലിനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവർ ആരായിരുന്നാലും—അവൎക്കു മററു വിശിഷ്ടഗുണങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും—അവരോടു സ്നേഹമായി പെരുമാറാതെ ശക്തിയായ രീതിയിൽതന്നെ പെരുമാറണം.

MR. M. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA (*Commerce and Industry, South*): അങ്ങിനേയുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ പേരുപറയാമൊ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ ചില പേരുകൾ പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു ചിലൎക്കു ചില അപകടങ്ങൾ പററിയിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ അവരുടെപേർ പറയുന്നില്ല. അതു പറയാൻ മടിയില്ല. ചിലൎക്കു് അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആപത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): അങ്ങിനെ ആപത്തുവരാതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട ഏൎപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അതുനിമിത്തം ചിലപ്പോൾ അകപ്പെടുകയും അകപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഏതായാലും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): ഈ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി രഹസ്യമായി ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ രഹസ്യമായി ഒന്നും അറിയിക്കുന്ന പതിവില്ല. പരസ്യമായിട്ടു അറിയിക്കുന്ന പതിവേ ഉള്ളു.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): എന്നാൽ പരസ്യമായ് അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ചില സംഗതികൾ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

താരിപ്പുവിലയെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണു എനിക്കുപറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഡ്യൂട്ടി കുറച്ചാൽ മതിയെന്നു് ചിലർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിരിക്ക

ന്ന സാധനങ്ങളെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൂടുതൽ ചുമത്തുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചുമത്താതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കാലക്രമേണ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ വ്യവസായം നശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതിന്റെ ഫലം ഇന്നല്ല അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൂടുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ചെലവാകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ വിദേശികൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നു് അവരുടെ വിലയനുസരിച്ചു് സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളും.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഡ്യൂട്ടി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതാണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ചില സാധനങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതു നല്ലതാണു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) ; അതു ഏതെല്ലാമെന്നുവ്യക്തമാക്കി പറയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അവ വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയും കയറുപായുമാണു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : കുരുമുളകുകൂടി അതിലുൾപ്പെടുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഇല്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അതിന്റെ വിലയും കുറച്ചതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കുറച്ചില്ലാ എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്.

ഇതിനും പുറമെ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു തീരുവചുമത്തുന്നതു നല്ലതല്ല. വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണു്. കൊപ്രാക്കു് ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു തീരുവ വയ്ക്കണം. എന്നാൽ വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയ്ക്കു തീരുവ വയ്ക്കുന്നതു അശേഷം നല്ലതല്ല.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): കൊപ്രാ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനം അല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കൊപ്രാ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയലായിട്ടു് അതിനു് അഡ്വാൻസ്മെന്റ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ ശേഖരിച്ചു് അയക്കുന്ന കച്ചവടക്കാർ വെളിയിലുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വെളിച്ചെണ്ണക്കു് ഡ്യൂട്ടിയില്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ വെളിയിൽനിന്നു് ആളുകൾക്കു ഇവിടെവന്നു വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതിന്റെ ഡ്യൂട്ടിയെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ഗ്രപ്പട്രോളിനു ഡ്യൂട്ടികൊടുത്തുതന്നെ വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു സം സ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് എത്രത്തോളം ഡ്യൂട്ടി ചുമത്തിയാലും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വില കൂടുതൽ കൊടുത്തും വാങ്ങുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): താരിപ്പുവില കുറഞ്ഞാൽ ആ സാധനം ധാരാളം ചിലവാകുകയില്ലെ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി നശിക്കുന്നതിനും അതുകൊണ്ടുപജീവിക്കുന്ന അനേകായിരം തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കുള്ള തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലാതാകുന്നതിനും കാരണമാകുന്നതാണ്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): ഏതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. ഇതുവരെ നശിക്കാത്തതു് മേലും നശിക്കുമെന്നു എങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കാം?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഈ അധഃപതനത്തെ നീക്കുന്നതിനു ഉള്ള അഭിപ്രായം അധഃപതനത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാം ചെയ്താൽ മാറിപ്പോകുമെന്നു തെററിധരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): വെളിച്ചെണ്ണക്ക് തീരുവ വേണ്ടെന്നു വച്ചാൽ കൊപ്രായ്ക്കു് വില കൂടുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I do not think it will serve any useful purpose in criticising the Financial Secretary one way or the other, so far as the accounts of the current year are concerned, because when we met here this time last year none of us were able to foresee that the economic depression would take such a serious turn though there were certain indications then. But we will not be justified if we do not make use of the valuable lesson we have learnt in settling the Budget for the next year.

Before I proceed further, I feel, that I will be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of Government, the great and unprecedented distress that prevails among the peasantry more especially in Central and North Travancore. If the Government do not come to the rescue of the ryots in a generous and liberal manner without wasting any more time, I feel certain, that the prosperity of the country will be in danger, for some years to come. I am not unaware of the relief measures recently sanctioned by Government. My complaint is, that, these few relief measures have not touched even the fringe of the problem. The G. O. regarding the grant of the extension of time for payment of tax until the end of the current year cannot be considered as a concession to the tax-payer, because, it is only a postponement of

payment, for a few days. If he is unable to pay it to-day, it passes my comprehension to understand, how, he will be liable to pay after a few weeks when there cannot possibly be any change in the situation. It is stated that the Government would waive the collection of the demand notice fee in the case of those who pay before the end of the year.

Even this small concession is allowed only to persons who pay before the end of the month which I have already shown is an impossibility under the existing conditions.

On the other hand there is an anomaly in the G. O. Government have allowed a concession of 4 chs. in the case of persons who have not paid their taxes till the date of the issue of that order, while, they collected the demand notice fee of 4 chs. in the case of those who paid in the interval between the date of service of the demand notice and that of the date of the recent G. O. This is altogether unfair. The 4 chs. thus collected should be adjusted by recovery from the next payment. I should suggest for the consideration of this House that the practice of collecting demand notice fee should be done away with for ever.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I may inform the member that Government have ordered that the demand notice fee already collected may be set off against the claims in next year.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Then I stand corrected. Even this extension of a few days is allowed only in deserving cases. We have to think of the person who has to decide whether a particular case is deserving or not.

Evidently, it is the Proverthikar. He is one who is always anxious to collect the dues by hook or by crook. Thus, naturally, he may not allow any defaulting tax-payer even this small extension granted by the Government. Therefore, the Government will now be convinced that the G. O. has afforded very little relief to the tax-payer.

Coming to the Kandukrishi tenants, the situation is worse. It is true, that the Government reduced the commutation rate of paddy from 24 to 18 chackrams with a view to afford some relief. Government are quite aware of the fact that the market rate of paddy is only 12 chs. per para and a pie more than that can be considered only as over-taxation and hence unbearable. I would earnestly request Government to allow the tenants to pay their tax in kind at least for the current year. If that for any reason is not considered practicable, the commutation rate may be fixed at 12 chachrams per para of paddy. I would suggest to the Government that they should take a more sympathetic view of the present situation and afford some substantial relief to the tax-payer by remitting 50 per cent of the land tax due from him this year.

I am glad to find that Government provided in the Budget 4½ lakhs of rupees under agricultural loans. This amount may not be adequate to meet the situation. It will afford some relief if this amount is properly and promptly distributed among the ryots, recovery being arranged in easy instalments. Though the rules provide repayment of such

[Mr. K. Padmanabha Panikkar.]

loans in as many as 20 instalments, the Dewan Peishkars generally allow 5 or 6 instalments only. This causes a good deal of unnecessary hardship and the ryots, instead of being benefited, are only ruined Government should direct their officers to be more considerate in fixing instalments. The special loan of one lakh of rupees to the Punja cultivators is by no means adequate. I trust, Government would sanction more money in the course of the year if they find that the amount already sanctioned will not meet the requirements of the ryots.

I am glad to find that the Government have asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to submit proposals for the organisation of a Land Mortgage Bank. It will be a great relief to the ryots if the bank is opened without any further delay.

Passing to the Budget for 1107, I would say, at the very outset, that the Financial Secretary has laboured hard to show a small surplus. Perhaps he thinks that a deficit Budget might be considered by the House as very unlucky. I would have been glad if the play of sentiments had not been allowed in framing the Budget.

For 1106, he anticipated a revenue of 2½ crores, but the revised estimate comes only to 2 crores and 33 lakhs, thereby, showing a fall of 17 lakhs on the receipt side. There is no use in over-estimating the receipts. For 1107, the Financial Secretary has budgeted a receipt of 4 lakhs under sale proceeds of land. It is very doubtful whether even one-fourth of this amount will be realised next year. The Financial Secretary has admitted that there was no keen demand for land during the current year and I wonder how he expects better demand next year without a radical change in the economic situation for the better. So also, he has anticipated an increase of a quarter of a lakh of rupees under Land Revenue. To my mind, it appears, that this expectation will not be realised. Government will have to pay some attention to the cry for the remission of tax.

Under Taxes on Income, there will be a considerable fall as we cannot expect any sudden improvement in the present situation. On the whole, it appears to my mind, that there will be a considerable fall in the receipt side of the Budget for the next year.

We must cut short the expenditure with this idea in view. The Financial Secretary has stated that a drastic cut of 17 lakhs has been made from the Budget proposals of the Heads of Departments.

That does not mean that he has done what is expected of him to do in a situation like this. The expenditure for the current year ought to have been more carefully regulated to avoid the heavy deficit. Increase of salaries of officials should not have been allowed at a time like this.

A saving has to be effected by drastic retrenchment in establishment and salaries. There are appointments which can be easily abolished without any sacrifice to efficiency in the public service. Reduction

of expenditure under nation building department in such a way as to make this department suffer financially cannot be considered a wise step. It is in times—

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is any member allowed to read out manuscript speeches?

PRESIDENT: Are you reading out Mr. Panikkar?

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): I have jotted down some points and I am only referring to them.

It is in times of economic distress that more works of public utility have to be provided, so that, the number of the unemployed may be reduced as much as possible.

Before I conclude, I wish to say one word about the Department of Industries. As in British India and some other progressive Indian States our Department of Industries ought to be reorganised as the Department of Industries and Commerce. I believe these two spheres of economic activities should go hand in hand. If you develop the industrial resources of this country, it is quite essential to find outlets for the industrial products and this will be facilitated by the Department of Industries and Commerce exerting their influence in the marketing direction.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി നിയമസഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററ് യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും പ്രശംസാർഹമല്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. തൽക്കാലസ്ഥിതിഗതികളേയോ ദേശകാലാവസ്ഥയേയോ പൊതുജനക്ഷേമത്തേയോ, പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തേയോ, പരിഗണിക്കാതെ മുൻ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് മുമ്പിൽ നിവൎത്തുവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് അഥവാ അതിനെ മാതൃകയാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു് ചിലസങ്കലന വ്യവകലന ഗുണനഹരണക്രിയകൾ ചെയ്യുകമാത്രമാണ് അദ്ദേഹംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒരു ഭരണതന്ത്രജ്ഞന്റെ ദീൎഘദൃഷ്ടിയൊ ഒരു ധനതത്വശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്റെ കാലദേശാവസ്ഥാനിരീക്ഷണപടുത്വമൊ അതിൽ നിഴലിച്ചുപോലും കാണുന്നില്ല എന്നു് പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഒരു പത്രപ്രവൎത്തകൻ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഇതിനു് മുമ്പുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പലബഡ്ജററുകളും ഞാൻ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂൎവം പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രമേൽ നിരാശാജനകമായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് ഇതിനു് മുമ്പ് കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലഎന്നു് ഞാൻ ധൈൎയ്യസമേതം പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതിനു് മുമ്പുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ "ഈ ബഡ്ജററ് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൂടിയുള്ള ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിററിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂൎവമായ നിരൂപണത്തിന് പാത്രീഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞതിനു് ശേഷം രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും" മററും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന പതിവു

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

ണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം അതിനെ വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞതിന് ഒരു ഫിനാൻസുകമ്മിററിമെമ്പറായ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് നന്ദിപറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിററിയുടെ അധികാരവും ജോലികളും എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. എനിക്ക് അതിനു അവകാശം ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് അറിവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഞാൻ അതേസംബന്ധിച്ച ഒന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. GOPALA KRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) ; ഈ സഭയിൽ അതേപ്പററി ഒരു അഭിപ്രായംപറയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) ; പ്രസിഡൻറ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ പറയാം. പക്ഷേ അതിന് അനുമതി നൽകുമൊ എന്ന് സംശയമാണ്.

൧൧൦൬-ൽ ൨൩൨.൧൯ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ വരവും ൨൩൧.൩൭ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവും ൮൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പും ഉണ്ടെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടരക്കോടി രൂപായുടെ വരവുചിലവുകളിലാണ് ഇത്ര ശുഷ്കമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യനീക്കിയിരിപ്പു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതു പ്രത്യേകം സ്മരണീയമാണ്. ൧൦൭-ലെ നിയമസഭയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയ ൧൧൦൬-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൨൭൦.൯ ലക്ഷം രൂപാവരവും ൨൮൯. ൬ ലക്ഷം രൂപാചിലവും ൨.൦൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. നീക്കിയിരിപ്പ് ഇല്ലെന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല, ൬.൮ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ നഷ്ടവുംകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈവ്യത്യാസം മാത്രം വന്നതു് പൊതുമരാമത്തു് വകുപ്പിലേക്ക് വച്ചിരുന്ന ൮൯ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കാതെയിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്രദങ്ങളായ മററിനങ്ങളിലേക്കു നീക്കിവച്ചിരുന്നതുകയും ചിലവാക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ തുകയും കൂടി ചിലവാക്കിയിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ൧൯ ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച സംഖ്യയുടെ വ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായ യാതൊരുസംഭവങ്ങളും ചിലവുകളും ഉണ്ടാകാതിരുന്നിട്ടും ഇത്ര ഭയങ്കരമായ വ്യത്യാസം വന്നിരിക്കേ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരായ ധനതത്വശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർക്കുപോലും ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പ്രവചിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിൻെറ ഗതി എങ്ങോട്ടായിരിക്കും; എങ്ങിനെയായിരിക്കുമെന്നറിയാതെ അന്ധകാരത്തിൽ ആണ്ടുകിടന്നുകൊണ്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിലെ വരവുചിലവും

നീക്കിയിരിപ്പും എത്രത്തോളം ശരിപ്പെടുമെന്നു പ്രവചിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു ദീർഘദർശിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റ് ആണ് എന്ന് അറിയാമൊ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ഇത്ര അധികം വ്യത്യാസം വരികയില്ലെന്നും അറിയാം. വരവിനങ്ങളെ ഖണ്ഡിതമായി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിന് ആർക്കും സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ, ആദായനികുതി, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ, ചുങ്കം, വനം, സ്റ്റാമ്പ്സ് എന്നിവയാണ് പ്രധാനവരവിനങ്ങൾ. എല്ലാ ആണ്ടുകളിലും തന്നാണ്ടത്തെ പുതുക്കിയ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള വരവിനെക്കാൾ അല്പം കൂടുതലായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരുസംഖ്യയാണ് അടുത്ത ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽവരവിനമായി കൊള്ളിക്കാറുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ, എന്തു കാരണം കൊണ്ടെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ, ൧൧൦൮-ാമാണ്ടുമുതൽ നമ്മുടെ വരവുക്രമേണ ക്ഷയിച്ചും ചിലവു ക്രമേണ വദ്ധിച്ചും നീക്കിയിരിപ്പു ക്രമേണ ചുരുങ്ങിയുമാണ് വരുന്നത് എന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു പരിഭ്രമജനകമാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ മുന്നോട്ടുപോയാൽ ഇതിന്റെ അവസാനം എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് ഊഹിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനല്ലെ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അല്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റ് ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നത്.

ആദ്യമായിട്ടു ഭൂനികുതിയെപ്പററിതന്നെ നോക്കാം ൧൦൮-ലെ വരവ് ൭൧,൩൯,൯൩൮-രൂപായും ൧൦൯-ലെ വരവ് ൬൬,൬൬,൦൩൫ രൂപായും ൧൧൦-ലെ വരവ് ൬൬,൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ആണെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള വരവ് ക്രമേണ ആണ്ടുതോറും കുറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടുഴലുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്ത് അടുത്ത ആണ്ടിൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ൨൯,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കൂടുതൽവരവ് ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രിട്ടറി പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*: ആയക്കെട്ടിനത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഏതിനത്തിലായാലും കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പ

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

റയുന്നുള്ളു. അതു് ആയക്കട്ടെ് ഇനത്തിലാണ് എന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതൊന്നും തൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു സമാധാനമായി സ്വീകരിക്കാമെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ആദായനികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ ൧൦൪-ൽ ൬,൯൫,൭൨൦-രൂപായും ൧൦൫-ൽ ൬,൫൬,൧൦൯-രൂപായും ൧൦൬-ൽ ൬,൩൧,൪൦൦ രൂപായുമാണ് വരവ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ആദായവും ക്രമേണ ക്ഷയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് വരുന്നതെന്നു കാണാം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ൧൦൬-ൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള വരവു ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റത്തേക്കാൾ വളരെ കുറച്ചേ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

൧൦൬ ാമാണ്ടിനെപ്പോലെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം അതിൻെറ അത്യുച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തു് എത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള മറെറാരാണ്ടും നമുക്കു ഓർമ്മയില്ല. ഈ ആണ്ടുപോലെ വാണിജ്യാധഃപതനം ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ആദായത്തിന്മേലുള്ള നികുതിയാണ് അടുത്തയാണ്ടു് ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു് അടുത്ത ആണ്ടിൽ ആദായനികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷംരൂപായുടെ കുറവുമാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടാവുകയൊള്ളു എന്നാണ്. അതും കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്തായാലും തല്ക്കാലം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി പറയുന്നതു വിശ്വസിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യാം.

ഇനി എക്സൈസ് വകുപ്പിനെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. എക്സൈസ് വകുപ്പിൽ ൧൧൦൫-ൽ ൬൧,൨൧,൪൫൬ രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൦൭-ൽ ൬൧,൮,൫൦൦ രൂപാ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ൫൦,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയാണ് വരവുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ക്ഷാമംനിമിത്തവും മധുവജ്ജനപ്രസ്ഥാനം നിമിത്തവും ആണ് ഈ കുറവു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നാണ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അടുത്തആണ്ടിൽ അബ്കാരിഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഇനത്തിൽ ൧,൧൦,൦൦൦-രൂപായോളം ഈ ആണ്ടത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അടുത്തആണ്ടിൽ ക്ഷാമം ഓടിഒളിച്ചുകൊള്ളുമെന്നും മധുവജ്ജനപ്രസ്ഥാനക്കാർ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നുകൊള്ളുമെന്നും പൌരന്മാരെല്ലാം കൂടുതൽ കുടി

നടത്തികൊള്ളുമെന്നമുള്ള വിചാരത്തിലായിരിക്കാം ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വരവു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചതു എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അബ്കാരി ഇനത്തിലുള്ള വരവു വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കണമെന്നും പൌരബോധമുള്ള വരെയില്ലാതെയാക്കുന്നതുംബോധമില്ലാത്ത പൌരന്മാരെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്നതും നാട്ടിനെ ദാരിദ്ര്യക്കുണ്ടിൽ താഴ്ത്തുന്നതുമായ ആ വകുപ്പിനെ നിറുത്തൽചെയ്തു ഈ രാജ്യത്തെയും രാജ്യവാസികളേയും രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നും ജനങ്ങൾ ദീർഘകാലമായി മുറവിളികൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജനങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വകുപ്പു നിർത്തൽചെയ്താൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവുകൊണ്ടു ചിലവുനടക്കാതെ വരുമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിഷമത്തിലകപ്പെടുമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആപ്തമിത്രങ്ങളായ ചില അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavancod*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആപ്തമിത്രങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാളിനെ പറയുമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): ചില പത്രക്കാർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരല്ലല്ലോ.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ആ പത്രം ഏതാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): ചില പത്രക്കാർ അങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നു. ഏതെല്ലാമാണെന്നു എനിക്കു ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശരിയായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ—ശരിയായി വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യുമെങ്കിൽ-മദ്യത്തിലുള്ള വരവുകൂടാതെതന്നെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കാം. എന്നുതന്നെയുമല്ല പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപദ്രവകരമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ വരവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ധാരാളം മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടുതാനും.

ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തിക നിലയോ പ്രജകളുടെ ക്ഷാമക്ഷേമാദികളോ അറിയുന്നതിന് ആ രാജ്യത്തെ കയററുമതി ഇറക്കുമതി കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പരിശ്രമം മൂലമല്ലെങ്കിലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തു കയററുമതിയാണ് ഇറക്കുമതിയേക്കാൾ കൂടിനിൽക്കുന്നതെന്നു കാണുന്നത് ആശ്വാസകരം തന്നെ.

[Mr. Joseph kunju.]

കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലെന്നു ചിലർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വ്യവസായാധ്യക്ഷന്മാരേയും കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരേയും കുററം പറയാനില്ല. ആയുധമില്ലാതെ പണിക്കാരൻ എന്തു ചെയ്യും? ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാൎക്കു വേണ്ടമൂലധനം കൊടുക്കാതെ ശമ്പളം മാത്രം കൊടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. അവൎക്കു മൂലധനം കൊടുത്താൽ അവർ ശരിയായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുമോ എന്നു ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പറയാൻ എനിക്കു കഴിയുന്നതല്ല.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒരു കർഷകരാജ്യമായിരുന്നിട്ടും, ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാനകൃഷി നെല്ലായിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു നാം അന്യരാജ്യക്കാരെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു ഏററവും ശോച്യമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയാണ്. റിസൎവ്വ് വനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു നെൽകൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ നിശ്ചയമായും നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതാപകരമായ പരാധീനത പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ വക കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധപോയിട്ടില്ല. മററു പരിഷ്കൃത രാജ്യങ്ങളെപ്പോലെതന്നെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തും ഈ വക കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവയ്ക്കു വേണ്ട മൂലധനം നൽകുന്നതിലോ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെക്കൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനകരമായ ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിലോ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല; എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, പൊതുജനോപകാരപ്രദങ്ങളും രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളുമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല.

൧൮൬൫-ലെ വാണിജ്യഉടമ്പടി പുതുക്കിയിരുന്നാൽ നിശ്ചയമായും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ശരിയായ ഒരാദായം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിനെപ്പററി പരിഷ്കരിച്ച ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ യോഗത്തിൽതന്നെ മെമ്പർമാർ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിലും ആ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒൻപതു വർഷമായി ഗവൺമെൻറു യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ൩൦ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ൧൭ എണ്ണവും ൨൦൦ ചതുരശ്ര മൈലിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ വിസ്തീൎണ്ണമുള്ളവയാണ്. ബാക്കി

യുള്ള ൧൭ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ചങ്ങനാശേരി ൮൦൮-ം, കോട്ടയം ൮൧൪-ം ചതുരശ്ര മൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കോട്ടയംതാലൂക്കിനോടൊപ്പംവിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള പ്രദേശം ഒരു വിദേശകമ്പനിക്കസൌജന്യനിരക്കിന്മേൽ ലഘുവായ കരംചുമത്തി ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ റീസെററിൽമെൻറു നടത്തിയാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു വലിയതുക ആദായം കിട്ടും; അതിൽനിന്നു നാട്ടുകാർക്കു യാതൊരുപദ്രവവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുമല്ല.

൧൧൦൭-ൽ തന്നാണ്ടത്തെക്കാൾ ൧൭ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ ചിലവിനത്തിൽ കുറവു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പതനത്തിൽ ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എല്ലാവരും ആദരിക്കതന്നെചെയ്യും. എന്നാൽ കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിലേക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചിലവല്ല, നേരെ മറിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളമാണ്. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണക്കത്തി അസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ് ചെന്നു കയറിയതു എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഈ സംഗതി ഫിനാൻസുകമ്മിററിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Chunganachery* cum *Peermade*): അതെല്ലാം ഞങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞങ്ങൾ എഴുതിട്ടുള്ള അയിറററംസ് എല്ലാം ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉണ്ടുതാനും.

പൊതുമരാമത്തു വേലകൾക്കു എല്ലാഗവണ്മെൻറുകളും കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): രണ്ടുദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പുള്ള പത്രത്തിൽ മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു P. W. D. ഇനത്തിൽ ൧൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കൂടുതൽ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഞാൻ അതു കണ്ടില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഞാൻ അപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞാൽ മെമ്പർക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): തല്ക്കാലത്തേയ്ക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikaplli*): പത്രപ്രസ്താവനയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഇവിടെ ഒന്നും പറയാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന റൂളിങ്ങ് ഉള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അതു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എഫ്. എം. എസ്സിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതു എനിക്കുനല്ലപോലെ അറിയാം.

P. W. D. യിൽ ൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കുറച്ചു ഗിനപകരം ൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപായെങ്കിലും കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വളരെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നും അതു കുറവുചെയ്തുവ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ സാമാജികന്മാർ ഈ സഭയിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉയൎന്ന ഗ്രേഡിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ എന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ചില ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയിൽ നിന്നും വളരെ കൂടുതലായ വമ്പിച്ച ഒരുതുകയാണ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണൎക്കു ൧൦൦ മുതൽ ൯൦൦ രൂപാവരെയാണ് ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിലും മി. റാബിൻസൻെറ ശമ്പളം ൩,൫൦൦ രൂപായാണ്. ദേവികുളം കമ്മീഷണൎക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളം ൪൦൦ മുതൽ ൭൦൦ രൂപാവരെയാണെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത് ൭൦൦ രൂപായും, ഓവർസീസ് അലവൻസു ൩൪൦ രൂപായുമാണ. ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളം ൩,൫൦൦ രൂപായാണെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ്ജസ്റ്റിസിനു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത് ൩,൬൦൦ രൂപായാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണൎക്കു ൩,൫൦൦ രൂപായാണ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെകമ്മീഷണൎക്കു ൩,൬൮൦ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് രൂപാ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഓവർസീസ് അലവൻസും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടൎക്കു ൩,൫൦൦ രൂപായാണ ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഠംകൊടുക്കുന്നത് ൩,൬൦൦ രൂപായും, ഓവർസീസ് അലവൻസു ൩൦ പവനുമാണ്. ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരുടെ

കാര്യവും ഇതുപോലെ തന്നെയാണ്. കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർക്ക് ൨ ൫ ൦ മുതൽ ൪ ൦ ൦ രൂപാവരെയാണ് ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർക്ക് ൧ ൦ ൦ രൂപാനൽകുന്നു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഇവിടെ യാതൊന്നും നടത്തുന്നില്ലെന്നു പരാതിപറഞ്ഞത്. ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷ്യന് ൧,൨ ൦ ൦ രൂപയാണു ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിലെ ൩ പേരുടെ ശമ്പളവുംകൂടികൂട്ടിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ൨,൪ ൦ ൦ രൂപായാകുന്നുണ്ട്. കോവാപ്പറേററീവു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് ൨ ൫ ൦ മുതൽ ൪ ൫ ൦ രൂപാവരെയാണ് ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് ൪ ൫ ൦ രൂപാശമ്പളവും ഒരു ൧ ൦ ൦ രൂപാകൂടി അലവൻസും കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇതിൽ എത്രാനും പേർ വിദേശികളാണല്ലൊ. അവർക്ക് അവിടത്തെ ശമ്പളം എന്താണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇവിടെ ആ തരം പേ കൊടുത്തു നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വേണ്ടാ എന്നു വയ്ക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വേണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങനെ ഓരോഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്പെഷ്യൽ പേയാണ് കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നശമ്പളംപോലും ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു സന്മനസ്സില്ലാതെ പോയതിൽ അതിശയപ്പെടുകതന്നെ വേണം. നികുതിദായകന്മാർ ക്ഷാമംനിമിത്തം പട്ടിണികിടന്നു അലഞ്ഞുതിരിയുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു അവരുടെ പണം പററിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നിശ്ചയമായും ഗവണ്മെൻറാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും "ഞങ്ങൾക്കിത്ര ശമ്പളം മതി; ബാക്കിസംഖ്യ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്നുപറയേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അതിനുതക്ക സന്മനസ്സും വിശാലഹൃദയവും ഉള്ള ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തു ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കയും ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൻെറ അത്യുച്ചത്തിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ജപ്പാൻ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിയുടെ ശമ്പളം ൧,൫ ൦ ൦ രൂപായാണ്. നാം ഇവിടെ ൧,൩ ൦ ൦ രൂപാവീതം ചീഫ്എൻജനീയർക്കും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്കും കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തവരും. ഈ

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]
നാട്ടുകാരല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ വിലനില്പിനേയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയേയും ലാക്കാക്കി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ട് ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തവരുമായ വിദേശികളുടെ ഭരണമാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ ഉയന്ന ശ്രേഡുകളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും ഇത്രമേൽ വദ്ധിക്കാനുണ്ടായ കാരണം. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai: *Hear, hear*) ഇവിടെ അനവധി ആളുകൾ തൊഴിലില്ലാതെനടക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നാഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി ആളുകളെവരുത്താതിരിക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെന്റിനുമനസ്സുണ്ടാകണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ പ്രാത്ഥന.

ഇതിനുംപുറമെ യാതൊരു ലോഭവുംകൂടാതെ ഗവമ്മെന്റു മുതൽ അഴിച്ചുവിട്ടു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന നയം ഒരിക്കലും നല്ലതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ ഈമാതിരിയുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രതിവിധി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

ജനങ്ങൾ ക്ഷാമംകൊണ്ടു വലയുമ്പോൾ കൃഷിവായ്പയ്ക്കുനവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പണം ർ ല്ലു ലക്ഷം രൂപയാണെന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ആരാണ് അത്ഭുതപ്പെടാത്തതു്. ഗവമ്മെന്റു മററു ബാങ്കുകൾക്കു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന പണംതിരികെഎടുത്തോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കടംവാങ്ങിച്ചോ ഒരു ഹ ൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപയെങ്കിലും ഇതിനനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അതിലേക്കുള്ള നന്മനസ്സു ഗവമ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടാകാത്തതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടകാലമെന്നേ പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ. പണ്ടുള്ള ചിട്ടകൾ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു ചെലവെട്ടതിലുണ്ടാക്കി അതിനേക്കാൾ അല്പംകൂടുതലായ ഒരു വരവുംകാണിച്ചു ഒരു നീക്കിഇരിപ്പും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജററാണ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I am rising at the fag-end of the day. I do not know whether I can speak for the full time allotted to the members.

PRESIDENT: I would like you to finish as soon as you can.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Sir, the Financial Secretary has presented, according to my view of things, a fairly acceptable Budget (*Laughter*) although not particularly progressive. He has made provision for the ordinary services and he has made the usual provision for the pay of the officers. But we fail to note any distinctly progressive measure in the Budget that is presented to us. I know that in fairness

to him it must be said that the Health scheme which is being worked as a Unit in Neyyattinkara is a very important scheme which concerns the health of the public in Travancore and which is calculated to do a good deal of good to Travancore in future. But I regret, it is being tried only in one place. Travancore is fairly a big country and I would have been better pleased if the Financial Secretary had made provision for another Unit in North Travancore also. I am told that in Ceylon where the work has been recently started, there are as many as eight centres. I really appreciate the fact that provision has been made for the cause of public health and hope that liberal provision will be made hereafter for progressively working the experiment.

There is one thing I observed in the course of the discussion here and that is that all are agreed that this terrible and widespread economic crisis is the trouble that we have now to face. I am not much of an expert economist. But I know this much, that in Travancore it is quite possible to exaggerate the conditions and to make it appear that the condition is absolutely like a famine. The fact is, although our land is not really flowing with milk and honey, there is plenty of food and nobody looks starved anywhere. The other day, I was coming by the side of a poor man's hut and he asked me whether we are going to make—ഉരിയരിചോറും.

We get one *nazhi* of rice for a chackram now.

MR. M. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member how many lakhs worth of paddy is imported into this country?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not understand the relevancy of that question. I do not know the figures.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): What is the peculiarity in Travancore which enables a lot of exaggeration to prevail here?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): It is the mentality of the Indian. There is a little exaggeration in the temperment of the Indians. That must be conceded. I am one of them.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Has the member gone through any other part of Travancore outside the capital and has he ascertained the condition of the people there?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I am sure, everybody will agree with me in this fact, that you can purchase for one chakram more rice than you used to get formerly. I am here representing the poorer classes, the labouring classes as they are called. The difficulty of the rich man is about the payment of tax and about the payment for chitty. But the poor man has to get rice for consumption. I do not hold a brief for anybody, but I must confess that in Travancore 80 per cent. of the population consists of poor people.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member admit that the labouring classes find it difficult to get labour?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): It is very difficult. Even if they work where is the money to come from? To that extent there is interdependence between the landlords and poorer classes but it must not be forgotten that a poor man is able to get rice now at lower rates.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : സാധുക്കളും അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടേ ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I am not going to differ from everybody for the sake of originality. All that I was saying was there was another side of the picture. 80 per cent of the people in Travancore are benefited by the present low prices of food stuffs provided they get labour. Labour of course is essential. The chief employer of labour in Travancore is Government and that being the fact I agree with the previous speakers that Government should not have at this time of the day reduced their expenditure on the P. W. D. I know that the Financial Secretary is ready with the answer that large sums are spent on capital works. I admit that considerable sums of money are being expended in Trivandrum. But we cannot expect labourers to come all the way from North Parur to Trivandrum for getting labour. There is another reason why additional provision should have been made in the P. W. D. Budget. It has been usual for us always to provide additional work as was pointed out by many members in times of famine. That was done to provide employment to the people. Although there is no famine now there is acute unemployment and at this time provision should have been made for giving work to the poorer classes in North Travancore also. It could easily have been done. We have the Shertallai road where both sides are sandy waste. If only small roads were constructed branching off from this road—

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*)): Is it the opinion of the member that there is no economic depression in South Travancore?

MR. M. GOVINDAN ((*Nominated*) : There is, in the sense that there is scarcity of money.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : And labour also.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : South Travancoreans can find employment in Trivandrum.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Similarly North Travancoreans also can come over to Trivandrum.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : North Travancore is far away from Trivandrum. Further, it is a broader place and is more populous. The necessity for Public Works in North Travancore had been recognised by this House. It should be shifted from South Travancore because North Travancore has not received its due share of attention.

I must say that this suggestion could be accepted. I believe it is not too late even now to accept it and to make the necessary additional provision in the Budget. It so happens—I think it is an irony of fate—

that the poor people of these places have to water their trees also to make them grow and yet they are paid only one-fourth of the value of improvements whereas people here get three-fourths.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does the member's geography include Central Travancore also?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I would readily grant that Central Travancore also should have been included by me. But as you go further north there is greater need for these works. Of course, Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli require special attention.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether prohibition work should be encouraged or discouraged in Shertallai?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I am just coming to that. I think the Financial Secretary does not anticipate much fall in the Abkari income. Sir, prohibition has to come to stay in Travancore (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) You cannot expect this comdemned source of income to grow or even to remain stationary. There are forces at work both inside and outside Travancore that have to be reckoned with. It is not possible for us to expect any progressive income from this source. It is tainted money and the sooner we find substituted means for balancing the Budget the better will it be for the financial stability of the State.

I now pass on to education. This is the main item of expenditure in the Budget. More than 50 lakhs of rupees are allotted for the purpose. I am not usually satisfied with any amount for education. My own view is that the cultivation of the human mind is even more important than the cultivation of the land.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member recognise that the mind cannot exist without the body?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): That is a logical conclusion, but in practice if we are intelligent we can find resources. I advocated, Sir, a mild measure of compulsion the other day in the S. M. P. Assembly and I thought the Government were sympathetic although there was no commitment by way of any promise. Sir, 17 years ago my friend Mr. P. K. Kesava Pillai introduced a moderate measure of compulsion into this House. It was so ably supported by M. K. G. Sesha Aiyar a gentleman who, you will all agree, knows Travancore conditions very well. But it was thrown out because no provision was made in the Bill in respect of finance. In those days the majority were officials and perhaps different conditions obtained then. Anyhow it was rejected and I believe it was summarily rejected. I hope a measure of compulsion may be introduced now. Our boys are now getting free education from the first class to the fourth class and if they leave the school at the end or even before they fall into illiteracy. All the money that we spend on behalf of such children as do not continue their education up to the IV Class is being wasted by us. In these times of depression is it wise to waste 26 lakhs of rupees which is the amount spent on

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

primary education? According to the figures given in the Administration Report for 1104 60 per cent.is the wastage. It comes to about 14 lakhs of rupees. I believe you will all agree with me that this amount should not be wasted. I would suggest that a little more money may be spent to conserve the amount wasted. At present we have schools for every square mile. More schools may be constructed and they may be well equipped. Schools may also be reconstructed wherever necessary. A programme of school construction may be adopted and it may be spread along a long number of years. Then it would be possible for us to have compulsory education introduced at least in selected areas so that it may be tried as an experiment.

While on this subject I wish to speak on one other matter without meaning any disparagement to Mr. McAlpine. The Administration Report says that there are twelve schools that are not accessible to pupils of all classes. The Government have been saying this for the last 10 or 12 years. At least one of the schools, I know, is quite accessible because that is inside the Fort and there is another school near it where children of all classes including Pulayas get admission. I refer to the Girls' School inside the Fort. I do not know why this particular school is inaccessible to pupils of all classes. There are certain other inaccessible things here. There is the Law College Hostel. Why should the Law College Hostel of all hostels be inaccessible? The Women's College Hostel is open to all classes. If the girls have no objection to admit pupils of all classes in the hostel why should men and especially grown up men who are studying in the Law College have any objection?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it due to the objection of the inmates of the hostel that others are not given admission?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I am not sure. I do not know whether the inmates of the hostel were consulted, but I am sure of this that if a referendum is made I would get a majority.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are not all men equal in the eye of the law?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I have even my own doubts as to whether a suit for injunction or a declaration of rights would not lie in a court of law.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Govindan, there is very little time left for the official members to reply. I trust you would finish your speech soon.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I wanted to say one or two words about the ugly customs in the Forest Department. Now we have got 1/3 of the State as reserve forest. For a number of years we were having more or less the same income from the forest. For the last 4 or 5 years we were getting little increments. Now an Executive Engineer has been appointed for suggesting means of development and he has submitted his report. Nothing has been done on that report.

I pass on to the Agriculture and Industries Departments. There are some of my friends who suggest that the Agriculture and Industries Departments must be abolished. I am not of that view. They are attempting too much and not concentrating on anything. That is my idea. More funds must be provided for Agriculture and Industries Departments.

Then it was also suggested by a few members that it is possible to reduce the pay of these officers. It is a very difficult operation for this reason, not because that I also was an officer. Many are covenanted servants.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Does he refer to pension also?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): When once pension has been earned he has a claim on it. I am not speaking of pension of any particular officer. Pension is the property of an officer and you cannot take it away from him. If you are going to reduce the pay of officers you should reduce all round. If you simply reduce the pay of Indian officers what about the European officers of the Government. Some co-ordination of office is wanted. There is no country where the High Court Judge is paid less than the head of a department. This is the only country where it is so. Here many heads of departments get more than the pay of the Judges of the High Court.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): So, does my friend want to increase their pay also?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): My point is that more co-ordination is what is wanted.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കവനെൻറു ആഫീസർമാർ പോയാൽ പിന്നെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരെ നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് നല്ലതല്ലെ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): That is all right. That is what I am also driving at. If covenanted servants are to go, we need not have them hereafter, so that it may be possible to reduce the pay when emergency occurs.

I have only to wind up. Then there is the reconstruction of the Empire, and it is our hope that your able advocacy will secure us due share in the federated India in participation in the Government of the country.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): But has the Head of the Administration got a chance or opportunity of advocating the cause of Travancore in the future Federation of India?

MR. M. GOVINDAN ((*Nominated*): Of course it is through him only that all the advocacy is to be made.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Permit me Sir, to speak a few words.

PRESIDENT: You ought to have taken an earlier opportunity. There is no time.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Asan said yesterday that this was the tenth Budget introduced into the reformed Legislative Council. I may also say that this is the tenth Budget to the discussion on which I have had the privilege to listen. Sir, pardon me for saying that I find a sort of similarity or identity running through the speeches of my learned friends on the other side to which we had listened during the last ten years. We find that the work of most of the departments of Government is being reviewed every year. We have had criticisms fair and reasonable, but we have also had criticisms which are not. We have had constructive proposals, but we have had also very many destructive proposals. Sir, if an outsider happens to read the proceedings of this Council it would appear to him taht there was something fundamently wrong with the Travancore Government. (Mr. Damodaran Asan : *hear, hear*). According to my friends on the other side there is no department which is being run efficiently. There is no department which is run as cheaply as in other parts of India It is no wonder if an outsider were to form the impression that there was something wonderful in this land of charity. But, Sir, all impartial critics will admit that the real state of affairs is quite different. There may be faults, there may be weaknesses, there may be defects, in the officers and in the departments. I am sure it will be admitted by all impartial and unbiassed critics that things are not as black as they are portrayed to be in the debate here. Sir, to illustrate my point I need only refer the House to the speech of my friend Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai yesterday. I have great regard for him. He is an able lawyer I believe, and an equally able or even abler journalist. My only fear is that the skill he has acquired in these two professions, *viz.*, the profession of law and journalism—his journalism has been mostly story-writing—I believe, writing short stories, has enabled him to acquire the knack of weaving theories out of stories and presenting them as incontrovertible facts. I do not know if Mr. Krishna Pillai is a cultivator himself. Even if he is, I think all his time is taken up by his other professions that he has not time to see for himself what work is being done by the Departments of Agriculture and Industries, whose heads he wanted to cut off. If Mr. Krishna Pillai has no objection I can take him to his own taluk and show him that the ryots there have been following the advice of the Department of Agriculture in manuring their crops.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member referring me to the estates that he owns in my taluk?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I do admit that I have an estate in Kunnattur taluk and I am not ashamed to own it. I may say, however, that I did not mean my estate, when I said that I would take him and show him what the ryots of that taluk are doing. The ryots of Knnattur taluk are now using prawn skin and other manures plenty of which is available in Kayankulam, and most of which was being exported to foreign countries some years ago. It is as a result of the work of the department during the last twenty

years that the cultivators of Kunnattur have begun to use new manures. Then I may take him to a place in Tiruvalla taluk called Eraviperur where sugarcane cultivators are now using many manures which they did not use some years ago. If you go through the fields there now you will find that they are using several new kinds of manures which have been introduced by the department. Further, they would also tell you that with the help of the department they are now cultivating a new variety of sugarcane which is becoming very popular. Or again, if you go to South Travancore you will find—perhaps not so much now on account of the present economic depression—that to a very large extent the agriculturists there have taken to the use of artificial manures which were practically unknown to them some ten years back. Again, if you go to Kuttanad you will find that the punja crops there wilt away in patches. The department investigated this wilt and conducted experiments from which it was found that the wilt was caused by the decomposition of organic matter—I should be excused if I have to use some technical terms because there are no popular expressions for those terms,—and by the action of organic acids on sodium aluminium silicate when active aluminium is formed, and this is responsible for the wilt.

It was found by experiment that this injurious substance could be removed by the application of lime. We have demonstrated this to the people successfully.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has the member gone to Kayankulam and seen the cocoanut palms there?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I know that there is the cocoanut palm disease there. It has been in existence for the last 50 years. It exists in other countries too and no scientist has yet been able to find a radical cure for it. But the Travancore Agricultural Department has not been sleeping over the matter. It has demonstrated to the agriculturists that the disease could be controlled and the further spread of it could be prevented.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has it been done?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): It has been demonstrated.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Where I do not know.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): In Kayankulam for example.

I do not want to take more time of the Council in citing instances of the useful work done by the Agricultural Department. Instances can be given in plenty.

I think it was Mr. Nadar who said that of all the departments of Government, the Agricultural Department was the least known to the agriculturists of the country.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I to understand that the member has nothing more to say than what is contained in the Administration Report of the department?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Under the orders of Government I have to publish an administration report of the work of the department and I am doing it. But I may assure my friend that the report is only a correct and a true record of what has actually been done.

Mr. Nadar said that the Agricultural Department was the least known department. This is the first time that I hear such a statement made and I must say, Sir, that if there are agriculturists who have not heard of this department they must be living somewhere in the rock-caves up in the jungles. I am sure most cultivators in the country must have seen the officers of the department or at least the Director going about here and there, talking to the ryots and lecturing to them rather too often. If there are people who have not heard of the Department of Agriculture, I am sorry, it is not my fault. If it is about the question of increasing the activities of the department I am quite willing to accept the suggestion. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that there is no use in keeping the department as it is. He suggested that the department must be developed by appointing better experts. By all means do it. He also said that as has been suggested in the Report of the Industrial Commission in India, some experts may be got down from outside.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I think that observation of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai was made only with reference to the Industries Department.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): He referred to the Report of the Industries Commission and then made a general remark which applied to both the Industries and Agricultural Departments. If really it was directed against the Industries Department alone there is my friend Mr. Chacko to defend that department quite well.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): But has the Report of the Industries Commission been given effect to in British India?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I thought that there was an implication in the member's speech that it has been given effect to there.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I may tell the member that it has not been given effect to in British India.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): It may be so. If it is merely the question of getting down experts from outside and paying them two thousand or two thousand and five hundred rupees per month, I have not the slightest objection to it. I may however point out that the work turned out by experts in Travancore will compare favourably with what is being done elsewhere. Experts coming from outside have to be paid Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. I have no objection to these costly

experts being got down if we can afford to meet the cost. But it is doubtful how far even they will be able to satisfy my friends on the other side of the House.

Sir, a good deal has been said about the economic depression. I have had something to do with it as I happen to be the President of the Committe enquiring into it. It has been admitted that Travancore is not the only country affected by economic depression. It is a world-wide problem. Any one country by itself cannot solve it. In our own way, Sir, we have been attempting to do what we could to relieve the people of the country from their distress. It cannot certainly be said that the Government have been idle in the matter.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): സാമ്പത്തികാധപ്പതനത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കാനായിട്ടു ഇവിടത്തെ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഇത്ര വരെ എന്തുചെയ്തു?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLLI (*Census Commissioner*) : അതു പറയാൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ട്. As regards what other Governments have done in this matter I shall read a few extracts. I think Cochin has been held out as an example.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Only with regard to constitutional progress.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I think I read in some newspapers that much has been done in Cochin in this matter. All that has been done in Cochin is that a conference of the officers was held and as a result of that conference Government issued an order in which it is said :—

> "That remission of Land Revenue and Excise kists was not justified by the times. The crops were good. A suspension was not necessarily good to the ryots, as there was no guarantee of a rise in prices in the near future.
>
> P. W. D. and Panchayat works were to be started in regions, especially the Coastal tracts, where distress was keen. Works to the extent of Rs. 55,000 were sanctioned."

A good deal has been said about the cutting down of the allotment under P. W. D. here. But in the place of Rs. 55,000 which is proposed to be spent in Cochin on relief works we are spending here about 20 lakhs on water works alone. It was remarked by somebody that this money is being spent at the Capital and that therefore there would be no real relief to the people in other parts of the Country. I may say that the construction of Thottappalli bridge is to be taken up next year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : At the cost of how many bridges, please ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : My point is that Government have provided funds for works in other parts of the State also.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : With regard to the capital works, may I know what is the percentage that has to be spent on materials imported from outside?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I am sorry I am unable to answer that question. The complaint was made that all the works are being carried out in the Capital only, and I was pointing out one instance to show that Government propose to undertake works in other parts of the country as well.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Maveiikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But is the Thottapalli bridge a capital work?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): In the sense that it involves a large amount of expenditure.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): May I know from the member —

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I shall answer all these questions later on. My time is limited.

Sir, In Mysore, the Government G. O. says:

> "Deputy Commissioners are directed to be lenient in the adoption of coercive measures and to grant time in deserving cases till the end of the current official year."

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether we are going to be compared in other respects also with the Mysore and Cochin Governments?

PRESIDENT; Yes, if a question arises.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Then, why not the administration as a whole be compared?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJUN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): What I have been trying to impress upon the House is that no suspension of kists has been made in any of the adjacent States. I may say on behalf of the Government that really they need be ashamed of what has been done here. I admit that there is a good deal more to be done. The Financial Secretary has told this House that Government have reduced the tax on rubber lands, increased the provision for Agricultural loans, reduced the tariff value of important articles of export and postponed the collection of the kists in the sense that they have suspended coercive steps till the end of the year. However, Government do not say that they are going to sit idle hereafter. They are anxiously watching the situation and if necessary they will surely take further steps.

A word more, Sir, about the cut in the salaries of officers, I do not want to discuss the question at length. All that I would say is that in the comparison that has been made between the pay of the permanent officers here and of the Prime Ministers and Ministers in foreign countries like Japan, I think there is a little fallacy. The Prime Ministers and Ministers in foreign countries are elected representatives of the people who have made their fortunes in other walks of life and who hold office for short periods as long as they have the confidence of the Assembly to which they have been elected.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതുകൊണ്ട് അവർക്ക് ജോലിക്ക കുറവുവല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): If my friend would listen to me patiently he would be able to know the trend of my arguments.

These Ministers, Sir, are elected representatives of the people and it is a pity that those who compared the pay of Ministers and Prime Ministers in other countries with the pay of our permanent Government servants did not refer to the salaries in the foreign countries of the permanent civil servants there.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member know the salaries of the civil servants there?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I do not know. I did not want to make any such comparison. But my point is that it is significant that the gentlemen who have taken pains to collect figures about the salaries of the elected Ministers and Prime Ministers in foreign countries where there is responsible Government, kept silent over the salaries of the civil servants there.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Shall we have elected Ministers here also?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Certainly when that happy time comes and when the Ministers are to be elected by the representatives of the people by all means it would be open to the Legislature to make any reduction in the salaries of the Ministers. These Ministers, Sir, almost all of them, would have made their money in other walks of life. The officers of the Government are generally men who entered the service very early in their career as petty clerks on just Rs. 20 or 30 and plodded on for several years till they came to the position of officers drawing Rs. 500 or Rs. 700 when they were on the wrong side of 50 and are about to retire.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it suggested by the member that the salaries of similar officers in other countries are higher than the salaries of the Prime Ministers there?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I do not know that. My friends on the other side have not made any reference to the salaries of the civil servants in other countries and this is significant. I have already pointed out, Sir, that the salaries of the Prime Ministers and Ministers elsewhere are less than the salaries of the permanent Government servants here, because the Ministers there are elected representatives who have made their fortunes in their ordinary professions and who hold office for short periods.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there any civil servant in Japan who gets a higher salary than the Prime Minister?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I do not know.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member know that the Bombay Retrenchment Committee has recommended reduction in the salaries of officers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): But the recommendations of that Committee have not been accepted by the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): They have not been rejected.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Sir, when the time comes, when the people here are called upon to form a Ministry, then I hope, the elected Ministers would on their own accord inform Government that they would be satisfied with a far less salary than what the Government are prepared to give them. But at the same time may I appeal to them to have always in their hearts a warm corner for the poor civil servants. By the time a non-official gentleman gets elected as a representative of the people and becomes a Minister he would have made his money in other walks of life. That is not the case with the civil servants. They begin and end as Government servants. I am not concerned with the salaries of the present officers. The House may do what it likes with them. But when the Ministry is formed I hope my non-official friends will keep a warm corner of their hearts for the unfortunate civil servants. That is my appeal to them.

PRESIDENT:—I understand that there are a few more official members who would like to get some time to meet some of the criticisms levelled at them from the non-official side. But I regret there is very little time before us and I can allow only the Financial Secretary to reply to the debate.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, the chief objection raised was against the reduction in the allotment for P. W. D. works; I can only say that Government have provided all that is possible to provide, under the circumstances. In this connection I may be permitted to point out that the Mysore Government have stated as follows in the Financial Secretary's memorandum relating to the next year's Budget Grant under Public works:—

> "Public works grant for next year is fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs against 35·96 in the current year. It has not been possible to make any provision for new works and the grant for communications has been curtailed to the minimum possible limit".

This is what the Mysore Government have done and their revenue is about 377 lakhs while our revenue is only 232 lakhs.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Do they fill up any vacancies which occur during this period?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Mysore have not issued any circular on that subject. Only some of the provincial Governments in British India have issued circulars on the subject.

Then there is the question of the reduction under salaries. Our expenditure under salaries and establishment works out to 39 per cent. of the total expenditure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I kn ow what the allotment in the Mysore Budget is on account of capital works for the year?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Some of the members of this Council have stated in the course of the general discussion, in reply to my interpellation, that Capital works need not be taken into account as regular P. W. D. works. The allotment in Mysore under capital works will be much more than ours.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*)· I want the actual figures?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have not got them ready with me now.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I to understand that the Financial Secretary to Government has satisfied himself by referring to the Mysore Budget that he has answered all the criticisms levelled against him in regard to the cut in the allotment for the P. W. D.?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have stated in the first instance that Government have provided all they possibly can, under the circumstances, for P. W. D. works. Coming to the question of expenditure under salaries, the expenditure works up to 39 per cent of the total expenditure. I have divided officers into seven classes.

(1) Peons and Dafadars and clerical staff and teachers drawing below Rs. 20;
(2) Officers drawing a pay between Rs. 20 and 50;
(3) Officers drawing a pay between Rs. 50 and 125, Rs. 125 being the maximum of votable limit;
(4) „ Rs. 125 to 300
(5) „ Rs. 300 to 500
(6) „ Rs. 500 to 1000
(7) and those who get above Rs. 1000;

Now we are paying something like nearly 32 lakhs of rupees for officers below Rs. 20. The salary of officers between 20 and 50 amount to 25·27 lakhs and the total amount of salaries drawn by officers below Rs. 50 comes to fifty six lakhs and ninety four thousand. Between 50 and 125 the total salaries amount to 13 lakhs and sixty five thousand and the grand total of the salaries drawn by officers below 125 comes to rupees seventy lakhs and fifty nine thousand; or 76·1 of the total amount.

Between 125 and 300 the total amount under salaries comes to rupees twelve lakhs and thirty three thousand, and between 300 and 500 it is only Rs. 3·57 lakhs. Between 500 and 1000 it amounts to 4·40 lakhs and above 1000 the amout is Rs. one lakh and eighty-two thousand. There are only 9 officers drawing above Rs. 1000.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is this amount of 1·82 lakhs being spent on 8 officers?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No, there are nine officers of whom eight are covenanted officers. Since 76·1 per cent of the total amount spent on salaries and establishment is on account of officers drawing Rs. 125 and less, there will not be much saving if a reduction is made on salaries of officers drawing above Rs. 125.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the grand total of the amounts spent on all classes of salaries ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Both under permanent and temporary services, the grand total comes to about 92 lakhs.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changnachery* cum *Peermade*): ഇതിൽ അലവൻസും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുമോ ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): അലവൻസും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടെയാണ് ൯൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ.

MR. O. M THOMAS (*Kottayam*): If I heard the Financial Secretary correct, the figures do not agree. The total of the pay of officers getting below Rs. 20 is 40 lakhs according to the member. Or is it 14 lakhs?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is 31·67 lakhs to be more accurate.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): When I estimated the total expenditure on salaries at about 50 per cent. of the total revenue, the Financial Secretary jumped at the earliest chance to correct me; and I said that I stood corrected and that I would reserve my criticism on that point to a later occasion.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I shall read the figures once more.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): What I would like to point out is that within the twinkling of an eye, a difference of nine lakhs of rupees has been brought to light in the figures quoted by the Financial Secretary. At first, he said that the total amount of the salaries of officers getting below 20 rupees was forty lakhs of rupees. By just one interruption from this side, it has come down to thirty lakhs.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I shall read the figures once more.

Officers getting below Rs. 20	Rs. 31·57 lakhs
do. between Rs. 20 and 50	Rs. 25·27 lakhs
do. Rs. 50 and 125	Rs. 13·65 lakhs
do. Rs. 125 and 300	Rs. 12·33 lakhs
do. Rs. 300 and 500	Rs. 3·57 lakhs
do. Rs. 500 and 1,000	Rs. 4·40 lakhs
do. above Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1·82 lakhs

The total expenditure is Rs. 92·71 lakhs. But, in considering these figures, one fact has to be borne in mind. There are certain items of expenditure which have been shown in the Budget on the *Receipts* side,

for instance, the expenditure under the Anchal and the Electrical Departments. These figures have also been included in calculating the total expenditure.................

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : The Financial Secretary has been good enough to give us the figures about the *salaries*. Will he kindly give us the figures with respect to the *pensions* also?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The total comes to Rs. 10 lakhs.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): No, no; I want it with this classification of officers into seven grades?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry I cannot furnish that information just at present.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ; The Financial Secretary was suggesting that the figures on account of the Anchal and the Electrical Departments..................

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The figures that I have just quoted include the amounts of the Anchal and Electrical Departments also which are shown in the Budget as deduction from *receipts*. It is only by *adding* these figures to the normal expenditure on salaries, that I have arrived at the percentage of the salaries to the *total* expenditure of the State, I mean, the 39 per cent. that I mentioned the other day.

It was remarked, Sir, more than once, that the pay of our officers here is very high in comparison with the salaries obtaining in other States. My submission is that, in other States, the officers are being paid much more than here.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : We did not refer to the salaries obtaining in other Indian States like Baroda and Mysore. We referred to other countries.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I had no occasion to see the Budget of Japan Government or of the Government of Egypt.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : My submission is that there is no point in comparing the salaries of the Travancore officers with those of Kashmir or of Mysore. They may get more there. That is no consolation to us.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : There is another disadvantage so far as the Travancore officer is concerned. His present salary was fixed in 1097 on the basis of the report of the Salaries Committee. And, in that year itself, the Income Tax Regulation came into force, with the result that an officer like the Chief Secretary, for instance, who was getting Rs. 900 before 1097 and whose salary is the same up to the present day, got his salary reduced to the extent of the income tax that he now pays.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : That is a complaint against the Income Tax Regulation.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Anyhow, that is a fact to be borne in mind in considering the present salaries.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). Income tax is a tax on all income, not only on the income of efficers.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): From the pay of an Officer who gets Sirkar Rs. 900 we take 5·26 per cent by way of Income tax and *vattavasi*.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is a complaint against the currency system. It applies to all, to lawyers and to all others.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Anyhow that is a fact to be taken note of.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know by how much the purchasing power of money has increased in these days?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): To some extent.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): To what extent?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The Financial Secretary has no rough idea of the percentage of increase?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The increase is about ten per cent. We don't keep an index figure. It is not exactly the correct figure.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Then am I to understand the Financial Secretary has absolutely no estimate?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We don't keep an index number.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That is exactly the reason why I complained yesterday that we have no adequate data.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have the Government sanctioned increments in the case of officers drawing above 700 rupees after this question was suggested to Government in the papers?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Before answering the question I would like to know when that reference was made in the papers?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It was raised more than six months back and again in the Council. I would like to know whether the Government have after that given increments of pay to Officers drawing above 700 rupees.?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*); Yes,

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has the Government given increments of pay to officers drawing more than Rs. 500 after that?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If the member can refer to the particular appointment, I will be able to answer him.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In the case of Executive Engineers, confirmation with increments was sanctioned with retrospective effect.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): So far as I am aware, no such sanction was given.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikaplli*): Have the Government sanctioned increments in the case of First grade teachers?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That was done nearly six or seven months ago.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was the question of economic depression agitating the country then?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It was not so keen then as it is now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): When were the disbursements made?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Some where about the month of Dhanu 1106.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know the reason why an officer drawing Rs. 500 was given an increment of Rs. 200 after the question of depression was taken up here?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I had no opportunity to see the papers connected with that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was it not given after the question of economic depression was taken up?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the Financial Secretary answering on behalf of Government, or on his own behalf?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am answering on behalf of the Financial Branch of the Government. There is another branch called the Administrative Branch of the Secretariat for which the Chief Secretary and two other Secretaries are responsible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the sanctioned pay for the Office of Devaswom Commissioner?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is 500 to 700. But no officer was getting the pay in the sanctioned scale. The late Mr. R. Krishna Pillai was getting an amount in excess of the scale and Mr. Raja was gettingRs. 900. The late Mr. O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar was also getting Rs. 900.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Was not the increase in the pay due to the fact that the Dewan was a Christian during the time of those officers?

MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am not sure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In view of the answer just furnished by the Financial Secretary, may I ask him one question? What was the pay of Rao Bahadur Krishna Pillai when he was appointed as Davaswom Commissioner?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*); I believe it was Rs. 1,000.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member what was his pay before that?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Rs. 900.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What was the pay of the present incumbent before he was appointed as Devaswom Commissioner?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Rs. 600.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): And when he was appointed as Devaswom Commissioner what was he paid?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*); Rs. 700.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); May I know from the member, for how many months he was on Rs. 700 when he was given Rs. 900.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Sereretary to Government*): Just a year after.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, was it not after the effects of the economic depression were brought home to the Government, the present Devaswom Commissioner was given Rs. 900?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I must say that the effects of the economic depression were keenly felt by the Government and the pay was increased only after that.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I must say that the Financial Secretary has given all the answers that he could possibly give as Financial Secretary to Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Then, Sir, it is highly deplorable that there is no officer of Government who could give proper answers to relevant questions.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have answered all the questions that I can.

PRESIDENT: In regard to Devaswoms it is not a matter to be discussed here though I allowed some of you to raise questions on it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: (*Trivandrum*): Sir, it is about the pay of the Devaswom Commissioner.

PRESIDENT: The House will rise now and meet again at 11-30 A. M. tomorrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-30 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Friday, the 31st July, 1931/15th Karkatakam, 1106.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven-thirty of the Clock with M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar, Avergal, B. A., B. L., Deputy President, in the Chair.

All the members were present.

Opening of an irrigation canal connecting Kallattu Punja with Kilikollur Punja.

28 **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any step has been taken for the cutting and deepening of an irrigation canal from Kallattu *punja* south of Kadakad street to Kilikollur *punja* north of Kadakad street;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the steps that have already been taken; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, whether it is a work recommended by the Special Irrigation Officer for the Quilon Division?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Division Officer, Quilon, has prepared an estimate for the work and submitted it to the Chief Engineer. It is being scrutinised by him.

(*c*) This does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know from the member why this work was not included in the Budget for 1107?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): As the estimate has not been finally revised, it is not included in the Budget for 1107.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are there not many works included in the Budget for which estimates have not been obtained?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): So far as this work is concerned, I have given that answer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer could spend the money allotted for the new works in the Quilon Division for 1107 and execute this work?

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Vol. XIX No. 5.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are arguing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am asking a question, Sir. May I know whether the Chief Engineer is entitled to spend the money allotted for new works in the Quilon Division for 1107 and execute this work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Under the rules, with the permission of Government, when necessary, he can do it.

Construction of culverts and bridges on the Nuranad-Pandalam road.

29. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any estimate has been prepared for the construction of culverts and bridges on the Nuranad-Pandalam road *via* Kudasanad, which was improved by the people of the locality at high cost and with great difficulty;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the date on which the estimate was ready and the further action taken for the execution of the work; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, why no action has been taken on the requisitions made by the people and the representation made at the Assembly?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An estimate for the work was received from the Chief Engineer on the 5th July 1931 and it is being considered by the Government.

(*c*) This does not arise.

Kuzhiyavil chira, Adur.

30. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any proposal at any time to widen and improve the Kuzhiyavil *chira* near the English High School at Adur; and

(*b*) if so, why that has not been done yet?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) If the member refers to the Putiyakavil *chira* which is situated on the 60th mile of the M. C. road near Adur, there is a proposal to improve this *chira* and there is a provision of Rs. 300 in the Preliminary Budget for 1107 (item 149, Part II of the Detailed Budget Estimate under P. W. D. Works).

(*b*) The work was not done for want of funds

Quantity of local paddy left unsold.

31. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have information as to whether any portion of the paddy produced in this country is lying unsold at present (27-11-1106); and

(*b*) if so, the quantity thus left unsold?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The question does not arise, in view of the answer to part (*a*) above.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The Government say that the information is not available. I desire to know whether they propose to collect that information?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That will be a very difficult operation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does the member mean that it is impossible to get that information?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is not worth the trouble, that is what I mean.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is the member aware that there is a demand from different sources that restriction must be put on the import of rice in this country?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): May be.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): There is a demand from different sources that some restriction should be placed on the import of rice.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is noted.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does the member think there is no likelihood of that information being collected?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): If the member is very particular to know the quantity of paddy imported, that matter will be considered. But the Land Revenue Commissioner thinks that it is not worth the trouble.

Cost of sheds put up in the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall for Council and Assembly meetings in 1105.

32. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the cost on account of the construction of temporary sheds in the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall in connection with the meetings of the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in the year 1105?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Rs. 1,612 Chs. 5 and cash 9.

Applications for the posts of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons during 1103-1105.

33. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*[Tr]ivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

(a) how many applications were received from qualified medical men for the posts of honorary physicians and surgeons during the last three years (1103-1105); and

(b) how they were disposed of?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (a) One.

(b) The application was not considered as at present there is no arrangement for appointing honorary physicians and surgeons in the Medical Department.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Have the Government considered the desirability of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons at least hereafter?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) Do they consider it advisable to do so?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): When occasion arises, Government will consider that question.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): That means, that the question has not come before the Government at all. Is that so?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Now the information is brought to the notice of Government. Do they think it advisable to appoint honorary physicians and surgeons?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): That will be considered.

Completion of the Peyad-Vellanad road.

34. MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): With reference to the road from Peyad to Vellanad in the Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the same has been completed, and, if not, why not;

(b) whether there was sanction for any acquisition of land in connection with the same; and

(c) whether any land was acquired, and, if so, the extent of the land so acquired and the compensation paid for the same?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (a) The road has been mostly completed except the formation of the embankment which is now in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) Land to the extent of 45¾ cents was acquired and a sum of Rs. 842-4 chs. was paid as compensation.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know from the member when the work was actually started?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The total length of the road concerned is five miles. Except the southern 2½ miles, the road is in a condition fit for traffic. So in the year

1100, the P. W. D. for the first time took up the work and improved the first mile of the road.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : Was it in 1105 ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No, it was in 1100.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : May I know, whether at any time, between 1100 and 1106 the work was kept under suspension?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice in respect of that question.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : With regard to the embankment referred to in part (*a*), may I know from the member when the formation of the embankment was proceeded with ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I have no information. The road is complete except the embankment.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) ; Has the member any idea as to when the work will be completed ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Probably, it is over by this time.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : Is the Member in possession of any report about it ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The estimate from the Chief Engineer was sanctioned for completing the remaining portion of the work. As far as I can gather the work might have been finished by this time.

Economic survey of the State.

35. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether an economic survey was conducted along with the Census this year (1106);

(*b*) if so, how and by what means the same was conducted ;

(*c*) whether they will lay on the table a statement showing the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner to the officers appointed for this purpose ; and

(*d*) whether anybody has examined if the officers concerned have done their duty in accordance with those instructions ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Some information about the economic condition of the people was collected along with the Census in 1106.

(*b*) A special schedule was prepared for the purpose. The enumerators appointed for the preliminary enumeration were supplied with the necessary copies of this schedule and they were required to fill them up directly by questioning the persons concerned.

(*c*) The instructions for filling up the different columns of the schedules were printed in the *Census Code*, Part I, Chapter IX,

[Mr. K. George.]

Section 2. They were printed in Malayalam on the wrapper of the enumeration book and, for easy reference, they were also included in the instructions separately printed and distributed to all Census Officers. Copies of the instructions, supplementary instructions and circulars issued on the subject are available for perusal in the office of the Secretary to the Legislative Council.

(d) One supervisor was appointed for every five enumerators. The supervisors checked 50 per cent. of the entries made by the enumerators. There were also one Assistant Charge Superintendent and one Charge Superintendent for each taluk and they checked not less than 10 per cent. of the entries in the schedules. The specimen schedules prepared by the enumerators and checked by the supervisors and the Charge Superintendents were subjected to careful scrutiny in the Census Office and were returned to the Charge Superintendents for the guidance of all concerned. During his tours, the Census Commissioner also inspected the work done in most of the charges.

Measures for the improvement of cocoanut industry in the State.

36. **Mr. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have adopted any measures or planned out any schemes to start new enterprise in cocoanut industry?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member whether the Government propose to start any new enterprise in cocoanut industry?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): At present Government have no idea.

Mr. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware that the cocoanut industry is one of the most important industries in the State?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government, as everybody else, are aware of that.

Opening of a road connecting the Alleppey harbour with Kottayam or Changanachery.

37. **Mr. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have considered the question of opening a road either from Kottayam or from Changanachery to the Alleppey harbour; and

(b) if so, the action taken by them in the matter?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (a) The question is one which involves a heavy outlay and has not yet been fully considered.

(b) This does not arise, in view of the answer to part (a).

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : കോട്ടയം—ആലപ്പുഴ റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വലിയ ചിലവുവരുന്നതു കൊണ്ട് അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചില്ല-എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ചാക്ക—തമ്പാനൂർ റയിൽവേ എക്സ്‌ടെൻഷന ചിലവായിട്ടുള്ള തുകയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ തുക ഇതിന വേണ്ടിവരുമോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How does it arise as a supplementary question?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : തമ്പാനൂർ റയിൽവേ എക്സ്‌ടെൻഷനെക്കാൾ പ്രയോജനകരമാണ് കോട്ടയം—ആലപ്പുഴ റോഡ് എന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറിനഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Sir, am I to answer this question?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If you are so inclined.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We will now proceed to deal with the Demands for Grants.

DEMAND I—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 30,16,603 under Demand I—Public Works.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Motion I reads thus:—

"MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,478, for clerical and other staff by Rs. 3,000".

Before I call upon Mr. Asan to make the motion, I would invite the attention of the House to the Standing Orders under which the official member and the member making the motion are allowed 10 minutes each and all the other members only five minutes each. As a matter of personal obligation, I would request you not to ask for an extension of time, because there is a lot of work to be gone through before this evening, if you want to finish this demand. I merely throw it out as a suggestion and not as a ruling from the Chair. When you feel that a particular motion has been sufficiently discussed to enable the House to understand the implications thereof, it is not absolutely necessary that a very large number of members should speak on the particular motion. I wish you would not take it as an attempt on the part of the Chair to curtail your right of discussion. It was, therefore, I said, I am simply putting it as a suggestion. If every one of you wishes to speak, certainly you will be in order and I will not stand in the way. I would only suggest that something like a self-denying ordinance may be adopted by you all for the very important purpose of passing through the several motions, instead of allowing them to lapse at 5 O'clock undiscussed.

Motion 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I move the following motion :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,478 for clerical and other staff by Rs. 3,000"

Sir, in my general discussion on the Budget I drew the attention of this House to the fact that the P. W. D. which was spending more than 16 lakhs in 1105 for new works (communications) has reduced it to 6 odd lakhs this year. They have reduced the important item of work in the Public Works Department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Will you permit me to intervene and say one word? It is a specific cut that you have suggested and you cannot discuss the policy of the department in this motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am not doing that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may satisfy the House that the interests of the department and public interests will not suffer by a reduction of the clerical staff to the extent of Rs. 3,000. That is all that you can discuss under the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That is what I am going to do.

Therefore, when 10 lakhs of rupees from the most important item in the P. W. D. has been deducted, I do not see why we should maintain so many Clerks, Accountants and Typists in the Chief Engineer's Office. They have reduced about 60 per cent. of the amount under new works (communications) and I have asked only for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the Establishment. What I state is, that this is only a very modest demand for reduction. I expected the Chief Engineer to volunteer such a reduction. Just for the information of the House, I shall refer to the Budget of 1098 where we find that there were only 63 subordinates in the establishment of the Chief Engineer's Office. Now it has been increased to 69, and so I would suggest that at least the 6 that were added after 1098, could be reduced. Sir, these are times of economic depression, and when money is so valuable persons who get money must work harder and harder. Even if the whole staff has to discharge all the duties which it had to do in 1105 they must be willing to do greater amount of work now. All that I now suggest is, that the quantity of work has gone down. Do not keep idle hands. Just reduce their number. I hope that the House will accede to this request.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know whether the member has any idea of the details of this Rs. 3,000?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The Chief Engineer must make such an adjustment as to reduce Rs. 3,000. He can reduce the clerks in his office, say those drawing Rs. 100, some on Rs. 50 and so on.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): So, this is a sort of lump amount, on which, the member has no idea?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): The Chief Engineer is the proper person to answer that question. I am not suggesting any cut and dried proposition.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a sort of appeal, I suppose?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): If I appeal I have to do it for the sake of the country. Otherwise, I will press it to a division.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, Mr. Asan, in calling attention to the reduction in P. W. D. grants under roads, has ignored the fact that the P. W. D. is not only engaged in the construction of roads. Although the grant under roads has been reduced as stated by the member, the P. W. D. has a great deal of work in other directions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is the department engaged in the construction of the roads also?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The P. W. D. establishment in the Chief Engineer's Office is engaged in controlling and directing the activities of the whole department including capital works. Including capital works, we have a total grant of Rs. 48,81,620 this year. Now I would call attention to the fact that this is a 40 per cent. increase over average of the years 1101, 1102 and 1103. It is an astonishing increase in expenditure in such a short time.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). May I know whether the Chief Engineer has any control over Railway and Water Works?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The Chief Engineer controls the Trivandrum Water Supply Works.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What about Railway?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): It is not under my control.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is there any establishment for carrying out Water Works Department?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chef Engineer*): That comes under establishment in general.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is there any other establishment for the purpose of carrying out the Water Works Section?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): There is an establishment under the Executive Engineer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): How many clerks are there?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): That comes under executive and not under direction.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): You were saying that there was an increase of 40 per cent. in the Public Works—

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): That is an expenditure which I have to direct.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That 40 per cent. increase, may I know, on what year's figures please?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Average for the years 1101 to 1103. From 1104 the P. W. began to extend their scope of work. I would invite the attention of the House to the increase in correspondence in P. W. Offices and especially in the Chief Engineer's Office. In the year 1097 there were 19941 letters received in my office; in 1105 there were 25108 letters.

In the year 1097, there were 14,111 letters despatched, and in the year 1105 there were 24,740 letters despatched.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know, from the figures, whether, after the works were cut down there is a decrease or increase of work?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please allow him to continue.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The staff which was barely adequate to deal with correspondence in 1097 cannot be said to be too much, for the greatly increased correspondence of subsequent years. Therefore, I ask the members not to reduce the grant under this item.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will it not mean that the staff in 1097 was more than what was actually required?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may develop your argument and you need not answer that point.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know from the member whether that staff was reduced in 1098?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

Before the year 1912, we had a greater staff than at present. There were 39 clerks in the Chief Engineer's Office including the three temporary clerks. From that year, the work has increased by leaps and bounds without any corresponding increase in the staff. The whole tendency of the House, from yesterday's discussion and the day before, was to give more money to public works and to increase the activities of the Public Works Department. If the strength of my office is crippled at the Headquarters, that means, the whole department is crippled. It means, that the estimates are delayed, the contracts are delayed and the beginning of execution of works is delayed.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മി. ദാമോദരനാശാൻ ൩൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ ആ തുക ഏതിനത്തിൽ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറച്ചാലും ശരി, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവര

ടെ ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ തോതുകുറച്ചാലുംശരി; എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപാ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിനത്തിൽനിന്ന കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ ഹിതംപോലെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിന വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കയാണ്. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുപ്രകാരത്തിലും കുറവുവരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയക്കുണ്ട്.

ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ ആഫീസ് എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിൽ ൧൦൦ രൂപാക്കുമുകളിൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ആളുകൾതന്നെ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ പേരെയൊള്ളു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഗവൎമ്മെൻറ അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യാൻപാടില്ലെന്ന അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നറിയാം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ക്ലാക്കന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറച്ചാൽ ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ലാഭം വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ എണ്ണം കുറക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ൩,൦൦൦ അല്ല അതിൽക്കൂടുതലും ലാഭംവരും. ആളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം കുറക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച മി. ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്ന അവിടെ ആവശ്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായ ആളുകളുണ്ടെന്ന മി. ആശാൻ ഞങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അതാലോചിക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): മെംബർ "ഞങ്ങൾ" എന്ന പറയുന്നതു ആരെയെല്ലാം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ "ഞങ്ങൾ" എന്ന പദത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത് ഈ കൌൺസിലിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾ എല്ലാപേരെയും ചേൎത്താണ്. ഒരുവിധം ബുദ്ധി ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവരും എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് യോജിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഒരു വിധമല്ലാതെ നല്ലവണ്ണം ബുദ്ധി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവരോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ബുദ്ധി നല്ലവണ്ണം ഉപയോഗിച്ചാലുംകൊള്ളാം കുറച്ചു ഉപയോഗിച്ചാലുംകൊള്ളാം; അവനവൻെറ ബുദ്ധി അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുകൊള്ളണം. ഞാൻ എൻെറ ബുദ്ധി അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. P. S. Mahomed, you are not to question the sanity or honesty of any of your colleagues. You are at perfect liberty to differ and you must agree to differ. Now, you may pass on.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഈ നിലക്കു ആളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുവരുകിൽ അവിടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലധികം ആളുകളുണ്ടെന്നു കാണിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല മി. ആശാനുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം അതു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. പിന്നീടു ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്രത്തോളം ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കാമോ അത്രത്തോളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമുള്ള ഒരു ആളാണ്. എന്നാൽ ചെറിയ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കാൻ ആരുംതന്നെ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. P. W. D. ജോലികൾ ഇക്കാലത്തു ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നും അതു നല്ലവണ്ണം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നും ഇവിടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ മെംബർമാരും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഇന്നലെ നടന്ന ബഡ്ജററു പൊതുനിരൂപണം നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ജോലി വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുപയോഗപ്പെടേണ്ട എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിലുള്ള ആളുകളെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു മി. ആശാൻ പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ മി. ആശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): സർ, പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിനു കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കണമെന്ന് എല്ലാവരും പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പണം തല്ക്കാലത്തെസ്ഥിതിക്കു, കെട്ടിടം പണികൾ നിറുത്തിവച്ചിട്ടു, റോഡുകൾ, തോടുകൾ, പാലങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടു വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ള കെട്ടിടമായാലും നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പണികൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ചിഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ ആഫീസിലുള്ള എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറിൽ ന,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ വിഷയം. ഈ മോഷനിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പാളിസിയെപ്പററി പ്രതിപാദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ആദ്യമെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ടോക്കൻ മോഷൻ വരുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളതെല്ലാം പറയാം.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): തുടന്നു കറെപറയാനുണ്ട് (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai order, order.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കയൊപ്രതികൂലിക്കയൊ വേണമെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്യാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പാളിസി ഇവിടെ ഡിസ്കസ് ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ അതിൻെറ മുഖവുരയായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: എന്നാൽ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുക.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILA (*Nominated*): എൻെറ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം വരുമ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: നിങ്ങൾക്കു് ഈ മോഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് ഈ തുക കുറയ്ക്കാമൊ പാടില്ലയോ എന്നു് ഇവിടെ പറയാം. ആ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെ ഞാൻ തടയുന്നില്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*); സർ, മി. ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ചിഫ്എൻജിനീയർ ആഫീസിലുള്ള ക്ലാക്കന്മാരുടെ വകയ്ക്കു ചേത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകയിൽ ന,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഉപക്ഷേപം. ചിഫ്എൻജിനീയർ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കണക്കിൽനിന്നും ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ കൂടിക്കൂടി വരുന്നു എന്നു എനിക്കുതോന്നി. ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെ കൂടുതലാക്കിയതു കൊണ്ടല്ലെ ഈ എഴുത്തുകുത്തു വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെ കുറച്ചാൽ ആ വകയിൽ ഒരു ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുംപുറമേ ഈസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ചിലവും വളരെ കുറയും. ഒരുഡിവിഷനിൽ കൂടുതൽ തുക പൊതുമരാമത്തുവേലകൾക്കു് അനുവദിച്ചു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെ വയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നയം നല്ലതല്ല. കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം കറസ്പാണ്ടൻസു കുറച്ചിട്ടുവേണം ഈ ആളുകളെ കുറയ്ക്കാൻ എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഇങ്ങനെ ചീഫ്

[Mr. Rama Varma Raja.]

എൻജിനീയർ നോക്കി ഈ ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മി. ആശാന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, my friend Mr. Mahomed thinks that since I have not proposed the particular mode in which the reduction of staff should be effected I have not been able to convince him. Sir, the Chief Engineer alone knows how he apportions the work in his Office among the various clerks. I would not say that such and such a clerk should be reduced. He is the man most competent to do that. I would only say that since the expenditure on works has been reduced, the staff also should be reduced. At the time of the general discussion on the Budget we said that more money should be allotted to public works. That was not intended for increasing the number of clerks or increasing idle hands. I must request the members to remember that we did not mean that. We wanted to increase the expenditure on communications so that the country may be developed and means of communications may be increased. My friend thinks that I wanted a reduction in the scale of pay of all the staff. He has been a member of the Finance Committee and of this Council so long and he knows that the Chief Engineer is not competent to reduce the scale of pay of the staff. Government must sanction that. The Chief Engineer was saying that expenditure has gone up and that on that account he must have more staff. One aspect of that question was answered by my friendMr. Rama Varma Raja and I will meet the Chief Engineer with another aspect of the argument advanced in this connection. In 1105 the ordinary expenditure on public works and capital works was 72 lakhs, and in 1101, 52 lakhs. There is a reduction of 20 lakhs between the two figures. Will not the Chief Engineer admit that since there is a reduction of 20 lakhs he could reduce at least 10 per cent. in his establishment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the amount that was estimated in 1105. But what was the expenditure?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It may be lower.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We can see that it was lower.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): We have seen that to our disadvantage. All that I say is that when the 1105 Budget was brought to this Council in 1104, the Chief Engineer was satisfied with this staff knowing fully well that he was bound to execute all the works provided there.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The Chief Engineer was not satisfied. He considered the staff inadequate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was any cut made in 1104 in the Chief Engineer's Office when the Budget for 1105 was presented? I do not remember that I have done

that. When he asked for 72 lakhs under P. W. D. knowing that the department was bound to spend the amount and do good to the country, they were satisfied with this staff.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I suppose some funds must have lapsed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That has lapsed even in previous years. I will refer to that argument when I speak on my token motion later on. I request the Chief Engineer to reduce at least 10 per cent. of the staff for 1107.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, Mr. Rama Varma Raja suggested that the number of clerks always increases the number of letters. Every officer in charge of an office knows that the easy way to deal with a letter is to write another letter. This is a tendency to be checked by the Head of the office and I do not think that there is any reason to suggest that the administration of the Chief Engineer's Office has been slack in this respect.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I do not hear anything. So I cannot answer him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is no helping it. We will appeal to Government for an assembly hall where there will be no accoustic difficulties.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The member could go to the front a little more.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): With reference to Mr. Asan's closing remarks, I must point out that the staff had not been increased up till 1105 in proportion to the increase in expenditure. On that ground alone, a possible reduction in the establishment does not necessarily follow on a reduction in the anticipated expenditure for 1107. Apart from that, the strength of establishment cannot vary directly with expenditure, as the investigation of schemes and preparation of estimates, which often take considerable time must go on continuously.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How many estimates for the construction of bridges which have not been begun are pending in his office?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): There are many estimates in various stages.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How many complete estimates are there?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I have not got that information with me. The work of investigation and preparation of schemes and estimates goes on continuously year in and year out; because there is a reduced allotment in any one year we cannot reduce the staff. Again Mr. Asan suggested that the staff could be reduced at this time of economic depression. If he wishes at this time to throw out several people, it will increase the condition of unemployment. More unemployed will be thrown into the market. I simply say that my staff is not too much for the work we have in hand. We want the staff for the present work.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*)) : Are there acting men in his office?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : There are several acting men.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : The Chief Engineer was saying that if the clerks are disbanded, they will be without work. Does he know that if this Rs. 3,000 is omitted in the allotment for the office and included under works, there will be work for 60 people instead of 6 men who will be disbanded?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you press the motion?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—18.

1	Mr. K. C. Chandi	12	Mr. K. P. Mahhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
2	,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	13	,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
3	,, K. Gopalakrisna Pillai	14	,, M. P. Madhavan Pillai
4	,, Joseph Kunju	15	,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
5	,, K. P. Kochukora Tarakan	16	,, Rama Varma Raja
6	,, K. Krishnan Nayar	17	,, A. Thanu Pillai and
7	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	18	,, C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad
8	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai		
9	,, S. Krishna Pillai		
10	,, Tariatu Kunjitomman		
11	,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai		

NOES—24.

1	Mr. M. Govindan	14	Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
2	,, N. John Joseph	15	,, P. N. Krishna Pillai
3	,, K. Madhavan Pillai	16	,, R. Krishna Pillai
4	,, M. Mahomed Mustapha	17	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
5	,, P. S. Mahomed	18	Mr. E. G. McAlpine
6	,, L. J. T. Polgreen	19	,, C. O. Madhavan
7	,, R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai	20	,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
8	,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai	21	,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
9	,, O. M. Thomas	22	Dr. K. Raman Tampi
10	,, L. A. Bishop	23	Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai and
11	,, I. C. Chacko	24	,, J. S. Westerdale
12	,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai		
13	,, K. George		

NEUTRALS—6.

1	Mr. K. P. Abraham	4	Mr. K. I. Kocheeppan Mappila
2	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	5	,, A. Narayana Pillai
3	,, K. C. Karunakaran	6	,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar

The motion was declared lost, 18 voting *for* the motion, 24 *against* and 6 remaining *Neutral*.

Motions 2 and 3.

The following motions were not moved :—

Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,478 for clerical and other staff by Re. 1.

Mr. K. C. Chandi :

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,478 for clerical and other staff by Rs. 5.

Motion 4.

Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,500.

As I said at the general discussion stage -

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Here again, Mr. Thanu Pillai—I am sure you will not violate it—the only point that arises is whether the travelling work could be done with Rs. 3,000.

Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : All that I am going to urge upon the House is that travelling could be done by Rs. 3,000. It is well-known that travelling in these days is much more easy and less expensive than in the days when the rates of travelling were fixed for the officers and establishment We can travel in a hired motor car with sufficient ease at the rate of 6 annas per mile to-day to and fro. Why a rupee will be necessary for an officer of the Travancore Government, I fail to see. Nobody will be heard to say that travelling is a means of making a profit. Sir, I say that reduction of this Rs. 1,500 is quite a modest proposal and I hope that the other side of the House will willingly accept this proposal and see that this amount is deducted.

Mr. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Sir, I extend my most emphatic support to the motion made by my esteemed friend Mr. A. Thanu Pillai. There is a proverb in the English language that with eating grows appetite and the tendency in our public service is for officers to tour—to tour with greater vehemence. The previous motion referred to a cut in the establishment in the Chief Engineer's Office. If that sum were reduced a number of clerks who are getting only a pittance would be subjected to hardship. Here the position is different. The cut proposed deals only with the travelling allowance of officers and travelling could be managed with Rs. 3,000 without any loss of efficiency if only the officers who travel make it a point to do their work properly. No figures are possible. As a matter of psychology, if the officials make it a point not to extend their travelling allowance bill, this amount will be sufficient.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : What guarantee is there that they will not reduce their travel ?

Mr. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : The occasion they travel will be few and far between.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Will there not be lesser travelling ?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Either by reducing their travel or by reducing the expenses of their actual travel, in both ways the expenditure should be reduced. It is a time of economic depression and the State should conserve the economic resources of the State.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. It has been suggested that the Chief Engineer is travelling very much. But I may mention that the whole spirit of the representations made in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in other places is that the Chief Engineer should tour more. I think it would be a very retrograde step to restrict his movements in any way. There are many reasons which make touring imperative, and there are many reasons which make it impossible to have long touring.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether the member has considered the other possibility of less expensive touring?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I am entitled to certain rates of travelling allowance and propose to draw them so long as I have to travel. In this connection I would say that in the 8 months of last year, I voluntarily surrendered over Rs. 150, on the principle that the travelling allowance should not be a source of profit. I have to cover the maintenance of a car and the expenses of touring, which I shall not have to incur if I were at the headquarters. Again the travelling allowance has to cover wear and tear. I have been 145 days on tour since I came here. I think it is fairly creditable, with committees, Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, this Council and also various other occasions when I had to be at the headquarters in touch with the members of the Secretariat. And then of the 145 days on tour I did 80 miles in one day, there was one tour of 19 days, two tours of 12 days, one tour of 11 days, three tours of 10 days, one tour of 9 days, two tours of 7 days, three tours of 4 days, two tours of 3 days, one tour of 2 days and 18 tours of one day.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): What is the longest distance which the Chief Engineer travelled from one point to another?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I cannot be sure, but I think my longest tour in one day was from Peermade to Trivandrum.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I ask whether he inspected any places between Peermade and Trivandrum?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The whole place every inch of the road.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did he stop any where or inspect Sub-Divisional Offices or Divisional Offices?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I must say honestly that I did not inspect Sub-Divisional or Divisional Offices. I inspected other places. Without referring to my Diary I cannot speak with certainty now.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did he inspect any work other than reconnoitring the road? Well, the road between Trivandrum and

Peermade, I do understand is very beautiful. Other than that did the Chief Engineer do any inspection work?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I should explain that I generally follow the definite system in arranging tours, of doing all inspection on the outward journey and returning to Headquarters in rapid marches.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has he travelled by the Kottarakara to Trivandrum road recently?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I deliberately travelled over that road in order to find out its condition after the heavy rains early in June.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When did he travel?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): It was on the 8th June, if I remember right, when we had that storm which washed away the bridge on that road I travelled over the road within a month of that date.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikpalli*): I wish to know whether any improvements have been effected on that road as a result of his travel?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I can certainly tell the member that there has been a definite improvement in the road as a result of the inspection notes which I wrote after passing over it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up, Mr. Westerdale.

MR. *R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): സർ, മി: താണുപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനം ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു മാത്രമല്ല ലോകം ഒട്ടുക്കു തന്നെ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അനാവശ്യമായ ചിലവു കുറക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ യാത്രച്ചിലവു കുറെ കുറയ്ക്കാമെന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ തന്നെ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ തുക കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മി: താണുപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I do not think that there is any reason for me to change my opinion even after hearing the Chief Engineer. I think I heard him say that he made a reduction of Rs. 150 from the amount of travelling allowance he could claim last year.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am very glad he made that reduction. I think other officers will also act similarly.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : There is one officer in my department who made a reduction of over Rs. 150 in *one* bill.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : That is very good news.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; But the one is a voluntary surrender and the other is a compulsory confiscation.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : However the fact that he made that surrender is very good. I understand that he will not take anything that is not strictly necessary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The suggestion underlying his speech is that you must leave it to the good sense of the officers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Knowing our officers as I do, I think we cannot leave it to the good sense of our officers. I heard the Chief Engineer saying that in the long tour from Trivandrum to Peermade, he went on inspecting the road.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That was on his return journey from Peermade to Trivandrum.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): He did not say that.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : I usually do my inspections on the way out and return in one day. That is the system on which I prepare my tour programme.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : On his way from Trivandrum to Peermade he made inspections and returned straight off.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Whatever that be, I have to stick to my position that travelling is cheaper now than before and a reduction of one third of the amount will not be too much.

One of the suggestions made by my friends is that the method of doing smaller number of inspections may be resorted to. I am not exactly for that. It has to be left to the discretion of the officers to decide when they should inspect and when they should not. Apart from that I cannot say whether they have been inspecting a work twice before they should be satisfied with one inspection hereafter. I want to emphasise the point that the rate should be reduced. I do not say that less touring should be done. An equal amount of touring should be done for less cost. That is my view.

The rates should be reduced. I do not say that less touring should be done. Sir, I know some of our officers going to Quilon and returning on the same day and the next day to Karunagapalli. Even some of the very high paid officers whose conduct ought to be a model for others are guilty of this kind of mis-conduct. I do not want to refer to them because I am not dealing with those departments now. We cannot rely upon the good sense or discretion of these officers. The inspection and controlling work done by the Chief Engineer is not at all efficient.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Anything new to add, Mr. Westerdale ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Mr. Thanu Pillai's main argument is in favour of reduction of rates. That is a matter for the Government to decide and in my case it is for the Government of Madras to decide whether there should be any reduction in the rates and then a reduction in the expenditure will automatically follow. There is one particular reason why I say that there should not be any reduction in my travelling allowance this year. I have just been made a member on the Cochin Conservancy Board. The place is very inaccessible. I think in the interest of the State I should attend as many meetings as I can possibly do and there is one meeting held every month.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Why do you not charge it under a separate heading?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): All my travelling allowance comes under one heading.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is it in the covenant?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the rule. He is under covenant and his T. A. is fixed in it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under the terms of your agreement are you not entitled to the Madras Special travelling allowance rates under the Government of India Foreign Service Rules?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But that is not seen in the Civil List supplied to us.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: These covenants are all omitted in the Civil list?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): With regard to officers who are lent we do not embody it in the Civil List. But with regard to other servants they are embodied.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Any change in your view, Mr. Thanu Pillai?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No change, because the points raised by me are not met by the Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: No argument please.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,500 was then put to the vote of the House and carried 28 voting for and 15 against. (*Laughter in the gallery*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: (*turning to the gallery*) That is very undesirable.

Motion 5.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs 5.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAAN (*Kunnatnad*): സർ, ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ യാത്രച്ചിലവിനുള്ള ൪,൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൫ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ വടക്കേഅറ്റത്തു കിടക്കുന്നതായ കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ യാത്രാ സൌകര്യം തീരെയില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I doubt very much whether the question of communications will come under a motion relating to travelling allowance.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ യാത്രയുടെ അഭാവംകൊണ്ടാണു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട സൌകര്യം കിട്ടാത്തതെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What is your difficulty? We are now dealing with direction. The Chief Engineer is concerned with directing all the work in connection with communications as well.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The debate on a token motion must be relevant to the total allotment sought to be reduced. That is a question of relevancy.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Has that been the procedure that you have been following all along?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If the member is going to say that because the Chief Engineer was not travelling, communications did not increase. Then is he relevant?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That depends upon how he puts it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In any event I allowed him to speak and your objection came late.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ ഇവിടെവന്നു ചാർജ്ജെടുത്തശേഷം രണ്ടുതവണയോ മറ്റൊ ആലുവാവരെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. അദ്ദേഹം ആലുവാവന്നു ക്യാമ്പുഷെഡ്ഡിൽ താമസിച്ചതല്ലാതെ അവിടെയുള്ള റോഡുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററിയോ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിയൊ അന്വേഷിച്ചതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആലുവായിൽ അദ്ദേഹം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി മനസ്സിലായി ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കാണാനായിപോയപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു കാണാൻ സാധിക്കാതെവന്നു. ജനങ്ങളേയൊ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളേയൊ കണ്ടു സംസാരിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യംകൊടുക്കാതെ ടി. എ. വാങ്ങിക്കാൻവേണ്ടിമാത്രം യാത്രചെയ്യുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ സങ്കടകരമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏററവും വലിയ നദിയായ പെരിയാർ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് കൺസർവേററരുടെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയിലുൾപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെട്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങിപാർക്കുന്ന ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടെ ഒഴുകി ആലുവാനഗരത്തിൻെറ മദ്ധ്യേകൂടി പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നദി കടക്കാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു പഴയ ചങ്ങാടവും രണ്ടു കടത്തുവള്ളവുമല്ലാതെ മറെറാരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ല. കന്യാകുമാരിമുതൽ വടക്കോട്ടു മോട്ടോറിൽ

൧൪൰ മയിൽ കററിക്കേട്ടത്തു ചെല്ലുന്നതുവരെ ചങ്ങാടത്തിന്റേയൊ വള്ളത്തിന്റേയൊ ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ യാത്രചെയ്യാം. എന്നാൽ അത്രയും വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ചങ്ങാടത്തിന്റെ സഹായംകൂടാതെ, കടത്തുകടക്കാതെ, വടക്കോട്ടുപോകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പെരിയാററിൽകൂടി വർഷകാലങ്ങളിൽ അക്കരെയ്ക്കും ഇക്കരെയ്ക്കും കടക്കാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. എൻജിനീയർഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും വേനൽകാലത്തു ബണ്ട് ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വർഷകാലത്തു് അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമൊന്നുമില്ല. വർഷകാലത്തെ ഒഴുക്കിന്റെശക്തി കൊണ്ടും ചത്ത മൃഗങ്ങളും മററും ഒഴുക്കിൽ കൂടി ധാരാളം വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ചങ്ങാടം അപകടം കൂടാതെ അക്കര ഇക്കര കടത്താൻ കടത്തുകാർ പോലും ധൈര്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

മററു പല താലൂക്കുകാരെ പോലെ കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കുകാർക്കും ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ പോകണമെങ്കിൽ പറവൂരേക്കു പോകണം. അതിലേക്ക് ആലുവാ പുഴകടക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. റയിൽവേക്കാരോടു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തു റയിൽവേ പാലത്തിൽ പലക ഇടിയിച്ചാൽ അതു വഴി വടക്കെകരയ്ക്കു കടക്കാം. അവിടെനിന്നും യൂനിയൻകാളേജിന്റെ സമീപത്തു് ഒരു ചെറിയപാലം കെട്ടിമററെ ആലുവാ — പറവൂർറോഡുമായി കൂട്ടിഘടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ആലുവാനിന്നും പറവൂരേക്കും അവിടേനിന്നും വടക്കോട്ടും പോകാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി നിയമസഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും പലരും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ ജോലി മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി ചെയ്യട്ടെ എന്നാണു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പറയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ പല സംഗതികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ എടുത്തുനടത്തുമ്പോൾ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആവശ്യം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി വഹിക്കട്ടെ എന്നുപറയുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ൪൦൦ മയിൽ ചുററളവുള്ള കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ ൩൦൦ മയിൽ റോഡേ ഉള്ളു. ഇതിൽ ൧൫൦ മയിലോളം വണ്ടി പോകുന്നതുമല്ല. കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിലെ പല വഴിയപകുതികളിലും റോഡിന്റെ അഭാവംകൊണ്ടു സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം വളരെ മോശമാണ്. സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളും കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിലുണ്ടു്. അതിനു കാരണം റോഡുകളുടെ അഭാവമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലുവായിലും എം. സി, റോഡിലും പാലങ്ങൾ എത്രയുംവേഗത്തിലുണ്ടാക്കിത്തരികയും യാത്രാസൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുതരികയും ചെയ്യണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ ശരിയായി സൎവ്വെ ചെയ്താൽ ഈ സൌകര്യമെല്ലാം നിങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു എന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അതേ, അദ്ദേഹം സൎവ്വേ ശരിയായി ചെയ്തിരുന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അസൌകര്യം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മനസ്സിലാക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is perfectly relevant Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Sir, I do not think that Kunnatnad is so badly off in respect of roads compared with the rest of the State as the member makes it out. At the same time I recognise the need for more roads in other parts of the State and nobody regrets more than I do the inability to spare money for this purpose this year. In the Kunnatnad taluk there are at present 130 miles of main road, 82 miles of village roads, 20 miles of traces and 1 mile of canal. This constitutes about ·64 of a mile of road per square mile of territory. The highest we have reached anywhere in the State is one mile per square mile. I do not think they are so badly off in the matter of roads as the member pointed out.

With regard to the bridge over the Periyar at Kaladi that was one of the first problems that came to my notice when I came to the State. There ought to have been a bridge there nearly 50 years ago and more. But it is not there to-day. But I discovered that there was a great deal of difference of opinion as to where the bridge should be constructed. There are obviously two possibilities in getting out of Travancore on the north. One is through Alwaye and the other is through Perumbavoor.

Owing to the fact that the bridge at Alwaye would open up the country in Parur, that seems to be the best route. But that involves two bridges as there are two branches of the river there. The alternatives are then the construction of two bridges between Alwaye and Angamali or one bridge between Perumbavur and Angamali. Either proposition would be expensive. On the top of that we have the possibility of converting the Railway bridge into a road bridge. That has been done in the Cochin State and in other parts of the country. When I heard that there was a proposal for converting the narrow railway guage from Shoranoor to Alwaye into a broad guage, I wrote to the Agent to the Railway Company and asked him whether the possibility of converting it at the same time into a road bridge, could be considered. I had the reply that the matter will be considered and that they will let me know in due course. The necessity of a road bridge in north Travancore is admitted and I hope before I leave the State one of these three propositions will be carried out. I do not know how far the Government will accept the suggestions which I have made. Government are making an experiment in this year's Budget to construct bridges on the basis of remunerative enterprise. That is to say to have

a toll gate for the purpose of the bridge itself. I believe that is the policy on which the construction of the Neriamangalam bridge has been sanctioned. I feel that no body will object to pay one rupee for crossing that wide river in preference to being carried over in a jungar. It remains to be seen whether it will be a success or not. If it is a success in the case of that bridge, I do not see why we should not carry on the policy in a large number of places where bridges are required. In that case even should this State adopt the general abolition of toll gates on roads these special bridge toll gates might have to remain.

As for the work for the coming year there is a provision of 13,500 rupees for the improvement of communication in the Kunnatnad taluk besides a grant of 29,990 rupees for maintenance of the existing roads. That taluk has got a fair share of the provision in the Budget. I am afraid this year I cannot offer anything more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In view of the explanation given by the Chief Engineer, do you press your motion, Mr. Tarakan ?

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): No sir.

The motion was, withdrawn with leave.

Motions 6, 7 and 8.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 25.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,849 for office expenses and Miscellaneous by Rs. 649.

Motion 9.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Re. 1.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to bring to the notice of the House the inefficient manner in which Public Works Department is now directed. Sir, we have been asking the Government and requesting the department to expedite the public works which are absolutely necessary for the development of the country. I asked the Chief Engineer as to the number of estimates which have been completely ready for the carrying out of the work and which are now pending before him. Works which have been included in the Budget during the last two or three years do not find a place in this years' Budget. I think that it is due to the Chief Engineer that he has not sufficiently pressed that matter before the Government. Sir, for most of these works estimates are ready, Government sanction have been obtained and they are urgently needed even according to the information of the

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

department. We will find that some of them are included under worl in progress in 1106. I do not know what progress was made. Eve most of these works are omitted in the Budget of this year. There is bridge in my taluk, Mavelikara, provision for which was made in tl Budgets for 1104, 1105 and 1106. Estimate and everything wei ready in 1106. But I think owing to some extraordinary expend ture incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency tl Viceroy it was stopped. In 1106 unfortunately or fortunately tempe ance or prohibition movement deprived us of that benefit. In 11(due to the prediction of the Government revenue due to the fall i prices, they are not providing for that work in the Budget just lil the baby in the 'Sandanagopala'. I asked the Government why they d not spend the money allotted for that work in 1105 by means of a interpellation. The answer was that they will provide for that in tl Budget of 1106. Truly they provided for it in the Budget for 110 But they have not spent it, and they have not provided for it in 110 This is how they carry out their promises. I do not know whether tl Chief Engineer has gone and inspected the foundations of a buildir which were laid some 12 years ago for a girls' school in Puthiakav For another high school, for girls in Mavelikara, some mone has been spent in 1104. There was some crack in the way an the work could not be carried out, some way or other. You will find that more than ten thousand rupees has been spent there and the work has not been proceeded with for the last 2 years. This will look like the relics of some ancient well-to-do families which have gone to ruin and which are not able to carry out schemes started during times of affluence. Does this do credit to the department and whom can I blame except the Chief Engineer? The Chief Engineer was saying that the Kunnatnad taluk is possessed of a number of miles of road. Though my friend was grumbling I was envying him. My taluk of Kartikapalli has got only 26 miles of roads.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: And canals?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Canals through which these boats and traffic could not be carried on.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Back-waters?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) Of course during very stormy and rainy seasons it is impossible to safely pass through these. Most of the canals are silted up and we asked the Government to improve them. They allot some money and do something. But we do not derive the advantage out of the expenditure incurred by the Government. To-day when I referred to the Statistics I found that the Kartikapalli taluk is the taluk which possesses the least mileage of roads. The learned Chief Engineer was saying that in the Kunnatnad taluk there was—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: One mile of road for every square mile.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Should we not take population also into consideration?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT He went by the area of the locality.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What I have to say is if we are to go by the area basis alone probably a lot of money must be spent at Devicolam and Peermade to satisfy a few people there. We should not go by the area basis. These are the difficulties we experience in Kartikapalli. He has not provided funds even for an inch of road for Kartikapalli in 1107, though we have got only 26 miles of roads. He says that there is no money. He can tell the Government "I have got so much staff and you must provide work for them or send them away." So in regard to this 'Direction' what I have to say is that there is much inefficiency and the House must consider this matter very seriously.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ഞാനും ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഏതൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ശ്രേയസ്കരമാംവണ്ണം നയിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ശരിയായി അറിഞ്ഞു തദനുസരണം കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ അധികാരികൾ സന്നദ്ധന്മാരാകണം ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരാകട്ടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൻെറയും യഥാർത്ഥ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നേരിട്ടറിയുന്നതിനോ അതിനനുസരിച്ചു ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലെയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനൊ സന്നദ്ധനായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോ മററുമാന്യപൌരന്മാരോ ചെന്നു സംഗതികൾ പറയുവാൻ ഒരുമ്പെട്ടാൽ അദ്ദേഹം സമയംഅനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. കീഴിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർപറയുന്നതുപോലെകേട്ടു അതനുസരിച്ചുനടത്തുന്നതെല്ലാം നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നൊരു തെററിദ്ധാരണ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൽ കടന്നുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. ഇതു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു ഏററക്കുറെ അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരുസംഗതിയാണ്. അഥവാ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കാണുന്നതിനു ജനപ്രതിനിധികളെ അനുവദിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും സംഗതികൾ പറയുവാൻ അവസരം നൽകുകയല്ല. അത്ര വലി ജോലിത്തിരക്കദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ടോ? പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറുണ്ടു; ഓരോഡിവിഷനിലും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എൻജിനീയർമാരുണ്ടു. അവർ ജോലികൾ നടത്താനാണല്ലോ. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ജനങ്ങളുടെഅഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കാൻ ഒരുക്കമുള്ളവരായിതന്നെയിരിക്കണം. അതിനു തയ്യാറില്ലെങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു രാജ്യസേവനത്തിനു വരേണ്ട.

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ഇനി ചീഫ്എൻജനീയർക്കു ഒരു വിഷമം കൂടിയുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയാൻവയ്യാത്തവരാണു് നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ വിഷമമുണ്ടാകും. ഇവിടെ ൧൦൦-നു ൭ പേർക്കുപോലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ നാട്ടുംപുറത്തുകാർക്കു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വളരെ കുറവാണ്. അവർക്കാണു ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യം അധികം ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു്. ജനസാമാന്യത്തോടു ചോദിച്ചുതന്നെ അവരുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ അറിയണം. അതിനു അദ്ദേഹം സന്നദ്ധനുമല്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നാട്ടുഭാഷാപരിജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ജില്ലകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടു്. ആ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇവിടെയും ഇതിനു മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നാണു എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. എന്നാൽ ആ വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കധീനന്മാരായല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ പലരേയും ഇവിടെ കാണുന്നതു്. പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ വിദേശിയാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നാട്ടുഭാഷ കുറെ അറിയാം. അതു ഇവിടെ വന്നുപഠിച്ചതായിരിക്കാം. അതുപോലെ ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരും നാട്ടുഭാഷപഠിക്കണം. അതിനദ്ദേഹം തയ്യാറില്ലെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെസ്ഥാനം ദയാപൂർവ്വം ഒഴിഞ്ഞെങ്കിലും തരണം (ചിരി.) ഒരോ താലൂക്കുകളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്; അതു് ഏതെല്ലാം തരത്തിലാണ് നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു, ജനങ്ങളോടുതന്നെ ചോദിച്ചറിയേണ്ട കടമയുള്ളപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ അറിയിക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനു സമയം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു എത്ര കഷ്ടമായിരിക്കും. ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ നല്ല എൻജിനീയറാണെന്നാണു ജനാഭിപ്രായം.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതെങ്ങനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അദ്ദേഹം എൻജിനീയറിങ്ങിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ പറ്റി മുമ്പോഴെ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രാപ്തിയും ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞാനവും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നല്ലവണ്ണമുണ്ടു്. ഏട്ടിലെ പശു പുല്ലു തിന്നും എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞാനം കൊണ്ടുവിശേഷമൊന്നുമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ താഴെയുള്ള എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ്

എൻജിനീയർമാരും അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എൻജിനീയർമാരും ദുരുതത്തിൽ പെരുമാറുന്നു; അവർ പണം വല്ല വിധവും അപഹരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ; കൺട്രാക്ടർമാരോട് കമ്മീഷൻ എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ, അവർ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനകരവും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നിശ്ചയമനുസരിച്ചുമാണോ എന്നൊക്കെ അറിയണമെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളോടു ചോദിക്കാതെ ഗരമില്ലല്ലോ. "ഞങ്ങൾ അപഹരിക്കുന്നു; കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങുന്നു എന്നു' കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നേരിട്ടു പറയാൻ ഇടയില്ല. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എൻജിനീയർമാരും അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എൻജിനീയർമാരും നാലും അഞ്ചും കൊല്ലം ഒരിടത്തുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനിടയിൽ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർമാർ മാറിപ്പോകുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സ്ഥലംമാറേറണ്ടകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Damodaran Asan and I will point out similar defects in the direction of the present Chief Engineer. A bridge and a road, in my constituency, provisions for which were made in the Budget of the last year were left out in the present Budget. I do not know why they were left out. They were included in the Budget after years' of agitation from the time of the institution of the S. M. P. Assembly. I refer to the Kuttichirapadam bridge and the road from Parur to Kuriapalli. The necessity for these works was brought to the notice of the Government and the Chief Engineer, many a time by means of petitions and representations and it was only last year that they received any attention at the hands of the Government. I regret to have to say that the Chief Engineer surrendered the provision, although there was no financial depression, last year; And this year he had not even the courtesy to include it in the Budget. I am therefore constrained to say that the Chief Engineer has no definite policy in allotting works to the various taluks and the reason, it seems to me, is that he is not travelling sufficiently in out-of-the way places, trying to find out the needs of the people at first hand. Had he done so he would not have omitted such important works in my taluk.

In respect of the mileage of roads, my taluk comes the third from the last. Kartikapalli gets 26 miles of road and Parur gets 30 miles. The Chief Engineer ought therefore to provide us first with the necessary miles of road before he provides other taluks with roads. We have got a right to request him and to insist upon our grievances being redressed first. It is to bring to the notice of the Government this fact that I speak on the motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതിൻെറ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ഉദ്ദേശം ആലപ്പുഴയും അതിന്റെ അടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ചില സംഗതികളെ ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരിക എന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ. വാട്സ് ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു അദ്ദേഹം ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ വന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ വാടത്തോടിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാറെ അററത്തു അതായതു ഇപ്പോഠം തടി ഡിപ്പോ ആയി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതായ സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു പാലം കെട്ടേണ്ടതായ ആവശ്യകതയെ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കാണിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായും അതിനെതുടൎന്നു അവിടെ നിന്നും പ്രജാസഭയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള പല മെമ്പറന്മാരുംതുടരെ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ വാദിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായും ആ പാലത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേയ്ക്കായി ഗവമ്മെൻറു പണം അനുവദിച്ചു എന്നാണു എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. ഇങ്ങനെ പണം അനുവദിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു കാലം കുറെ ആയി. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിലെങ്കിലും അതിലേയ്ക്കു പണം ചേക്കും എന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ചേൎത്തില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിലും അതിലേയ്ക്കു പണം അനുവദിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിലെങ്കിലും ഈ സംഗതി വിസ്മരിച്ചു പോകരുതേ എന്നാണു് എനിയ്ക്കാദ്യമായിട്ടു ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിയ്ക്കാനുള്ളതു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): വാടത്തോടിൽ അക്കരയും ഇക്കരയും കടക്കുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായിട്ടു എത്ര പാലങ്ങഠം ഉണ്ടു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആലപ്പുഴ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേയ്ക്കു ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന പട്ടണമായിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു....

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അതൊന്നും ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നില്ല; ഇപ്പോഠം അവിടെ എത്ര പാലങ്ങഠം ഉണ്ടു് എന്നു മാത്രം പറാഞ്ഞൽ മതി.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): വാടത്തോട്ടിൽ ഇപ്പോഠം നാലു പാലങ്ങഠം ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഠം ഉള്ള പാലം കൊണ്ടു തീരെ മതിയാകുന്നില്ല എന്നറിയാമല്ലോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മതിയാകുന്നില്ല എന്നറിയാം. ജനങ്ങഠം ധാരാളമായിട്ടു സഞ്ചരിയ്ക്കേണ്ട സ്ഥലമായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പാലങ്ങഠം കൊണ്ടു തീരേമതിയാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): വാ ു തോട്ടിന്ന എത്ര മയിൽ നീളമുണ്ട്, ഉദ്ദേശം പറഞ്ഞാൽമതി?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated)*: മൂന്നുമയിലിൽ കുറയാതെവരും.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): നാലു പാലം ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ, അവ തമ്മിലുള്ള അകലം എന്താണ്?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*); ഇനി എത്ര പാലംകൂടിവേണം?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഒരു പാലംകൂടിവേണം.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഒരു പാലം മാത്രം മതിയോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഒരു പാലം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലുംഅതു പണിയിച്ചുതന്നിട്ടില്ല. ബൈറോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭാരം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ വയ്ക്കാതെ മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിതന്നെ നടത്തിവരികയാണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ചുമതല എങ്കിലും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലെ. ആലപ്പുഴ ഒരു പാലത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യകത, അതു ഒരു കച്ചവടകേന്ദ്രമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നവക്കു അറിയാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അനേകം സാധനങ്ങൾ റോഡുവഴിയായിട്ടും തോടുവഴിയായിട്ടും തോട്ടിൻെറ രണ്ടുകരകളിലും വന്നുചേരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ആലപ്പുഴപ്പട്ടണത്തിൽ കച്ചവടത്തിനുള്ള സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം അധികവും കരമാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടാണൊ, ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടാണൊ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): രണ്ടുമാർഗ്ഗവും ഉണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ തോടുകളും റോഡുകളും ഞങ്ങൾക്കത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇവയിൽ പ്രാധാന്യം ജലമാർഗ്ഗത്തിനല്ലെ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആലപ്പുഴപ്പട്ടണത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒന്നിനേക്കാൾ മറെറാന്നിന്നു പ്രാധാന്യംകൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആയതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ പാലം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഉടനടി തീർത്തുകിട്ടണം. ചേർത്തല കനാലിൽനിന്നും വടക്കോട്ടുപോകുന്നസ്ഥലത്തു കൊമ്മാടിപ്പാലം എന്നൊരുപാലം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ചേർത്തലത്തോടു വെട്ടിയതോടുകൂടി ആ പാലം അസ്തമിച്ചുപോയി. അനേകായിരം ജനങ്ങൾ ഗതാഗതംചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ് ഈ ഭാഗം. ഈ സംഗതി പല കാലമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറുശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുയാണ്.

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ആലപ്പുഴ-മണ്ണൻചേരിറോഡിനെ ബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു റോഡിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടണമെങ്കിൽ ഈ പാലം തീരാതെനിവത്തിയില്ല. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഈ തോട്ടുവഴി ദിവസംപ്രതി അനവധി ആളുകൾ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ആ പാലവും ഉടനടി തീർത്തുതരണം.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Damodaran Asan and in doing so I must say I am in perfect agreement with the remarks made by my esteemed friend Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman, that the head of the Public Works Department must get into very close and cordial touch with the representatives of the people. I, for my own part, am thankful to Mr. Westerdale for bearing the white man's burden in this dull and distant land. But I am entitled to demand that he must bear it to our entire satisfaction. I thought, at least after being elected a member of this Council, I would have occasion to get into touch with some of the heads of departments in Travancore, not for any private applications as some others might be tempted to do, but to discuss questions of policy that are of paramount importance to the people of this country. I am sorry to say that I never had that opportunity—it was not due to any fault of mine.

Mr. Westerdale happens to be the Chairman of the Minor Irrigation Committee and the Committee in its usual course sent a programme of its itinerary to me. I wanted to call on Mr. Westerdale who I thought would be present in the Kottayam T. B. The Secretary of the Minor Irrigation Committee informed me there to my utter astonishment that he had better work elsewhere and that he was not in a position to attend the proceedings of the Committee. I made another ineffective attempt to call on him on his return journey which I was told would take place three days later. That attempt proved equally abortive and I gave up the task for the time being. I thought I could meet him in the Council and I am very glad I met him after all.

Now, Sir, if the public Works Department is to justify its very appellation certainly it must get into touch with the representatives of the people of this country. I believe I am not very outlandish and Mr. Westerdale will certainly allow me every reasonable chance of meeting him and discussing with him the policy of his department.

In this connection I have also to point out that the manner in which the urgency of the local needs is gauged is not at all satisfactory. For one thing, the allotment for original works in the Kottayam Division is absolutely inadequate and most disappointing. I have got a motion to that effect and I will deal with the question when I speak on that motion. Now I support Mr. Damodaran Asan's motion on the ground that the Chief Engineer must make himself more accessible to the representatives of the people.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, in supporting the motion of Mr. Damodaran Asan for this token cut, I wish to point out some of the needs of the Quilon Division. But before doing that may I express my satisfaction,—whatever may be the faults that we may have to point out with regard to his administration, at the frank way in which the Chief Engineer has expressed what he has to say to this Council. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) I very much appreciate that, Sir, and whatever may be the opposition that we have to put up in regard to the T. A. of the Chief Engineer let me assure him that it was not without a wrench that we proposed the cut. I saw the Financial Secretary surreptitiously telling him that he need not at all fear, since he was a covenanted officer.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You ought not to have taken notice of that. It was not meant for public consumption. And you would not be dealing fairly with the Financial Secretary, if you take the House into your confidence in regard to what he said in private to the Chief Engineer.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Whatever that be, Sir, I do not think Mr. Westerdale will feel quite satisfied even though he gets the T. A. that we have cut. It is not in the money that the sting lies but in the fact that the House has shown its protest. That protest he will surely take to heart, being a man who comes from a country which cherishes institutions of this kind.

What I want to point out with regard to the Quilon Division is that the provision for the Division in the Budget of the P. W. D. for this year is very indadequate. For original works, only Rs. 57,440 has been provided and a very inconsiderable sum is provided for new works. Even for the old works only petty sums are allotted. I would cite the instance of the Mukathala road the cost of which would come to more than Rs. 12,000. Already Rs. 3,000 have been spent on the road and there is a provision of 1,000 rupees for it this year. This amount would be spent in a month and it would be pure waste if the work is not continued. Pray, do not try for the sake of satisfying this House to make such provisions in a make-believe fashion. Money should be spent so as to be useful to the people. If we have not sufficient money, this small sum may be added to the provision for some other work and that work at least may be finished. Government should do these things substantially so that it may benefit the people. I hope the Chief Engineer would take note of this fact.

Then there are many roads about which I want to deal. I have also to deal with the many other wants of my Division, but it would be a waste of time now. I have represented the needs of my Division to the Executive Engineer. The expenditure comes to only a very moderate amount and I would request the Chief Engineer to see that the whole amount is sanctioned because that is the minimum that we want.

Another point on which I have to say a word is with regard to the Executive Engineer, Kottayam, Mr. V. S. Harihara Aiyar. We

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

have heard some complaints about him and I hope the Chief Engineer will deal with those complaints strongly and with the independence which we have associateed with him. I hope he will justify his previous history.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, മി. ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. പൊതുമരാമത്തുനയം തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലാത്തതാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഇതിനു ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം മാവേലിക്കരെവന്നു നോക്കിയാൽതന്നെ അറിയാം. രണ്ടു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്ക് അവിടെ അടിസ്ഥാനംമാത്രം കെട്ടിയിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാൻ പറഞ്ഞതാണല്ലോ?

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പൊതുമരാമത്തുനയം തൃപ്തികരമല്ല എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി എടുത്തുപറയുകയാണ്.

ഇതിൽ ഒരുസ്കൂളിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനം കെട്ടിയിട്ടു രണ്ടുവർഷത്തോളം ആയി. മറെറാന്നിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനംകെട്ടിയിട്ടു പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചുവർഷത്തിൽകൂടുതലും ആയി. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഇനത്തിൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണൊ, അതു് ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാണൊ, എന്നുനല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചതിനുശേഷംവേണം അതിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ. ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങനെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു്. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു ചെയ്യുന്ന വേലകൾ പകുതിയാക്കി അവക്ക് ഉപയോഗമില്ലാത്തരീതിയിൽ ഇടുന്നതു തെററാണ്.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായനയം ഇല്ല. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടു കാണുന്നതു ഓരോ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ വരുമ്പോഴും, ഓരോ ദിവാൻജിമാർ വരുമ്പോഴും അവരവർക്കുബോധിച്ചതുപോലെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒരു ശാശ്വതമായ സ്ഥാപനമാണ്. അതിന്റെനയം ഒരിക്കലും വ്യതിചലിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാണ്, ഒരാൾ പകുതിയാക്കിയിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വേല മറെറാരാൾപൂൎത്തിയാക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനു ഇടവരുത്താതെ ജനങ്ങളുടെപണം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന സകലകാൎയ്യങ്ങളും ശരിയായി പൂൎത്തിയാക്കി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരമുള്ളതാക്കിത്തീൎക്കണം.

ആലപ്പുഴെ ചില പാലങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പററി മിസ്റ്റർ മഹമ്മദ് പറകയുണ്ടായി, മൂന്നുമൈൽ ദൂരത്തിനകത്തു നാലു പാലം ഉണ്ടെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ മഹമ്മദ് തന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ മുക്കാൽ മയി

ലിനു ഒരു പാലംവീതം ആയി. മി. മഹമ്മദിൻെറ പാലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വാദം കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ സാധാരണ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളിൽ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും നടകളിൽ വിളക്കുകൾ വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെ തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇങ്ങനെ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും നടയിൽ ഓരോ പാലം വേണം എന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാപേർക്കുംകൂടി ഒരു പാലംതന്നാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. മാവേലിക്കരെനിന്നും തിരുവല്ലായ്ക്കുള്ള റോഡിൽ പണിയേണ്ട അതിപ്രധാനമായ ഒരു പാലമാണിത്. ഇതിലേക്കു ൧൦൮-ൽ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൦൫-ൽ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ൧൦൬ൽ ൧൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടും എന്തുകൊണ്ടു വേലചെയ്തില്ല എന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ "മേലാവിൽനിന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കാഡർകിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല, നിങ്ങൾ ആർഡർ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ പാലം പണി ഉടനെ തുടങ്ങാം" എന്നാണു അവിടത്തെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിഞ്ചിനീയർ പറയുന്നത്. വേല തുടങ്ങി പൂർത്തിയാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽമാത്രം പണം അനുവദിച്ചാൽമതി. അനേകം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പതിനായിരവും ഇരുപതിനായിരവും രൂപാ കഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതെല്ലാം വളർത്തി മേല്പോട്ടേയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പ്രയാസം ആണെന്നാണു കാണുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ പണം ഉപകാരമില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് നല്ലതല്ലാ എന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിർ. ദാമോദരനാശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I also beg to support Mr. Damodaran Asan's motion and in doing so, I wish to refer to certain features of the working of this very important department which are not to its credit. To start with, I have to observe that the control exercised by the Chief Engineer over the officers of his department is not at all sufficient. Some important works are not executed in accordance with the designs made and according to the estimates prepared and sanctioned. I may refer to the Neendakara bridge. We heard from the Financial Secretary that the final payment to Messrs. Braithwaite and Company who constructed the bridge was not made in 1105, the year in which it was constructed, and that it is proposed to pay off the liability this year.

This statement would mean that the Travancore Government was not solvent enough in the year 1105 to pay off Messrs. Braithwaite and Company. I ask what is the reason for deferring payment to the Company? Was it not because the work was not executed in accordance with the design? If it was so, who was responsible for it and was it the company alone? I speak subject to correction. That bridge was

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

constructed under the supervision of the P. W. Department. It appears that the work was not carried out in accordance with the design given although the officers of the department were closely scrutinising the work. The whole work was allowed to be completed in the way the company thought fit and when the time for settling the accounts and making payments came, the department opened its eyes and found out that the work was not carried out according to the design. The result was that payment could not be made in full and a portion of the money had to be withheld. And the Financial Secretary's statement would convey the impression, to any person who is not conversant with the way in which the department works, that we had no money to pay the company with. But the fact was that sufficient control was not exercised. The Chief Engineer or the officers concerned were not able to exercise sufficient control and see that the work was carried out properly.

I may next refer to another great engineering work, the Vallamkulam bridge which was washed away and here again I speak subject to correction. The report is that because the work was not carried out according to the original plan and design the loss was incurred. What I want to emphasise is that the Chief Engineer is not in a position to exercise sufficient control. That does not mean that he has not got the time or that he has not got sufficient facilities. He does not do it. I do not mean anything against the present Chief Engineer personally.

Then we have heard the complaint in this House of Executive Engineers having their own way in expending public money. Of course, the case of Mr. George Philip has become notorious.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If you can avoid referring to names please do so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not mean to say anything about particular individuals. I was referring to the case of Mr. George Philip because that is known to all.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is the member aware of other Executive Engineers in the same position?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is what I am saying. There are others.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is he in a position to mention names?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മി. ജാർജ് ഫിലിപ്പിൻെറ പേരിലുള്ള കേസ്സ് എന്താണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ പണം ചിലവാക്കി എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു ചോദ്യംചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതു സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അനുവാദംകൂടാതെ പണം ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Thanu Pillai, your time is up.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : It is unfortunate, Sir, that I was interrupted many times in my speech.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I will give you one minute more. I cannot be generous to-day.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I also hear of other Executive Engineers who are guilty of the same kind of conduct. I have also asked certain questions so that I may elicit information on these matters. I would not mention names unless I am satisfied about their misconduct. Because I do not want to be exposed to a criminal prosecution. I know Government have sanctioned prosecution in certain cases. And I should be too cautious to allow myself to be drawn into the subject and to risk prosecution. I have asked some questions. But the persons responsible for answering them seem to have a particular attachment to the number 10. They would not answer more than ten questions a day and my question remains unanswered even though it was one which I had given notice of in connection with a previous meeting of the Council also.

There are other instances of the same kind of objectionable conduct and I attribute all this to the very defective control exercised by the Chief Engineer. I have to close for want of time and I shall avail myself of other opportunities as they arise.

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, one is inclined to think that the policy of the P. W. D. is to drag on as long as possibe works that are actually begun, to keep pending works that are not begun and to have works that are completed effected in the most inefficient manner.

Sir, the need for a bridge at Palai across the Minachil river has been repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Government both in this House and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT Is it the bridge that was washed away recently?

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I am coming to that, Sir.

The department made certain attempts to construct the bridge in a particular place. At once the people of the locality brought it to the notice of the department that the bridge would not suit the place if it is constructed there as proposed by the department and according to the plan and estimate prepared by them. But the officers of the department thought that being Engineers they were wiser than the people, and constructed the bridge as they liked. Unfortunately for them their engineering skill could not stand the torrents of the Minachil river, and to-day we find instead of the bridge just one or two pillars standing there as monuments of the inefficiency of the department.

I would like to bring to the notice of this House the injustice that has been done by the Public Works Department to the owners of motor buses. The department has classified roads into three classes; and there are A, B, and C class roads. Vehicles that ply in a particular class

[Mr. K. C. Chandi.]

could be prohibited by a stroke of the pen of the Chief Engineer. As a result of this the owners of buses, and the public also, are put to a great deal of trouble. In this matter, usually, the Commissioner of Police is made the target of attack by the owners of motor buses. It is not wise or fair for the head of one department to contribute to the attacks made against the head of another department. In this circumstance, I would suggest, the department maintains the roads promptly.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I beg to bring to your notice, Sir, that the subsequent motions are all identical with the motion now under consideration. Therefore, it would be better to allow the members in whose names the subsequent motions stand to speak on this motion lest they fail to get a chance to speak on the subsequent motions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Does my friend's suggestion mean that I would be precluded from making my motion, No. 11?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is not exactly that; his point is that if after all you propose to raise the very same points under your motion as you have raised now, there is no need to make your motion and to waste the time of the Council.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I suppose if I have much more to say I could make use of the opportunity which I would get by making my motion?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I shall settle the question when that point arises.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I too rise to support the motion of Mr. Asan simply to register my protest against the fact that the Chief Engineer does not seem to have included my own taluk of Shencotta in his itinerary for the current year. Probably, he is under the impression that Shencotta does not form part of Travancore by reason of its geographical position. If he is under that impression I suppose he would correct himself and see that Shencotta taluk is included in his itinerary at least for the next year, so that he could get himself acquainted with the needs of the taluk.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I would also support the motion of my friend Mr. Asan. But much as I could wish not to refer to particular items of local needs, I think, representing as I do a particular constituency. I think I must advert to certain items of local needs so far as they disclose the want of sympathy with the needs of the public on the part of those who are responsible for the control or direction of the department.

In this part of Travancore, Sir, the ryots depend entirely on irrigation by tanks. We see from our experience that in many cases, within a year or two after restoration, the tanks become much less useful for

irrigation than they were before restoration. The fact is that this state of affairs is due to the want of proper control by the directing agency of the department. In my constiuency, Sir, there is what is called the Kottakkal *Ela*. It is an extensive field about 3 or 4 miles in extent. About the year 1080 owing to the hugue floods of that year very serious breaches occurred on both sides of this *Ela ;* and some years afterwards a channel was constructed at the eastern end of it at some cost. But for want of a channel at the western end, even the channel which was constructed at the eastern end is not of any use to owners of this field. The need for the western channel has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Government both in the Council and in the Assembly, but nothing has come out of the representation so far. And all through these years the ryots have been starving and the fields have been left fallow.

I would also refer to two other localities where also the ryots are suffering similarly. In the Marukil pakuthi in my own taluk there is another extensive field called the Machayil *Ela*. There also a similar breach occurred years ago. In 1925 or thereabouts the Chief Engineer seems to have inspected the locality and ordered the preparation of plans and estimates for the closing of the breaches. But, the activities of the department stopped there. Last year. I took Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar, who was then acting as Chief Engineer, and he inspected the locality. He seemed to be moved by the sad spectacle that the fields presented to him. Still nothing tangible has come out of his inspection ; and the ryots are still unrelieved.

Then, with regard to bridges my friend Mr. Mahomed said that for a length of three miles of canal his place has four bridges and that he still wanted one more. But, Sir, in my taluk, for a length of about thirty miles, we have only one bridge constructed years ago. We are in urgent need of two bridges one at Poovar and the other at Mandapathumkadavu. With regard to these, repeated representations have been made to Government and to the Chief Engineer. Some time back Dewan Mr. Watts also made a local inspection and he was satisfied with the need for a bridge at Poovar. He promised to take it up immediately. But nothing has been done in the matter so far.

My request therefore is that the Government, and particularly the Chief Engineer, should now at least consider the points that I have now raised in continuation of my representations on former occasions.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that his Division has been starved in the matter of public works. I am also at one with him.........

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : And you say that your taluk has been starved also?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyāttinkara*) : Not my taluk alone I am speaking with special reference to the Trivandrum Division. I would even extent my observation to the whole Division.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In support of Mr. Asan I wish to supplement the observations of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and contradict what Mr N. K. Krishna Pillai has just now been stating. I have, before me, a statement which will show the injustice that is repeatedly being done to the Quilon Division in the matter of the P.W.D. favours. Somehow, the Public Works Department has been conferring more and more favours on the Trivandrum Division to the exclusion and prejudice of other Divisions. The Trivandrum Division, I understand, measures about 1,940 square miles whereas the Quilon Division measures about 2,593. I shall leave out Kottayam, because, by comparison, I find that Kottayam stands better, in the matter of P. W. D. favours, than Quilon.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): What is the case of Alwaye? Has the member got the figures with respect to Alwaye?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I attempted to prepare a complete statement. But I was not able to get the correct figures. Therefore it is that I abandoned the case of Alwaye and other places. I dare say if the member would himself try to do it he could get the figures; and I shall help him.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know from the member whether it is to the figures in the Budget that he now makes his reference?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I have referred to the Administration Report of 1105 and to the volume of Statistics that has been supplied to me. I believe that also relates to the year 1105.

The total population of Trivandrum, as I see from the statistics, is 11·5 lakhs while the total population of the Qulion Division is 14·5 lakhs.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is not the member referring to the revenue division?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is exactly that that I am referring to and not the P. W. D. Division. That is the reason why I could not get correct figures with regard to the Alwaye Sub-Division and other places. I am referring to the Trivandrum and the Quilon Revenue Divisions.

The Trivandrum Division, Sir, has 1,104 miles of gravelled and metalled roads, whereas the Quilon Division has only 910 miles of it. And as I have already pointed out, Quilon is nearly twice as large as Trivandrum, and the population also is far more than that of Trivandrum. Still, we have only 200 miles less of road than Trivandrum.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will the member also give the forest areas in both the divisions?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I did not try to ascertain that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). Does not the member know that there are no big forests in the Quilon Division?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : There may be forests in the Quilon Division. That does not matter.

Rs. 2,90,000 has been allotted for original works in the Trivandrum Division whereas Rs. 1,70,000 alone has been allotted for the Quilon Division.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Further the capital works are to be executed only in Trivandrum.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. I was referring only to roads, communications and buildings, apart from capital expenditure.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Expenditure charged on revenue?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Yes.

I have been trying to find out reasons for this and I have been looking into the statistics. The only reason that I have been able to find is that we, of the Quilon Division, belong to the unfavoured class so far as the Government officials are concerned. There is only one point on which the Quilon Division stands far behind the other Divisions, namely the consumption of arrack. 54,904 gallons of jaggery arrack has been consumed in 1105 by the Trivandrum Division whereas only 28,130 gallons have been consumed by the people of the Quilon Division.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): And, is the Chief Engineer responsible for that ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Chief Engineer is responsible in the sense that, while he is the officer whose duty it is to distribute the funds allotted for public works, he has done injustice to some places for no other reason except perhaps than that such localities, the Quilon Division for instance, do not contribute to the Abkari revenue of the State as much as the localities which are favoured by the Chief Engineer. The fact that the people of the Quilon Division do not consume as much arrack as the people of the Trivandrum Division seems to be our only drawback, so far as I am able to see,

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Does not that mean that the Trivandrum Division contributes more revenue than the Quilon Division ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In the matter of Land revenue, Customs revenue, Forest revenue, in all these matters Quilon stands first.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Will not the member grant that people who are addicted to the drink evil require good roads ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : That is exactly my point. That is probably the only reason for the smaller provision that has been made for the public works in the Quilon Division.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is it because the people of the Quilon Division carry on the prohibition movement and thereby bring about some loss to the revenues of Government that they are not given enough of roads and other public works ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : It seems so.

Sir, this injustice has been perpetrated during the past so ma years, apparently for no other reason than for the one that I h been able to point out, namely that the consumption of arrack in t Division is low. The statistics would show that we are better off th other parts of the State in every other respect. Sir, we have improv and brought under cultivation more of waste land than any otl ivision. The statistics would show that we have increased the a er cultivation in our Division by about 5,421 acres whereas t ndrum Division has been able to add only 2,170 acres to the a der cultivation. Even in that respect, therefore, we have be doing more good to the State than the Trivandrum Division. T Government have not taken note of these facts, and the Chief Engine who is responsible for the distribution of funds allotted for pub works has also not done it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Does the member take n of the fact that water-ways play an important part as means of comm nications in the Quilon Division ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapallai*) ; Yes. But, if my frie would refer to the statistics ......

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; I am sorry you must take another oppo tunity for further reference to the statistics on this subject ; your time is up.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Chief Engineer must understand......

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : These inter-provincial conflicts are neither useful nor instructive.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : But, Sir, why the Trivandrum Division should get Rs. 2,90,000 and odd and the Quilon Division only Rs. 1,70,000 and odd, for public works, is a matter which I am not able to understand. There must be some reason for it. I expect the Chief Engineer to explain it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : After all, Mr. Krishna Pillai, the answer to your question is very simple. Trivandrum is the capital of the State, and naturally therefore more money is being spent on it. As a man from the mofussil I too grudge the amenities that the people of Trivandrum are getting at our expense.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : My complaint is not with reference to the Trivandrum town, but to the Trivandrum Division as a whole. There is perhaps not much harm in the town of Trivandrum being treated on a different footing from the rest of the State, it being the capital of the State.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Sir, ..

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Usually, the time that would be allowed to the mover and to the official member in charge of the demand, is only ten minutes. But, in regard to the motion now under discussion, a number of members have been speaking each referring to the wants of

his own constituency. Therefore, I shall allow you 20 minutes, Mr. Westerdale, to begin with. Please try to finish your remarks within that time and, if I find that you are not able to do it within that time, I shall allow you more time.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Karthikapalli*): It would be very convenient for us if the Chief Engineer would come to the front. As it is, we have to strain our ears to hear him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Non-official gentlemen are suggesting that it would be convenient for them to hear you if you come to the front, Mr. Westerdale.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer.*) Shall I come to *your* seat here, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: By all means, do so. You are quite welcome.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Only provisionally. (*Laughter.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under the law, it cannot but be provisional.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): There are, many points in which I fully agree with the remarks made by the members on the other side of the House. I refer to the need for more roads and more bridges and more public works generally. Unfortunately we are limited by lack of funds.

A great deal has been said about the need for greater provision for public works in the different localities in the State; and many works have been mentioned as being urgent and necessary. I must ask the members to excuse me if I do not reply to each individual work which has been specifically mentioned. All of them will appear in the proceedings of the Council and will be taken due note of as they are entitled to at the hands of the department. My time is limited; and I must confine my remarks to the time which the Deputy President has, in his generosity, allowed me.

I would like, first of all, to deal with the personal element which has been dragged into the debate. I would first refer to Mr. Thomas's remarks. Very mildly and courteously, Mr. Thomas stated that his efforts to meet me and to bring to my notice the needs of the people proved abortive more than once. And, Mr. Kunjitomman also made the same complaint. I regret that I could not give them the opportunity that they wanted. I would assure Mr. Kunjitomman, that, in my next tour to his District, I shall give him a full day for the matters he wishes to bring to my notice. As regards Mr. Thomas, I am afraid I have really no recollection of the incident which he referred to. I am afraid his disappointment was due to the assurance to him by my overzealous lieutenant who might have told him that I would return in two or three days and would surely have time to listen to Mr. Thomas. I would assure Mr. Thomas also that I shall make good that defect at the next opportunity I get.

[Mr. J. S. Westerdale.]

Mr. Damodaran Asan opened his debate with a complaint that I did not press, the need for the several works, sufficiently upon the Government and that that was why adequate provisions had not been made n the Budget for the department. I can assure him that I have done my best in that respect. But, Sir, one has to admit the limitations of finance. I hardly think I can be charged with inefficiency for not pressing the need of public works sufficiently strongly with Government, when I have been acquainted by Government with the financial position. I am sure the Government opinion must be that I have addressed them, too much, if any thing, in the circumstances.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): A little louder, please.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Mr. Asan remarked, Sir, that works provided for in the Budget for a certain year as new works were being carried forward to the next year as works in progress. The Budget is always framed, before the end of the financial year, and it is therefore expected that some progress would have been made, by the beginning of the coming year, in the new works provided for in the current year's Budget. That is why, in the Budget, they are carried forward in the next year as works in progress. The chief reason why this happens is I think, that in the past years, the department has been over-anxious to satisfy the demands of the members of this House and to show that most of the works asked for had been provided for. As a result of this over-anxiety, really more works than the department could actually carry out in the year had happened to be provided in the Budget. Very often, even without investigating the works, without preparing plans and correct estimates, works have been provided for in the Budget to meet the wishes of the members of this House. I am saying this from what I have found by a study of the Budget during the last two or three years. When the works are investigated later on, it is often found that either the estimate is so big that it would have to go again to Government for fresh sanction or that the work could not be economically undertaken within the year with the provision made for it. I think this defect pointed out by Mr. Damodaran Asan is due to the incorrect policy on the part of the department in budgetting. I admit that. This year, we have departed from that policy, and, with the approval of Government, as far as possible, I have included only works which are ready to be executed. As soon as this Council passes the Budget and that fact is communicated to the Executive Engineers, they would readily go ahead with the sanctioned works which have been provided in the Budget for 1107.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): What is the reason, Sir, for the exclusion of the Arattukadavu bridge from the Budget for 1107?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Is the member referring to *his* bridge, Sir? I am sorry I am very weak with regard to the

names of these bridges. I presume the member refers to the first bridge out of Mavelikara on the Mavelikara—Tiruvalla road.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): That is due to retrenchment, Sir. That is the main reason. To speak candidly, Sir, in last year's Budget, when I examined it, I found provision for a large number of bridges; and, in regard to most of these, the provision was certainly very inadequate for any substantial progress being made in the works during the year. And, when I calculated the total cost of these bridges, I found it running into several lakhs. The Road Boards had just then been created; and I thought that the question of precedence among these bridges was a matter to be decided by the Road Board. This particular bridge was, on my suggestion to Government, referred to the Road Board of the Quilon District; and that Board placed another bridge over this bridge, higher in the scale of priority, than this bridge. The reason for that, generally, is that, in the Mavelikara-Tiruvalla road there will be three main bridges each costing something between sixty and ninety thousand rupees, and one or two minor bridges which have already been constructed or which are being constructed. In regard to these works, Sir, you have to consider the needs of the State as a whole and not only the needs of particular localities.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Which is that other bridge which has been given precedence over this bridge?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I forget its name. I refer to the bridge over the same river on the Mavelikara—Chengannur road.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has it been included in the Budget?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): No. In the light of the observations that have now been made here, the question of this bridge will probably have to be reconsidered by the Central Road Board. Mr. Jacob, Executive Engineer, in forwarding the report of the District Road Board, on this bridge, said that he agreed with the resolution of the Board so far as the interest of the State as a whole was concerned, but that the bridge, which Mr. Asan now mentions, was more desirable from the local point of view. And, he pressed for the construction of this bridge. Therefore, I may assure the member that when the matter comes up before the Central Board, its priority would be reconsidered; and I hope to find provision for it in the next year's Budget.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): May I know in what year, *my* bridge, the bridge that I mentioned, would be taken up?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Let him proceed in the order in which he has noted down your points.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Thomas referred to the necessity of the Chief Engineer listening

[Mr. J. S. Westerdale.]

to their personal representations very often, the representations of the members of this Council.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I said "representatives of the people," and not merely the members of this Council.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): All right, representatives of the people. In that matter, Sir, it was the experience in my predecessor's time that too much of the time of the Chief Engineer was occupied in personal interviews and too little application to his professional work. It was mainly for this reason that the Road Boards were created. These Road Boards are intended not only to give the people opportunities for getting their views aerated, but also for selecting the order of priority of the works to be carried out by the department. I am not certain that it is advisable for the Chief Engineer to discuss these proposals too frequently with the members. He is liable to become prejudiced in favour of particular works by the able and insistent advocasy of members like Mr. Kunjitomman to the detriment of the claims of other works less persistently supported though of equal or greater importance to the communications of the State as a whole. It is to avoid such contingencies that the Road Boards were created. I do not at all mean that the Chief Engineer should keep himself entirely aloof from the representatives of the people. I am only suggesting that the necessity for personally interviewing the Chief Engineer has diminished with the creation of these Road Boards.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): What about the schools at Mavelikara which are left unfinished?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please allow him to proceed in the order in which he has noted down the points.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Mr. Asan mentioned the schools first, Sir.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I have not noted down the several points in the order in which they were raised.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Any way, Mr. Raja, it would be better to allow him to finish his speech; and then, at the end, I shall allow you to put questions to him about the points you have raised.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Then, Sir, Mr. Mahomed spoke very assiduously in regard to Alleppey. Alleppey is the Oliver Twist, of Travancore, always asking for more but unlike Dickens character, Alleppey often gets it.

Alleppey is well provided for in the Budget. There is a provision of Rs. 16,000 for re-gravelling roads, another provision of Rs. 5,000 for gravelling the road between Alleppey and Ambalapuzha, so much so, there is provision adequate to the purpose, for the improvement of the commercial canal. There is also ample provision for completing the bridges which are under construction in Alleppey. I do think that Alleppey has got a good share of this year's allotment for public works. I would like to mention here that the Municipalities in this State do not do as much for themselves as they ought to do. They rely too

much upon Government. They should tax themselves and carry out more works from their own revenues.

Mr. Thomas thanked me for bearing the white man's burden, a decent salary makes it easier to bear burdens, but I thank Mr. Thomas, nevertheless, for his kind remark.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai also spoke very sympathetically on the motion in regard to the reduction of travelling allowance along with some other members. I will endeavour to meet Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's wishes and not make a greater expenditure than is necessary in travelling allowance for the efficient carrying out of my work.

Mr. Thanu Pillai raised a difficult question ragarding the completion of the Neendakara bridge. I think I can give a satisfactory explanation of what happened. The bridge was constructed under a lump sum contract. The design was prepared by the contractors and not by us. One of the conditions of the contract was, that they should supply detailed plans for the various parts of the work. According to the contract the lift span was to have lifted vertically and given a clear water way of 25 feet. After execution when the span was lifted it was found only to lift at an angle and not vertically and the clear waterway was correspondingly reduced.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member what is the actual waterway now given by the lift span ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : It only gives a clear opening of 13 feet 4 inches at the top but there is a full waterway of 25 feet at the bottom. During construction the officers of the department could not tell how much it would lift, it was not until it was opened by the contractors that it was seen that it did not lift vertically. The contractors were frequently asked for the detail plans during the execution of the work.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : At this stage, may I ask the member why the work was allowed to be proceeded with, before the receipt of the working plan ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Because the Government were anxious that the bridge should be completed they did not want to hinder the progress of the bridge.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know from the member who is an expert Engineer, whether it is a satisfactory method of procedure in regard to such an important work ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : In the circumstances I think it was right. There was no reason to suppose that the lift span would not open satisfactorily in view of the good work done on the rest of the bridge. The lift span was, in my opinion not of material importance compared with the bridge as a whole.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) . May I know, whether, if the Chief Engineer had insisted on receiving the working plan before he allowed the work to proceed, this defect would have occurred.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : It is rather difficult to say, Sir, but I think, having seen the plans subsequently that it would have been obvious that the span was not going to lift in the way it was supposed to.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know whether this would have been avoided if the Chief Engineer had insisted on the contractors supplying the working plan?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : There will be corresponding delay in the completion of the work.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : So, am I to understand then that this defect was allowed to occur, just to obviate the delay?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The defect was not anticipated.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Then why is this working plan asked for, from a contractor, before the work is begun ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : In that particular case, the Government wanted to get through the work as quickly as possible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Though there was defective work, the Government wanted to rush through that?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Without the lift span I suppose, the bridge would have cost less. That is an important matter which should have entered into the consideration of Government?

MR. J. S WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : It would not have cost materially less.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Was not the construction of the lift span a very important thing ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Please allow me to continue my explanation.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know from the member whether, any amount has been withheld from the contractor's, for not doing the work properly ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Some amount is going to be deducted.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : It is seen from the Financial Secretary's speech that a large amount was withheld for not doing the work properly. We all know that Neendakara Bridge has consumed a lot of money and the Engineering Department ought to have scrutinised the working plan before the work was allowed to be proceeded with.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : The implication of the member's remark is that the lift span is useless. That is not the case.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : But you said that the lift span did not now matter. Whether it would rise only so much is a different matter. Now it is practically a useless adornment to the bridge. It was in that strain you, I suppose, excused yourself?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Is the use of the second personal pronoun permissible in this House ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In the Legislative Assembly, it is very commonly used.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it permissible here?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is undesirable. If you are particular that a ruling is necessary I will say that the member was not in order in having used that expression.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the Chief Engineer, what was the object with which this lift span was directed to be constructed?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The object was to see that the sea-going vessels could pass safely to the estuary behind the bridge.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Now, can they pass?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Without the mast probably?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): No, with the mast, but not quite so conveniently.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What would be the difference in the cost of the bridge if half the span was provided for the left portion of the bridge?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): It would be exactly the same. My own opinion is that the contractors made a mistake in quoting for a vertical lift. The lift span of bridges do not generally rise vertically. Therefore the cost would have been the same for a normal lift span of the clearance actually obtained.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether there was any dispute in the payment and how it was settled? That information is useful to the House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: With regard to that matter, if you are in possession of any information you may say that. Whether there is any controversy between the contractor and the Government after the receipt of the contractor's bill, you can give that information.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I must know in what stage it is?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Just before I came to this State, the Dewan had a conference with the then Chief Engineer and the contractor's representatives. It was decided to withhold Rs. 15,000 until such time as the contractor should satisfy Government in some direction on this question. The contractor then offered to rectify this defect and submitted a plan for that purpose. After a full consideration of the circumstances and of the proposed alterations I came to the conclusion that it might be better to leave the span as it is. I did not like the idea of tinkering with the mechanism already constructed. I suggested to the Government that we should leave the matter as it is and ask the contractors to give us a plan to enable us to carry out these alterations if we

[Mr. J. S. Westerdale.]

should like to do so in the future and agree to the deduction of sufficient funds from their contract amount to enable us to carry out the alterations ourselves. After correspondence with the contractors this was agreed to and the amount which was agreed to be permanently withheld from the contractor was Rs. 7,500 and the contractor's accounts are proposed to be closed on that basis. That is a permanent reduction that is going to be effected.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Can you make such alterations with this amount?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Have their claims been settled finally?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Final payment has not been made. Now they have accepted the reduction, there is no longer any difficulty.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will any portion of liability stand over after the proposed payment in 1107?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: According to Mr. Westerdale the Company agrees to accept the original contract amount minus Rs. 7,500 in full settlement of their claims.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Mr. Westerdale seems to explain away the thing. But according to the Financial Secretary it is proposed to pay off a portion of the liability this year. A sum of Rs. 33,000 is estimated for the current year for this purpose as also for payment of arrears of establishment and other charges. Under the circumstances, I want to know whether any portion of the liability is to stand over or will it be settled now?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): All the payments will be made in 1106 and 1107 and the estimate will be closed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, the sum total of all this is, that the matter is still pending?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Chief Engineer has explained the matter. The controversy is now closed. But the payment is not yet over.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Then with regard to the question of Mr. Raja as to why a school building was started some years ago and finally abandoned, I know nothing about it. As far as I can recollect, in one of those schools, the work was stopped by the P. W. Department, because, the work was ordered to be stopped.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Which is that school?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I do not know its precise name.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Why was that work abandoned ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): So far as the P. W. D. was concerned there was no budget provision for the work.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): The work in regard to the Vernacular School building was abandoned. Is the member aware of that ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): That was done with regard to one school, but work on the High School for Girls was only suspended.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I do not hear.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): So far as the working of my department is concerned, I am only an agent for carrying out the work of other departments and for carrying out the policy of the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Then why was the construction of the building abandoned ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Under orders of Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartigapalli*): When was it abandoned ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Also, there was no provision in the last year's Budget.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether any other Executive Engineer other than Mr. Philip has incurred unauthorised expenditure of public money ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Well, Sir, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, the Account Officer sends me a considerable number of "objectionable items" under the Account Code but they are generally of a small nature and easily explained.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there any other officer who has incurred expenditure like that ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please allow him to finish.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I know no cases of large expenditure being incurred by Executive Engineers without some justification. In one case, I have in mind it can hardly be said that the expenditure has been incurred by the department at all, the work in question having been carried out under the direction and control of the department, at the request of the individual concerned, and at his expense. I know of no cases where a large amount of Government money has been spent without any authority.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What about the present Executive Engineer of Kottayam ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Can the member quote any instance where he has spent any large amount without proper authority?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I have no information. But I want to get that information.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) ; I have no information either.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know the largest amount spent in the year 1106, by any Executive Engineer, without the sanction of the department or Government?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : I have already answered that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : The member says, that no very large sum was spent. I do not know what in his opinion could amount to a very large sum of money. Rs. 50,000 may not be considered by him as a large amount. But we may take a different view. Therefore I wish to know the largest sum of money that was spent by any Executive Engineer without the sanction of the department?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : I have not got any information.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Have you finished?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, first of all I wish to bring to the notice of the House one fact namely, with regard to the inefficiency of direction to which I referred in my opening speech. Sir, is it not regrettable that we are not supplied with copies of the report of the Public Works Department for 1105 (*cries of we did not get it*).

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : The report is in the Press.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you press your motion, Mr. Asan?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I will proceed after lunch.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The real difficulty is, a number of questions are brought relating to the requirements of individual taluks, in this comprehensive cut motion. It is now left to you to say whether you are going to press it to a division or not, under the circumstances.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Since the Chief Engineer says that he will attend to all that has been said and try to correct the defects that have been pointed out by individual members on this side of the House, I beg permission to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-25 and met again at 3-5 p.m.

Motions 10 and 11.

The following motions were not moved.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

10. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion 12.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I move the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Re. 1.

This is to discuss the execution and control of the Trivandrum Water Works. My object in doing so is mainly to elicit a statement from the Official member as to when the inhabitants of Trivandrum can hope to get Aruvikkara water, because, the time that was fixed to start with, for the completion of the work, seems to be receding. Even last year, the amount allotted was not spent. A large part of it was allowed to lapse and the promise was that the works would be completed and pipe water would be available by 1107. And in the Budget for 1107 we find that the balance of the whole amount estimated has not been provided. So, I wish to know from the Chief Engineer when the work, as matters stand at present, is expected to be completed. I may also observe that there seems to be a good deal of tardiness in the execution of the work. I think it may be due to the contractors not being properly selected, or not being in a position to invest enough money in time to do the work, or, it may also be that the staff charged with the work is not sufficiently experienced in this kind of work. I also like to know the exact state of things at present obtaining in the department and the time when this work will be complete.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*); Sir, regarding the Trivandrum Water Works, I am afraid, that the original promise that the work will be completed in 1107, will not be realised. I am afraid, Sir, that the date was fixed with undue optimism on the part of those who fixed it; optimism due to enthusiasm and lack of experience in the execution of this particular class of work, I have had considerable experience on Water Works. I have been associated with the actual execution of four or five works, and with the design of roughly 20 others, and in the Public Works Department in Madras we are continuously subject to the same criticism as Mr. Thanu Pillai levelled against us very mildly. We always hope to finish much sooner than we do. There are greater difficulties in the speedy execution of water works than in most other construction works of equivalent cost the work is spread out over a big area, over a very large number of items and it involves the closest supervision, technical control and skilled labour at every stage. The chief reason why the expenditure has dropped so considerably is that, in the last year it has been regulated with reference to my previous experience in this class of work. Perhaps the House knows that a large sum of money was spent 3 years ago on pipes and many of those pipes are still lying on the road side between Trivandrum and Aruvikkarai. Well, Sir, I do not condemn the Executive Engineer for that. It has happened in hundred other cases in India before

[Mr. J. S. Westerdale.]

Some people think pipe laying is merely a question of digging a trench and rolling the pipes into it, whereas in practice and particularly in this case where the country is so hilly and the soil very hard it is an engineering work in itself. With experience in water works construction one becomes less sanguine regarding speed of execution and does not over-buy in advance of requirements as regards pipes and materials. The expenditure in the current year would have been much nearer the budget allotment if this policy had not been adopted. The original tender was for all the 60 odd miles of pipes required for the whole distribution system and after the supply contractor was selected the order would have been placed for the whole consignment in the normal order of events. The contractors, fortunately, were agreeable to an arrangement by which the supply of pipes should be spread over a period of two years. As the first order under this arrangement was placed in December 1930 the payments will be extended over 3 financial years so far as our Budget is concerned. That is the principal reason for a big fall in expenditure in 1106 and for the lower provision made in the Budget for 1107. It might be anticipated that a large number of pipes could be laid, but I want the House to look at the picture of Trivandrum, if we attempted in one year or in two years to lay 60 and odd miles of pipes; the whole traffic of the town will be disorganised, and the whole drainage will be disorganised. At the same time, we are not slowing down the programme of execution below the capabilities of the executive in the circumstances. I have not laid it down what the capabilities of the executive are in the circumstances. I do not think it will be possible to carry out a programme of pipe-laying any quicker than the programme which has been now laid down. Mr. Thanu Pillai asked when the people will have the benefit of the Aruvikkarai water. Well, I anticipate that the water will be brought into the town within nine months. But it will be a considerable time after that before it can be distributed to all the parts of the town. But from the date the main is completed and the filter house finished, which should be within nine months, there is no reason why a portion of the town should not enjoy the benefit of the supply.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether it is necessary that a drainage scheme also should be put into effect before the water is distributed?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): That is another moot point. It is being discussed again and again in the Madras Legislative Council and in the Madras Government Secretariat. One's first impression is that a drainage scheme is essential as soon as you introduce a water supply scheme. But the fact remains that in the Madras Presidency, where there are 31 Municipalities with piped water supply schemes, there are only 3 with upto-date modern drainage schemes. The reason is that in Madras the Municipalities with very few exceptions have paid themselves, a moiety of the cost of their water supply schemes and have taxed themselves for this purpose. Consequently they cannot

generally afford drainage schemes as well. But as these debts for water supply, which are mostly in a 20 or 30 years amortization basis, are paid off and some of them are reaching that stage, the Madras Municipalities are taking a greater interest in drainage. In this connection I wish to point out another thing. I do not think it will be too late to consider seriously the drainage problem of Trivandrum by the time the water supply scheme is brought into operation. In other words I do not think the water supply scheme will materially affect the drainage problem to such an extent as to affect public health. If you convert the water supply per day into depth of water spread over the area of the town and compare it with the rainfall, you will find it is a negligible quantity. In other words if you pour the same amount of rain into Trivandrum as you put into it through its piped water supply scheme it will be found to be a very small quantity compared to what happens in a normal monsoon day. It is not so much the *quantity* as *quality* that matters. If you introduce a water supply then you have a greater quantity of foul sullage water. Except Chalai and those parts of the town, in other places, most of the domestic sullage is disposed of in the spacious compounds of the Bungalows. However, it is a thing which has to be considered, and Government have made provision in the Budget for the investigation of the drainage scheme in Trivandrum. But I do not think that it is a matter over which we should be alarmed or apprehensive.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): There is a provision of Rs. 15,000 in the Budget for investigation of the drainage system. I want to know how that work is going to be conducted—by any local officer or an officer from outside?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : My wish is that the work be conducted by an officer—from outside with previous experience of this class of work—under my personal supervision. I think in such a matter of great importance as the drainage problem of the town, it will be a fatal mistake not to take advantage of the previous experience of others. I am very strongly in favour of getting somebody with previous experience. The man whom I have in mind is an officer who is on the verge of retirement so that if he comes here he will not obtain permanent connection with the Public Works Department to the exclusion of anybody else. My idea is that this officer working under me will have an Assistant Engineer of the State Public Works Department as Assistant to him in order that he may be trained in the methods adopted successfully elsewhere. The officer I have in mind—I do not know whether he will come, I do not know whether the Madras Government will let him, I do not know whether the terms we will offer to him will be sufficiently attractive—the officer I have in mind was on the construction of the Ootacamund drainage scheme. It is an underground, combined drainage scheme. He was also in charge of the Madura drainage scheme. It is an underground drainage scheme which has been a great success, and since the completion of the work he has been a Technical Superintendent in the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras. Before I came here, Mr. Vipan selected the very same Engineer to start the investigation here. That is my proposal.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it a fact that the officer conducting this investigation work should be one conversant with local conditions? Is there any point in that opinion?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : It is an advantage to be conversant with the local conditions. But I think anybody who has lived in the South of India, in the Madras Presidency for 55 years, will very readily adapt himself to local conditions in Travancore.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : How old is that gentleman?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): He is about to retire.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Is it on superannuation pension?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): He is retiring under the ordinary rules.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How long will his service be required here?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : I would say two years at the outside and probably less.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : So, he will have nothing to do with the execution of the work after the investigation is over?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): That is a matter which can be decided when the scheme is sanctioned.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is there any advantage in having the same officer to investigate and to execute the work or is it advantageous to have one officer to investigate and leave the executiton of the work to another?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : There is a lot to be said on both sides, Sir. If you have a work investigated by one officer and carried out by another, new ideas will be introduced into the scheme and possible defects will be seen. If the work is carried out by the same officer, you have the advantage of his intimate knowledge of local conditions gained in the investigations. I think a great deal can be said for both.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Since the Chief Engineer himself is an expert in drainage engineering, I wish to know from him whether it will not be better to have a local officer to work under him and gain experience, the investigation and execution being scrutinised by him so that we may have the service of that officer afterwards also?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : The Chief Engineer who is in charge of a big department cannot pay that personal attention which is necessary to a detailed investigation of a town of this dimension. He could not give the necessary attention to directing the every day work of an officer in charge of an investigation.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Which is the more difficult work the investigation of the water works or the investigation of the drainage?

MR. J. S WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The investigation of the drainage is far more difficult. You can make water run uphill in pipes but you cannot make drainage run up hill.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up Mr. Westerdale.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, in supporting the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai, I wish to bring to the notice of the House that the attention of the department is too much devoted to public works in Trivandrum. I want to draw the attention of the authorities to the northern-most taluks which I represent.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This is a reduction which deals with a specific item though it is in the nature of a token cut.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I took it as a token cut.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can't you bring it under some other head?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): This is a cut under direction.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under motion 18 Mr. Madhavan Pillai will be moving a token motion. You can bring it under that.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I do not know whether he will be moving it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All right.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): The taluks of Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha are admittedly the most backward taluks in point of communication and I may also say in point of education. Here we have to deal with the means of communication and also with the necessity of meeting the need now existing there for better means of communication. I should think in these days of economic depression the taluks most hard hit are Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha. There the means of circulating money are only agricultural ways and for that we find no money can be obtained in these days. Pepper and paddy are two important items of products in those two taluks but for these we do not even find markets. So in point of getting money these taluks are very much encumbered compared to other taluks. Other places on account of the officers being present in different capacities are liable to be helped whereas these two taluks are even wanting in departmental and official gentlemen who are able to help the ryots in those parts. So the only ways whereby the people of those taluks can be benefited from the Government are the ways open to them by the Public Works Department. In opening roads there, contracts are given to people outside those taluks. Local people are not given proper contracts. And therefore money is not distributed in those areas in due proportions.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇപ്പോൾ കാൺട്രാക്ട് കൊടുത്തു വരുന്നതു് ആ സ്ഥലത്തുകാർക്കാണോ?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലാവർക്കും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ആർക്കാണ് കൊടുത്തു വരുന്നതു്?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും വിദേശികൾക്കാണ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): So my point is that even in giving contracts to the people, the people of the particular taluk or the particular area where these works are done should be preferred to outsiders.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it the opinion of the member that even if lower tenders are offered by outsiders, they should not be accepted and that preference should be given to the people of the locality?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzaa* cum *Todupuzha*): My point is that preference should be given to the people of the locality.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Even if tenders are offered by people living outside the taluks, who are Travancoreans, should they not be given contracts?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): If there are people of the area for work who are willing to give tenders for the same amount as that offered by outsiders then preference should be giv n to the people of that area.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Can the member cite any instance in which such a thing occurred where equal tenders had been offered by the people living in the same taluk?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): My answer is that no such opportunities have been given yet. For the people to know all these things, not sufficient opportunity has been given.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is advertisement in the Gazette.

MR. K. P ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Such means of advertisements do not reach the people of the locality.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you want it to be given by beat of tom tom?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Not that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is advertisement in the Gazette. That will be sufficient.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Notices are put up in the Sub-divisional and Divisional offices the most likely places for prospective contractors to look for information.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): What I suggest is that the notices should be affixed in the Pakuthi Cutcherries as well. That will be more practicable and more accessible to the people of the locality.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What is the area of a pakuthy in your taluk?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): About twelve to sixteen miles square. Therefore in Todupuzha and Muvattupuzha more roads aught to be provided for the next year. In Todupuzha some of the roads existing now are unfit for traffic. If the Chief Engineer had gone to those places recently, he could have found that many of the roads especially the road from Todupuzha to Karimanoor and Udumbanoor is unfit for traffic. A few roads in Muvattupuzha taluk also deserve the attention of the Department.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു "To discuss the execution and control of the Trivandrum Water Works" എന്നാണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മെമ്പർ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയാണൊയെന്നു് അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: മൂവാററുപുഴയും തൊടുപുഴയും വേണ്ട സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): There are two small roads which require the immediate attention of the department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I wish to tell the Chief Engineer that the recent water works enterprise has caused much worry to the honest citizen. My friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar was referring me to a communication received by him just now from some anonymous source wherein very serious allegations are made. Of course, I don't want to take my stand on the anonymity——

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If you are not prepared to take up the responsibility of assuring the correctness of the allegations before you, better leave the subject.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Those are all hard facts about which the Chief Engineer should enquire. I fully take up the responsibility for what I state now because those are all reports which have reached me even otherwise and even before this occasion. It is said, Sir, that unqualified hands are entertained by those who are responsible for the appointment of hands in the Water Works Department. It is also alleged that employees possessing qualifications that entitle them only to places of Maistries are put above those possessing higher qualifications. It is also reported that the Water Works Scheme has come to be a preserve of some particular community. The Chief Engineer is asked to depose whether a plan prepared during the course of six months by 10 Maistries under one Supervisor was not found to be useless and was consequently abandoned. Also it is alleged that for the sake of fetching river water to 12 employees of the scheme, a sum of about 25,000 rupees was spent which could have been considerably reduced if some more economic means were resorted to. It is said that

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

the pipes that we have got here are not in good order, and some subordinate of the department is being sent to – where I do not know. The whole arrangement is being made in such manner that the authorities who are responsible for that do fight shy of public criticism. So my point is that the Chief Engineer has to inform the House of such details as will be calculated to dispel all suspicions that are being entertained, certainly justly, by the House. With these words, I support the motion made by Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മി. താണുപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ജലസംഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു്. കുറെ മുമ്പു ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഒരു പാലം വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽ പലരും, ആലപ്പുഴക്കു് കൂടുതലായി എന്തെല്ലാമോ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പാലം അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൂടുതലായിപ്പോയി എന്നുള്ള ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതി കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ മുടക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരു ജലസംഭരണവിഷയത്തെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ അവർക്കു എത്രമാത്രം ക്ഷമയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു അറിയുന്നില്ല. അതു് എങ്ങിനെ ആയാലും ആലപ്പുഴയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു സംഗതി ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിക്കു വിഷയമാക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്..

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether this could be discussed under the cut motion made by Mr. Thanu Pillai?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What do you say Mr. Kayalam Paramesvarn Pillai? Mr. Madhavan Pillai, I think you want to know whether the discussion should not be restricted to the subject described within brackets?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A ruling has already been given that that does not form part of the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question was already raised and I have told you already that the member is in order. It only means that the member who moves the motion is bound by what he has stated within the brackets. It does not bind others.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Another point of order.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഈ പായിൻസ് അഫ് ആർഡറുകൾക്കു പോകുന്ന സമയം എന്റെ സമയത്തിൽ കണക്കാക്കരുതെന്നു ഒരപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I will give you an extension of time. You need not be nervous.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): This motion relates to water works There is another head for bringing the subject of water works. That motion has already been discussed by the House. So this motion which relates to water works could not be allowed to be discussed under this head. There is a specific allotment for water works under which this has to be discussed. There has been a ruling like that in the last year.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I follow you. Will you please tell me why you did not raise it when Mr. Thanu Pillai's motion was discussed? We are now at motion 12.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartigapalli*): I could have raised it then, but this was brought to my notice only now. I thought that the Law Member would have brought it to the notice of the House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; Yes, Mr. P. S. Mahomed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartigapalli*): I want a ruling.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; I overrule you.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, ആലപ്പുഴ, ആ സ്ഥലത്തുകാൎക്കുവേണ്ടിമാത്രമല്ല ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ആദ്യമേ തന്നെ ധരിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആലപ്പുഴക്കാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടു് ആ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതും അല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ ഭരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ദിവാൻജിമാരിൽ ഏററവും ഉത്തമനായ ഒരു ദിവാൻജി, കച്ചവടത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ആലപ്പുഴയെ ഒരു പട്ടണമാക്കി സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്. അന്നു് ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ആരുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു.

ആലപ്പുഴ ഒരു വാണിജ്യകേന്ദ്രമായിരിക്കണം—പ്രകൃതിദത്തമായിതന്നെ ഒരു തുറമുഖത്തിനു് സൌകൎയ്യമുള്ള ആ സ്ഥലത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണം—എന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹത്താൽ അന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നാടുവാഴികളും അവരുടെമന്ത്രിമാരുംകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു് അതിനനുകൂലമായി എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ അതൊക്കെ ചെയ്കയും അതനുസരിച്ചു അന്നുമുതൽ ഇന്നുവരെ അവരുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഫലപ്രദമാക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽതന്നെ പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിൽ ആൎക്കും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനു വകയുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആലപ്പുഴ ചെയ്യുന്നപ്രവൎത്തികൾ കച്ചവടസംബന്ധമായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ പൊതുവെ ബാധിക്കു

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

നവയാണ്. ജലസംബന്ധമായ അസൌകര്യം വല്ല പട്ടണത്തിലും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് ആലപ്പുഴ പട്ടണത്തിലാണ് എന്നു നിശ്ചയമായും പറയാം. അവിടെ നല്ല വെള്ളം ലഭിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. മാറിപ്പോയ ദിവാൻ മി. വാട്ട്സിന്റെ മാതാവ് ഒരിക്കൽ ആലപ്പുഴ വന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, അവിടെയുള്ള വെള്ളം കുടിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവേണമെന്നു അവരോടു മി: വാട്ട്സ് പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ദിവാൻജിമാർക്കു പോലും അവിടത്തെ വെള്ളം കുടിക്കുന്നതിനു വലിയ ഭയമാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: വെള്ളത്തെപ്പേടിച്ച് മി. മഹമ്മദ് അവിടെനിന്നും ഓടിപ്പോയില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : പോയില്ല എന്നു മാത്രവുമല്ല അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അസൌകര്യങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് അവിടെനിന്ന് പോകുകയും ഇല്ല.

ഇതിന് ഒരു നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കച്ചവടത്തിനായും മറ്റും അവിടെ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ വന്നു താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആലപ്പുഴക്കാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഗുണം കിട്ടുന്നതു് വെളിയിൽ ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്കാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ജലസംഭരണം തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായിട്ട് ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഈ കാര്യം പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ഇപ്പോൾ തുടങ്ങിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അടുത്തു തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതു് ആലപ്പുഴയിലാണു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു തുടങ്ങേണ്ട കാര്യം മുഴുവനും കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് പിന്നെ ആയിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് അബദ്ധമാണ്. ഉടനടി എന്തെങ്കിലും അവിടെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I appreciate the importance of your holding a brief on behalf of Alleppey in respect of the supply of good drinking water to the town. It may be more in accordance with the regular procedure, had you stood up after Mr. Thanu Pillai and before I called upon Mr. Westerdale to make his reply. I do not say that you are out of order. Anyhow, I have allowed you to refer to that subject and Mr. Asan came in rather late, else, I might have ruled you out of order. As far as possible you can bring in the nature of a resolution, the important scheme of water supply for the town of Alleppey. They should not be brought under a token motion, which may include anything under the sun. It does not help us.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to make a few observations based upon the information supplied to the House by Mr. Westerdale and also Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai. Sir, I had my own

doubts about the wisdom of entrusting this very costly work to an Engineer who had no experience in water works. I once raised the question in this House by means of an interpellation and then, I think, it was replied by Government Benches, or probably the Dewan President himself, that this work did not require any special skill and that any Engineer of the Travancore P. W. D. will be able to execute it with sufficient skill and success. From the speech of Mr. Westerdale to-day I am led to believe that my suspicions were well founded and the Government were really wrong in not securing the service of a water works Engineer to execute this work. He told us that inexperience played a great part in the delay caused and also in the loss to the Government, consequent upon the purchase of lakhs of rupees worth of pipes long before the time they could be laid and used. These pipes were allowed to lie idle by the road side, in paddy fields, in hills and in all sorts of places between Trivandrum and Aruvikarai for many years. They were purchased at a cost of several lakhs of rupees.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There was one advantage. You got down these pipes at a time of plenty.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wonder whether any credit is due to our Government for that. Whatever that be, Sir, there can be no gain-saying the fact that there was real loss and that that work was long delayed. We find that the work is proceeding very slowly. In Trivandrum itself we find that they have now begun the preliminary for pipe laying. They have made trenches by the road side and we find it in all parts of the town. I do not know for how many months, probably years, these trenches are going to remain as trenches unfilled. I would request the Chief Engineer that he takes particular care that these trenches are filled up as soon as possible because it will be agreat inconvenience to the people who use the roads. Certainly it is always profitable to entrust such big works to experts and I am very gald that the Chief Engineer *did* make a statement confirming my suspicions and negativing the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Government on a former occasion.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള മററു വല്ല അബദ്ധങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അബദ്ധം ധാരാളം പറയാനുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പരിചയക്കുറവു കൊണ്ട് —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Will you please address your questions to the Chair? ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ എന്നോടു ചോദിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പരിചയക്കുറവുള്ളവർ വാട്ടർ വർക്ക്സ് ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതു ഒരു പുതിയസംഭവമാണോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇതൊരു പുതിയ സംഭവമാണ്. പതിനായിരമോ മററോ ചിലവാക്കുന്ന ഒരു ചില്ലറക്കാര്യമല്ല ഇത്.

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

എങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടില്ലായിരുന്നു. അരക്കോടി ഉറുപ്പികയാണു അതിൽ പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Sir, I proceed in English.

With regard to what was said by my friend Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, on the subject of the appointments of unqualified men I may say I too have heard many complaints. I may bring to the notice of this House one fact in this connection. I once elucidated an answer from the Government Benches to the effect that retired officers are employed in Water Works while qualified young men are kept out of service—men who are trained in the local S. M. T. Institute — I believe that such men could be entertained with advantage. In reply to my interpellation it was said that they lack experience and so they could not profitably be employed in the Water Works Division. To that I would say again as I said on that occasion that experienced men in the P. W. Department may be transferred to the Water Works and in their place these young men may be entertained. The present Chief Engineer also seems to have a fondness for old people because he has also an idea of bringing in an old, retired, superannuated gentleman from Madras. I wonder how his service can be made use of more profitably here than in Madras. I say that since Mr. Westerdale is here at the capital he must be in a position to find time to scrutinise and direct the work although he might say that he is not in a position to do it. I would strongly request the Government and the Chief Engineer to reconsider their proposal and see if some able, competent and hard working officer from the department itself could not be trained under Mr. Westerdale so that even after Mr. Westerdale has left us, that gentleman will be in a position to continue the work. He should select not the officer who will be in favour with the appointing authorities. But he must select the most efficient, intelligent, hard working officer of the department. He should be put in charge of the work and should be directed and trained by the Chief Engineer so that by the time he leaves us that officer can efficiently do this work with profit to the State.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Mr. K. P. Abraham referred to the fact that contracts for the Public works for the Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha taluks were given to contractors outside the State Well, Sir, I have no definite information on the matter. But I may point out that the Executive Engineers have authority to give contracts up to the value of Rs. 10,000 without reference to me and I do not think it is my place to interfere unless I see any grave injustice being done in that direction. I have never heard of such cases. Anyhow, I will refer the member's complaints to the Executive Engineer and ask him to let me know what is being done in the matter. But even if the contracts are being given to the people outside the taluk I take it that

for all the labour which form the greater portion of the expenditure on maintenance of roads workmen within the taluk will be employed.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai had a few very general remarks based upon very slight knowledge of the subject. He referred to the fact which I have never heard of in the P. W. Department of 10 maistries and 1 supervisor preparing a plan. I do not really know what it means and I have never known of 10 maistries and 1 supervisor preparing a plan before.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether any plan was prepared for the water works?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): A very large number of plans are being prepared.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether any of them was found useless?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): None of them have come to my notice. In any case it would not be the duty of 10 maistries and 1 supervisor to prepare the plan of a major work. The House may be rest assured that a plan of that nature would receive the attention of the Sub-Division Officer and the Executive Engineer himself, and would not be passed without my scrutiny.

Regarding the entertainment of unqualified hands to which both Mr. Thanu Pillai and Mr. Krishna Pillai referred I take it that they are referring to what is known as the Works Establishment. Under the rules in force Executive Engineers have authority to make all appointments of Rs. 50 and under in appointments of this class.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And the Chief Engineer has not got any sort of supervising power?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The Chief Engineer has got the power of revision. He can veto any appointments which come to his knowledge. I have been enquiring into the question of making appointments in the State as a whole. I must confess that I was surprised at the number of employees in the work establishment in the State. The difference to what I have been accustomed in the past probably is because in the State, roads are in charge of P. W. D. whereas they are not so in the Madras Presidency; and undoubtedly you need more works establishment on road works than on building works of equivalent value. However the number of men employed in the work establishment is somewhere about 600 in the whole State. That struck me as being very high and I have called for a report from all the Executive Engineers to examine this question. I have also issued a circular which I am afraid has caused a great deal of complaint and heart burning, asking the Executive Engineers to dispense with the services of all retired employees as early as possible and to retain none without my specific orders.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): How many of these fossilized men are there in employment?

Mr. J. S. Westerdale (*Chief Engineer*) : I have not got figures now.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunattur*) : And no enquiry was made?

Mr. J. S. Westerdale (*Chief Engineer*) ; I have asked for the names, pay and work of each employee in the work establishment in the whole State including the water works and in that report I have asked them specially to state whether the employees are pensioners or not.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Am I to understand from the member that there are pensioners employed in other offices than water works?

Mr. J. S. Westerdale (*Chief Engineer*) : There are pensioners employed, I believe, in every Division in the State and I fully agree with Mr. Thanu Pillai that this should not be done except in very special cases where the experience of the men concerned is of particular value.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Is there any peculiarity with the Public Works Department that it can afford to employee pensioners, old people and such others as are found useless elsewhere?

Deputy President : There is no use discussing such a question here after the Chief Engineer has informed you that he has issued instructions to dispense with the pensioners in any establishment in the State whether in the ordinary Executive Division or in the Water Works Division. What is the good of our discussing the wisdom or propriety of a policy which he has definitely assured us will be discontinued.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : It is quite a strange piece of information for me, Sir, to hear for the first time that there is a department in the State which gives such comprehensive refuge to such fossilized people and so I request the Chair not to blame me when I am tempted to ask the question on account of the strangeness of the information.

Deputy President : I merely said that you cannot continue discussing the question after the admission by the Chief Engineer that it is an objectionable policy.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I may also be pardoned if I want to get another piece of information from the Chief Engineer. I wish to know to what age does this retention of these fossilized people extend? Is it 80 or 90?

Mr. J. S. Westerdale (*Chief Engineer*) : That is one item of information which I have called for. I do not think any man is over 70, judging by appearance.

Deputy President : Is it in temporary establishment?

Mr. J. S. Westerdale (*Chief Engineer*) : The expenditure on the establishment is charged to work. They are not governed by the ordinary rules regarding Government appointments at all.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai also referred to pipe-testing. We have sent a subordinate to Bengal for this purpose. The number of defective pipes that have been discovered on a scrutiny of them at this end has been small. By getting these pipes from India we have avoided that great trouble which very often happens when we import them from Europe. I know one water works in which 24 per cent. of the pipes were rejected. Here the percentage is less than one. We have sent an Inspector to Kulti because it is a customary thing to have an Inspector at the work shop in the case of a big contract of this nature. The Director General of Stores in England has full time Inspectors the whole year round in all the principal iron works in Great Britain. We have our Inspector at Kulti to examine every pipe the moment it is manufactured and before it is painted so that the defects can be more easily detected.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I wish to know why action was not taken at the earliest possible opportunity which would have warded off this loss which the Chief Engineer refers to ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I do not admit there is a loss. All the pipes rejected were replaced by the contracting party free of cost.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know why then is this officer sent now ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) ; He is sent there in order that we may get the assurance as far as possible that the pipes are dispatched in good order from Kulti.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : That assurance was not found necessary at the beginning and it was because of that that such an officer was deputed so late.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : I was not here at the beginning. There was an Inspector at Kulti even for the pipes which we have used. For the whole time there has been an Inspector. Another point about this Inspector is that he is not merely to examine the pipes but he is there to test every pipe, under a pressure of four hundered feet of water. The work cannot be done in Trivandrum so easily.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it a fact that certain pipes rejected by the Division Officer were approved by the Chief Engineer ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief, Engineer*): It is correct, Sir. There were some pipes supplied by the Pipes suppliers for the Filter House. They were pipes which were not required for high pressure and they were rejected by the Executive Engineer provisionally and he asked me to examine them. And whilst agreeing with the Executive Engineer that the pipes in question were below the standard of the specification I pointed out that they would not be subject to high pressure and that if the work of the Filter House would be delayed by their rejection, I would pass, if possible, sufficient pipes to avoid such

[Mr. J. S. Westerdale.]

delay, despite their technical defects. As a result of that inspection I passed 10 (ten) pipes out of sixty one rejected. That enabled the work to go forward which would otherwise be delayed. I understand as a result of that rejection the Engineering Company replaced the remaining 51 pipes free of cost.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up. Mr. Westerdale.

In view of the explanation given by Mr. Westerdale, do you press your motion, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I beg permission to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 13.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for direction by Re. 1.

ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നയം എന്താണെന്നു വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടിയാണ്. അതായതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ സംഗതികളിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധവയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെ വെളിവാക്കാനാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. It has been ruled in this Council from the very beginning, I belive even in the first session itself, that identical motions should not be moved. When one motion is moved and a motion relating to the same subject is sought to be moved later on, the rule has been to disallow the latter motion. Now my friend wants to discuss the policy of the department. First of all I have to submit that a motion for discussing the policy of the department could not be moved under that head. If it concerns the policy of direction it has already been discussed and a second motion for the same purpose could not be allowed. Unless we have some definite idea as to the procedure to be followed in this matter we may tremble over this conflict of rulings and find very great difficulty. Sir, I am the last man to appeal to the chair to curtail the rights of the non-official members of this House. But we must really know where we are.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): കാര്യം ഒന്നാണെങ്കിലും അതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ പലതായിട്ടു വരാം.

രണ്ടു പ്രധാനസംഗതികളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ചിലതു പ്രതിപാദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി–

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : മി. ആശാൻ പറഞ്ഞ ഒബ്ജക്ഷനെപ്പററി മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവേണം പ്രത്യുപാദിക്കുവാൻ.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*) : രണ്ടു വിഷയങ്ങഠം കൌൺസിലിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഈ രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററിയും പ്രത്യേകമായി ആരും പ്രസ്താവിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവയെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

DUPUTY PRESIDENT ; ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു് നിങ്ങഠംക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിന് എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല; എന്നാൽ മി. ദാമോദരനാശാൻെറ തക്കം, ഈ മോഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനെ പൊതുവേ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഈ മോഷനിൽ വരികയില്ലാ എന്നും ഡയറക്ഷനെപ്പററിയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഡിസകസ്സ് ചെയ്തുപോയി എന്നുമാണ്.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*) : ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിനെ ഒരു മിനിട്ടുനേരം മി. ആശാൻ കേഠംക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ആർഡറിനെ നിഷേധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ഒ മിനിട്ടു അനുവദിക്കുകയില്ല. അഭിപ്രായം കേഠംക്കട്ടെ.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*) : വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നയം എന്താണെന്നു ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പലയവസരങ്ങളിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Is it on the point of order raised?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*) : ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയേണ്ടതു വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ കേഠംക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ മി. ദാമോദരൻ ആശാൻ പറഞ്ഞ ഒബ്ജെക്ഷന് എനിക്കു സമാധാനം പറയണം. മി. ആശാൻെറ ഒബ്ജെക്ഷൻ, നിങ്ങളുടെ മോഷൻ, ഡയറക്ഷനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതിനാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ഡിസ്കസ് ചെയ്തുപോയി എന്നും അതല്ലാ ജനറലായിട്ട് പറയാനാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ഈ മോഷനിൽ ഉഠംപ്പെടുന്നില്ല എന്നുമാണ്. അതിന് നിങ്ങഠം എന്തു സമാധാനം പറയുന്നു.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*) : ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു റൂളിംഗ് പാസാക്കാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇനിയും അതിനെപ്പററിപറയുന്നതിനു് അവസരം കിട്ടുമെന്നാണു് ആശിച്ചിരുന്നതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT അങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നും ആശിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

Some motions regarding the policy of the department were discussed and they were withdrawn. I wish to know from you, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, whether Mr. Damodaran Asan is right in saying that Mr. Narayana Pillai is not entitled to speak on this motion ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : When once a motion has been moved, I think, that all other identical motions must be deemed to have been withdrawn.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I wish to know your opinion whether they should be deemed to have been withdrawn even if the first motion was not pressed to a division ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I do not think the first motion need be pressed to division. It is enough if it is moved, for Standing Order 21 says ;

"*Where substantially identical motions stand in the names of two or more members, the President shall decide whose motion shall be moved and the other motions shall thereupon be deemed to be withdrawn*".

Therefore, Sir, it is not a question of pressing the motion to a division, it is only a question of moving the motion. When identical motions are on the agenda paper, only one motion can be moved. These are all identical motions, being token motions under a particular sub-head, whatever be the subject on which the member may speak or desire to speak Therefore, if one motion is moved, all the others are to be deemed as having been withdrawn. It is usual however, I think, for the Chairman to direct the attention of the members to this fact when the first motion is being moved so that the others who have given notice of identical motions may speak on the first motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Supposing he does not do it, does it take away the right of the other members ? Your position is that the Chair should say at the outset which of the motions he will allow to be discussed. If that has been done, by a legal fiction, all the other motions shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If you apply the Standing Order strictly, these motions must be deemed to have been withdrawn. It seems to be clear on the point. It says that where substantially identical motions stand in the names of two or more members the President shall decide whose motion shall be moved and the other motions shall thereup on be deemed to be withdrawn ; so that, Sir, when the President calls on a particular member to move his motion that must be taken to be tantamount to his decision that he has allowed *that* motion to be moved.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): If that is the rule, what chance is there for a member who has raised a definite issue to have the motion put to on that issue?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): These are all token motions and they are not raised upon any specific issues when they are moved.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Even when one member has a definite issue?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): He cannot raise an issue like that. The motion proper is only to reduce a particular allotment by Re. 1 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know what will be the result if the motion is put to vote and carried?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The allotment will be reduced by the amount of the cut.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): There may be so many motions before the House and one particular member might like to raise a definite issue.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is for the President to decide which of the motions shall be taken up.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the identity of the motions depend upon the identity of the amounts that we desire to cut or is it the position of the Law Member that only one motion can be moved?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Only one motion can be moved.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: According to the Standing Orders it would appear that if there are several token motions dealing with questions of the policy of the department, it is open to the President to select any one of them. If the President exercises his discretion in selecting that motion, all the other motions of an identical character shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. The Standing Order does not deal with the question of voting at all. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai's contention is that then I call upon one member to move his motion, I must be presumed to have exercised my judgment and selected his motion as the proper token motion to be discussed in connection with that direction. Having exercised that right, according to him, I have practically exhausted any diseretion vested in me and therefore Mr. Narayana Pillai should not be allowed to make the motion.

I suppose that is the position, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The motion need not be pressed to vote at all. It seems to me that a member is at perfect liberty to withdraw it and it is open to those who have sent in similar motions to oppose the motion being withdrawn, and they may, if they want, press their claims.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Asan, it would look as if I am concluded by the discretion exercised by me. Has there been any case in which Standing Order 21 was interpreted at some length by the Chair ?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): സർ,

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: പായിൻറ് ഓഫ് ഓർഡറിനെപ്പററി മാത്രമേ പറയാൻ പാടുള്ളു.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): ഇങ്ങനെ ഓർഡർ ഉണ്ടാക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം എനിക്ക് ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറയാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ട്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം അവകാശമുണ്ടാവുകയില്ല.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): ഒരു മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിന് എന്നെ അനുവദിച്ചു. ഒരു മോഷൻ ഒരാൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ വേറൊരാളിന് പാടില്ല എന്ന് ഇന്നു പ്രസിഡൻറു റൂൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടു എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ള അവസരം തരണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിക്ക് പറയാനൊള്ളു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There is a ruling in page 283 of Vol. I of the Legislative Council Proceedings. It is as follows :—

"**Motion 3.**

MR. A. GOVINDA MENON: I have brought forward the same motion.

PRESIDENT: If it is identical with the motion just withdrawn, and if the reasoning is identical, what I have said in regard to that motion applies to your proposition as well.

MR. A. GOVINDA MENON: May I be permitted to say a word about the motion?

PRESIDENT: No, I must know first whether yours is an identical motion and whether the arguments proposed to be adduced are the same.

MR. A. GOVINDA MENON: They are in a way identical.

PRESIDENT: If so, the motion is out of order."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under this ruling and under the Standing Order that the Law Member has quoted, if the Chair is satisfied that the motion in question is going to be supported by the very same arguments as the one that has been moved and discussed, I must ask Mr. Narayana Pillai to withdraw his motion. If the same arguments are not going to be adduced, the Standing Orders do not stand in the way of Mr. Narayana Pillai moving his motion. It would have been more satisfactory, Mr. Narayana Pillai, if you had also spoken in connection with the other motion. Now I have to find as a question of fact whether your motion is identical with the motion that has been discussed.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): I have no objection in withdrawing the motion, if I have the leave of the House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You have cut the Gordian knot.

I suppose the House permits him to withdraw the motion ?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : In fact these token motions are all intended to discuss the policy of the department, though members sometimes indicate their objects in bringing forward the motions. But they should not be regarded as parts of the motions themselves: they are noted merely for the purpose of enabling the Officers of the department to prepare their answers.

Motions 14 and 15.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Rs 10.

Motion 16.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I want to move the motion standing in my name, namely—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,274 for Direction by Rs. 10.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I rule you out of order, because the object of the motion is to criticise the administration of the Public Works Department. That is what you have been doing all this time.

Motion 17.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : സർ, ഡിവിഷനാഫീസ്സ് എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറിനത്തിലുള്ള ൫൫,൨൨൦ രൂപായും കുറക്കണം എന്നാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പററി ദീർഘമായി ഒന്നും പ്രസംഗിക്കണമെന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ തന്നെ വിളിച്ചു പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വിവിധഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഉള്ള ഉയന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണവും ശമ്പളവും വളരെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നും അവ കുറവു ചെയ്തു വ്യയ നിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നും ബഡ്ജററു് പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ സാമാജികന്മാർ ഐകകണ്ഠ്യേന ശക്തിയുക്തം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇത്രമേൽ ഭയങ്കരമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഉയന്ന ഗ്രേഡിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് ഈ P. W. D. പോലെ മറെറാന്നും ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Joseph Kunju, let me remind you that you are not allowed to discuss the policy of the department.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I am not discussing the policy of the department, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is what you have been doing and therefore it is, I reminded you.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : ഇത്രയും ഞാൻ മുഖവുരയായി പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: മുഖവുര ഒന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഡിവിഷൻ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറു കൂടാതെ തന്നെ ഈ ജോലികൾ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കും, അതുകൊണ്ടു കുറയ്ക്കാം എന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLA (*Vaikam*) : അതെ.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA (*Nominated*) ഞാൻ മുഖവുരയായി ചിലതു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ റൂളിംഗ് ചെയ്തതായി മെമ്പർക്ക് ഓർമ്മയില്ലേ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : അതു ഞാൻ ഓർമ്മിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: നിങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ സ്വകാര്യം പറയുന്നതു കൌൺസിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുമതി.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുംതോറും അഴിമതികളും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നാണു് കാണുന്നതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I must call you to order again. That is not the subject before the House. ഞാൻ മുഖവുരവേണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : ഈ അഴിമതികളെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണു് അവരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. അവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടാൽ അഴിമതി വളരെകുറയും.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അതെല്ലാം പറയുന്നതിനു് അനുവദിക്കാം എന്നാൽ പായിൻറിൽ നിന്നും അങ്ങോട്ടോയിങ്ങോട്ടും പിരിയുന്നതായാൽ അതനുവദിക്കുകയില്ല. നിങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ടോക്കൺ മോഷനല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പാളിസിയെ പററിയും അല്ല. ഡിവിഷൻ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻ കൂടാതെ എങ്ങനെ ജോലിനടത്താമെന്നാണു് പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറ് കുറക്കണം എന്നുമാത്രംപറഞ്ഞും കൊണ്ടു് ഇരിക്കണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : അങ്ങനെ ആണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ പറയുക; സബ്ജക്റ്ററിനു് സംബന്ധമില്ലാത്ത കാര്യം അനുവദിക്കാൻപാടില്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം സഭയെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കാനാണു് ഇതുപറയുന്നതു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അഴിമതിയും വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : അതിനെ കുറയ്ക്കാനുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങൾ മാത്രം പറയുക.

Corruption in the P. W. D. has nothing to do with the motion which you are speaking about. There is no use your trying to put me on the wrong track. I am only drawing your attention to the desirability of conforming to certain standards in discussing these matters.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ ൩൩ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവിനും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിക്കും വേണ്ടി ചിലവാകുന്നതിനാണു്. കണക്കുനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇരുപത്തെട്ടുരൂപായുടെ ജോലി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു് അഞ്ചു രൂപായുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണാം. ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതു വേലക്കാരാണു്. ജോലിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതു കൺട്രാക്ടർമാരും ആണു്. അതു പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അടങ്കൽ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് എൻജിനീയർമാരുമാണു്. പിന്നെ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു് എൻജിനീയർമാരുടെ ആവശ്യമെന്തു്. അഞ്ചു രൂപായാണു് ഇരുപത്തെട്ടു രൂപായുടെജോലി പരിശോധിക്കാൻ ചിലവു്. ഇതു് അനാവശ്യമാണു്. വേലയ്ക്കായിട്ടു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഇരുപത്തെട്ടുലക്ഷം മാത്രമാണു്. അതിൽ കൺട്രാക്ടരുടെ ലാഭവും മററു ചിലവുകളും കഴിച്ചുവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ വേലക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ൧൮ ലക്ഷം മാത്രമായിരിക്കും. പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിൽ വമ്പിച്ച സംഖ്യ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്; ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനു് രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്; എന്നു് ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും നികുതിദായകന്മാർ ആശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേ

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

അവസാനത്തിൽ ജോലി യാതൊന്നും കാണാതെയാണ വരുന്നതു്. വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാർ തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളം ജോലി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും, തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാർ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂർ പൊതുമരാമത്തുകാർ നാകലോകസദൃശമാക്കുകയാണെന്നും വിചാരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജററു് മറിച്ചുനോക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് നികുതിദായകന്മാക്ക് സംഗതി വെളിപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ശമ്പളച്ചിലവുകൾക്കും അലവൻസിനായിട്ടുമാണ് ഗണ്യമായ സംഖ്യചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെല്ലാപേരുംകൂടെ പല ഇനത്തിലും പല വിധത്തിലും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു് ഒടുവിൽ ജോലിക്കുള്ള പണം ഇല്ലാതാവുകയും പണികൾ നടക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതിനെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മവർകൾ തടഞ്ഞു എങ്കിലും അതിനെ സന്ദർഭവശാൽ വീണ്ടും പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. (ചിരി). സർ, ഞാൻ അതു പറയുന്നില്ല.

ഏതായാലും ഈ ഡിവിഷനാഫീസു് എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറു കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും ഇപ്പോഴത്തേതിനേക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞ റേററിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൺട്രാക്റ്റർമാക്കു വേലനടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ ധൈര്യസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാരെ കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന് ഈ നിയമസഭയ്ക്കു അവകാശമില്ലെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. അതു നാൺവോട്ടബിൾ ഐററമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാനാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ആ പരമ ഭാഗ്യവാന്മാർ അവിടെ ഇരുന്നു സുഖിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. എന്നാൽ അവരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നതിന് അതായതു് അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു് ഒപ്പു് ഇടുവിക്കാനായി വല്ലപ്പോഴും ചെന്നുകയറുന്ന ക്ലാക്കന്മാരെ ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാർ അതുനിമിത്തം പോവുകയില്ലേ എന്നു സംശയം ഉണ്ടായേക്കാം. പോകുന്നെങ്കിൽ പോകട്ടെ, അല്ലാ ഗവൺമെൻറു് അവക്കു ശമ്പളവും കൊടുത്തു വെറുതെ ഇരുത്തുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഇരുത്തട്ടെ. ഏതായാലും ആഫീസ് എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടാ.

പിന്നെ എങ്ങനെ ജോലി നടക്കും എന്നുചോദിച്ചാൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാക്കു ഇവിടെ വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം നൽകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ൨൫൦ രൂപാമുതൽ ൪൦൦ രൂപാവരെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാക്കു് ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഖ്യ കൊടുത്തിട്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ

ആറു് സീനിയർ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എൻജിനീയറന്മാരെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു വയ്ക്കുക. അവരുടെ പേരെന്തെങ്കിലും ആയിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ. അങ്ങനെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറവുചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ സംഗതികളൊക്കെ ശരിയാകും. ഇതു് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം അനുസരിച്ചു് എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറു കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതോടുകൂടി എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എൻജിനീയർമാരും പോകേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമമായി ജോലി നടത്തിപ്പിനു ഒരുമാറ്റം ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതാണു്. ഡിവിഷൻ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറിലുള്ള തുക ആകപ്പാടെ കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, as far as this motion is concerned, I am afraid I am labouring under the difficulty to which Mr. Kunjitomman referred earlier in the day.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*); സർ, ഒന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല; അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നുകിൽ മലയാളത്തിൽ പറയണം, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തർജ്ജിമചെയ്തു പറഞ്ഞുതരണം.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Apparently, Sir, the member is labouring under the same difficulty as I am under.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The proper way for you would be to ask the Legislative Secretary to let you have an interpretor instead of asking the Chief Engineer to talk in Malayalam.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He knows English.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question is whether you understand English or not. If it is a real difficulty; I will help you. You do not probably understand the accent of Mr. Westerdale.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതെ, സർ, ഒന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല, കേൾക്കുന്നുമില്ല.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I am in the same position, I am afraid, as Mr. Joseph Kunju. But it is too late now for me to ask for an interpretor.

I was saying that I was suffering under the disadvantage which Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman referred to and it is likely that I may labour under this disadvantage on such occasions. I was wondering whether the President would tell me what the member said, so that I may be in a position to answer him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He was saying that there were senior officers in the department—Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers—who could be asked to do the work of the office establishment and that you can thereby get rid of the establishment automatically.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*)) : I have no objection t it, provided Mr. Nilakanta Pillai is asked to remove audit altogether. In that case, on the work spot we can draw cheques and pay the contractors at once without the help of the office establishment. But, under the existing system, this establishment is necessary in the interest of Government—not only is it necessary but it is entirely inadequate. Delays in payment are mainly due to that. Sir, I think I can only make the general statement that experience has shown that the establishment of the Executive Engineers is necessary and that it is not excessive.

I think, Sir, the member referred to another matter in his speech. I understand that he made reference to corruption in the department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I said it was not in order for him to refer to corruption under this cut.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) ; I am very glad, Sir.

Another member in the course of the discussion on a previous motion raised the question of the work establishment. Well, Sir, one of the indexes to my mind of the inadequacy of the Division office establishment is the fact that in most of the Division offices a great irregularity is being committed which I have not put a stop to yet because I have got to enquire into the facts of the case. And that is that in every Division office there are a large number, as many as 10 persons of members of the work establishment employed to strengthen the clerical staff. That, I think, is a thing which must be stopped. But I cannot stop it, until I am satisfied as to the adequacy of the Division office staff. If, as I believe, it is inadequate, I will obtain the sanction of the House to increase the staff. I think, Sir, this is the most unsuitable time to consider reduction in the existing staff.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഡിവിഷൻ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിലെ തുക മുഴുവനും കുറക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനുകാരണം ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഡിവിഷൻ ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ, അതുകൊണ്ടു് എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറിൻെറ തുക കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നാണ്. കാലില്ല എങ്കിൽ ഒരുത്തൻ നടക്കുകയില്ലല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ ഈ ചിലവിനെ മുഴുവൻ കുറച്ചാൽ ഡിവിഷൻ തനിയേ കുറയും. ഇപ്പോൾ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയന്മാർക്കു നടത്താനുള്ള ജോലിയേ ഉള്ളു. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളായ ചിലവുകളിൽനിന്നു് എട്ടുലക്ഷം രൂപാ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു് ശമ്പളക്കാരേയും കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അസിസ്റ്റൻറ ഇഞ്ചിനീയന്മാർ പതിനൊന്നുപേരും സബ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ അഞ്ചുപേരും വേണ്ടപ്പോലെ ഉണ്ടു്. അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു നടത്താനുള്ള വേലകൾ മാത്രമേ കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എൻജിനീയർമാർ മാത്രം മതി. പുതിയ

വേലകൾക്കാണ് ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരുടെ ആവശ്യം. പണ്ടേ ഉള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന് പുതുതായി എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകൾ അധികം ഒന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതിന് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുംവേണ്ട. അവരെ നാലും അഞ്ചും കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ സ്ഥിരമായിട്ടിരുത്തിയിരിക്കയാണ്. അവൎക്കൊരുസ്ഥലംമാററംപോലുമില്ല. അവർ അങ്ങനെ ഇരിക്കട്ടെ. ക്ലാൎക്കന്മാരെ കുറച്ചാൽ അവൎക്കുജോലിചെയ്യാതെതന്നെശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കാം. അസിസ്റ്റൻറ എൻജിനീയറന്മാൎക്ക് കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം. മധുരജില്ലയിൽ ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ ഉള്ളൂ.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : മധുരയിൽ എത്രമൈൽദൂരം റോഡുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ഞാനതിൻെറ കണക്കെടുത്തിട്ടില്ല, ധാരാളം റോഡുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. ഞാൻ ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിൻെറ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): മധുരയിലെ റോഡുകൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്ബോൎഡിൻെറ കീഴിലാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എന്തിൻെറ കീഴിലോ, ഭൂമിയുടെ മീതെയാണെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം.

ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ സിൽബന്ധികളെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോടു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളവരെക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ജോലിനടത്താൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ടു പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള സമാധാനമേ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ സമാധാനം കൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഞാൻ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ വോട്ടിന് ഇടണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES—14.

1	Mr.	K. C. Chandi	9	Mr.	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
2	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan	10	,,	K. P. Madavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
3	,,	K. Gopalakrishna Pillai	11	,,	M. P. Madhavan Pillai
4	,,	Joseph Kunju	12	,,	A. Narayana Pillai
5	,,	K. P. Kochukora Tarakan	13	,,	K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
6	,,	K. Krishnan Nayar	14	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
7	,,	E. V. Krishna Pillai			
8	,,	Tariatu Kunjitomman			

NOES—31.

1	Mr.	K. P. Abraham	17	Mr.	L. A. Bishop
2	,,	S. Chattanatha Karayalar	18	,,	I. C. Chacko
3	,,	N. John Joseph	19	,,	R. Dhanukoti Pillai
4	,,	K. C. Karunakaran	20	,,	K. George
5	,,	K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla	21	,,	P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
6	,,	L. J. T. Polgreen	22	,,	P. N. Krishna Pillai
7	,,	K. Madhavan Pillai	23	,,	R. Krishna Pillai
8	,,	K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)	24		Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
9	,,	M. Mahomed Moustapha	25	Mr.	E. G. McAlpine
10	,,	P. S. Mahomed	26	,,	C. O. Madhavan
11	,,	K. Padmanabha Panikkar	27	,,	R. Nilakanta Pillai
12	,,	Rama Varma Raja	28	,,	Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
13	,,	R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai			
14	,,	N. A. Sundaram Pillai	29	Dr.	K. Raman Tampi
15	,,	O. M. Thomas	30	Mr.	R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
16	,,	C. N. Thuppan Nambutiripad	31	,,	J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—3.

1	Mrs. Anna Chandi	3	Mr. S. Krishna Pillai
2	Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai		

The motion was declared lost, 14 voting *for* the motion, 31 *against* and 3 remaining *neutral.*

Motion No. 18.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

> To reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,220 for Division Office Establishment by Rs. 5,000.

Sir, the arguments in support of this motion have been already advanced by me in connection with motion No. 1. Some other arguments for reducing the Office Establishment of the Executive Engineers have been advanced by some of my friends in connection with the last motion. The only point which I would mention now is this. I understand that this morning, some of my friends who voted against my motion were moved by misplaced sympathy for the low-paid subordinates of this department who get a mere pittance from the Government and who would be deprived of their job if the motion were carried. All that I have to say in regard to that sympathy of theirs is that we have now to vote upon a matter in which money could be saved instead of being paid to the hands of persons who do not have any work to do. My point is that, as a matter of fact, these subordinates have no work to do now. Whether it is a pittance or not, we would not be justified in voting for expenditure which is not absolutely essential for carrying out the works that have been provided for in the Budget. It is a trust reposed in us by the tax-payers of the country. This is a time when Rs. 5,000, 50 or 5, or even 5 *cash* would be a great thing for the people of the

country. That aspect of the question has to be borne in mind by my friends. If such of these subordinates as do not have enough work to do now are disbanded, they would surely find out some other kind of work which would be of real use to the country. That is my point.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Mr. Damodaran Asan has brought to the notice of this House the reasons why his first motion was lost. I was also told during the recess, the interval for lunch, that some of my friends on this side of the House were really moved by a kind of sympathy to which Mr. Asan has already referred. I may submit for the attention of those of my friends who did not support Mr. Asan's motion this morning on account of the sort of sympathy that I have just now referred to, that under the Travancore Service Regulation, the understanding, when a person accepts Government service, is that the whole of his time would be at the disposal of the Government and that no officer of Government would have the right to refuse to do Government work at any time of day or night. Probably, it is as a result of this provision in the T. S. R. that the Nurses in Government Hospitals, whose case Mr. Thanu Pillai advocated, are not being allowed even to enjoy one of the most elementary privileges or rights of humanity, so much so Mrs. Anna Chandi was constrained to remark that these Nurses were being put to the necessity of choosing between husbands and their jobs. Therefore, Sir, in the circumstances, the principle, which the Government so sternly apply to these poor Nurses, who are now denied, at least for five years, the chances of getting married and of enjoying the pleasures consequent upon marriage, must be extended, during the present economic crisis, to the subordinates of this department; and they should be asked to work, if necessary, for more hours than they used to work. In times of national crisis we hear of patriotic young men is leaving their colleges and universities and devoting the whole of their time for the sake of the country. No arguments advanced by the head of any department could be tenable if it is for the continuance of the existing staff even during the present economic depression, especially in view of the fact that, under the Service Regulation, these subordinates are under an obligation to work day and night if necessary. In the light of these I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Damodaran Asan.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, in the discussion of this motion, I have two very contrary views to deal with. I do not quite see how to reconcile them. Mr. Asan suggests that the allotment for establishment could be reduced because they have not got sufficient work to do. Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, on the other hand, says that the proposed reduction would mean more work for the establishment and that they should work over-time to cope with the increased work. I do not quite see how these two contradictory views are to be reconciled.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): My friend the Chief Engineer's difficulty is that he is not able to understand the contradictory statements in our speeches. Our difficulty is that we cannot understand him at all.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Shall I repeat what I said, Sir ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You may proceed, Mr. Westerdale.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Mr. Asan recommended the reduction of the allotment for the establishment on the ground that there was no sufficient work for them. Mr. Krishna Pillai suggests that the work would be so much, if the proposed reduction is made, that they would have to work over-time in order to do it. Anyhow, it is clear from Mr. Krishna Pillai's point of view itself that these subordinates *even now have* sufficient work to do.

Then, Sir, at this juncture, when we are being told so much about unemployment in the country, when most of the people are not having even full-time work, why should the Government Officers alone do *over time* work ? I may point out to the House, Sir, that the Staff of the Division Offices is fully employed now and a majority of them, *even now* do a good deal of over-time work. I do not see how, in fairness, we can go on expecting the Government servants alone to work a good many more hours each day than the average citizen of Travancore. In fact, I must say, I regard it an infamous suggestion that the member has made, namely that Government servants should work over-time throughout, in the manner in which he has suggested. Why should they alone do more than their day's work for their pay ? I have already pointed out, Sir, how the proposed reduction would throw more people on the unemployment market. I can only repeat that argument and the argument which I have...............

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I wish to get an explanation from the Chief Engineer for his use of the term '*infamous*' in regard to my observations on the motion, when I have only drawn his attention to the provisions of the T. S. R. ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Government servants are, it is true paid for their full time services. That does not mean that they could be asked *continuously* to work over-time for Government. There are no such implications, I maintain, in the T. S. R, or other Rules of Government Service. The Rules only mean that the Government servant shall work his normal day's work for the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In your opinion, if the Government servant is asked to work over-time he must be paid over-time allowance ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Certainly, if he is *continuously* asked to do over-time work, I do not think there is a single gentleman over here, on this side of the House, who does not work, for nearly all days in the year, over-time. Personally, Sir, ever since I joined duty here, I have been working on all Sundays except during the Christmas holidays. That is what most Government Officers have to do in their endeavour to get through their work.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : But in the case of the Government servants working over-time, there is atleast the consolation that they get a steady income from the Government. There is no such consolation in the case of others.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): I did not catch my friend, Sir.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Damodaran Asan. During the course of the general discussion on the Budget, some of us on this side of the House made very strong pleas for a substantial retrenchment all round; and, consistent with that plea, it is only reasonable that those who advocated the policy of retrenchment then, should support this reduction also. Now, Sir, the reduction of Rs. 5,000 is entirely different from the omission of the total allotment.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): It means a large number of people thrown out of work.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I still believe that the reduction of Rs. 5,000 is different from the omission of the total allotment. This reduction can be justified on the following grounds.

The figures of allotment for original works show that the Public Works Department has begun retrenchment by applying the axe at the wrong end. What is the curious process that they adopt to effect retrenchment? They retrench the works, and not the Establishment. In the Kottayam Division, in respect of new works, the total allocation is only Rs. 1,16,400. Certainly, that is a very paltry figure for a comparatively large Division like the Kottayam Division of the P. W. D. When thus the provision for new works is being reduced, what is the good of maintaining the old establishment at the pre-depression rate of wages? It is only reasonable that when attempts are being made to reduce the allotment for original works, a proportionate reduction in the establishment should also be made, especially in these days of financial strain. I think a very strong case has been made out for this reduction of Rs. 5,000. I therefore support the motion brought forward by Mr. Asan.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What I want to say by way of reply is that the learned Chief Engineer has not understood what Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai or I said. That is why he thinks that there is a contradiction between our statements. As a matter of fact, there is no contradiction at all. All that I say is that, since the Officers, even now when money has greater value continue to draw the same pay which they were drawing when they had more work to do, some of them might be disbanded, now that they have not got sufficient work to do. The Executive Engineers have no Water Works or other Capital Works to carry out. So, I press the motion.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): The one argument which I have to refer to is that of Mr. Thomas. He argued, Sir, that the establishment must be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the expenditure to be incurred by the department. Sir, I have already explained this morning that the work of the P. W. D. Establishment does not depend upon the expenditure entirely. I must submit, Sir, that this argument of the member is based on the presumption that

[Mr. J. S. Westerdale.]

the establishment, as it stood before the present reduction in expenditure, was adequate. I maintain, my predecessor Mr. Vipan maintained, Mr. Natesa Aiyar maintained and all the Chief Engineers of the State have been maintaining it, and Sir Rajagopalachari when he was the Dewan here also maintained that the proportion of expenditure on the P. W. D. Establishment to the amount expended by the department was totally inadequate in Travancore.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Karthikapalli*): My friend is referring to a state of affairs which obtained in 1098 when there were not more than 54 hands, on the whole, in this establishment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Westerdale was simply saying that, in the opinion of these gentlemen, the establishment of the department was inadequate.

The motion was then put to vote and lost.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I demand a poll, Sir.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—20.

1. Mr. K. P. Abraham.
2. ,, K. C. Chandi.
3. ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan.
4. ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.
5. ,, Joseph Kunju.
6. ,, K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.
7. ,, K. Krishnan Nayar.
8. ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai.
9. ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai.
10. ,, S. Krishna Pillai.
11. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman.
12. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
13. ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil.*)
14. ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai.*)
15. ,, M. P. Madhavan Pillai.
16. ,, A. Narayana Pillai.
17. ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.
18. ,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai.
19. ,, A. Thanu Pillai.
20. ,, O. M. Thomas.

NOES—25.

1. Mr. N. John Joseph.
2. ,, K. C. Karunakaran.
3. ,, K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla.
4. ,, L. J. T. Polgreen.
5. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.
6. ,, M. Mahomed Mustapha.
7. ,, P. S. Mahomed.
8. ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar.
9. ,, Rama Varma Raja.
10. ,, R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.
11. ,, L. A. Bishop.
12. ,, I. C. Chacko.
13. ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
14. Mr. K. George.
15. ,, P. Gomatinayakam Pillai.
16. ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai.
17. ,, R. Krishna Pillai.
18. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
19. Mr. E. G. Mc Alpine.
20. ,, C. O. Madhavan.
21. ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai.
22. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
23. Dr. K. Raman Tampi.
24. Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai.
25. ,, J. S Westerdale.

NEUTRALS—3.

1. Mrs. Anna Chandi.
2. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.
3. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.

The motion was declared lost, 20 voting *for* the motion, 25 *against* and 3 remaining *neutral*.

Motion 19.

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil cum Devicolam*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,220 for Division Office Establishment by Rs. 10.

The P. W. D. Workshops and stores are now put in charge of an Executive Engineer. The Workshops and Stores have not been showing sufficient return. The institution is being run at a loss. My suggestion is that the Workshops and Stores Division could be effectively managed without prejudice to efficiency even if it is put under the charge of an Assistant Engineer.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : Sir, the question of the abolition of the Workshops and Stores has been before the Government on many occasions. There is a good deal to be said for the *abolition*, and a good deal to be said for its *retention* also. There is no doubt that the Government should have its own workshop to meet its special requirements, particularly in certain emergencies. I am glad that the motion does not suggest so much the abolition of the Workshops, as that the Officer in charge of it must be changed from the Executive Engineer into an Assistant Engineer. I must point out that, in the last year, the Workshops handled works and stores worth over three lakhs of rupees. I submit, Sir, that to handle that amount of money it is very desirable that there should be an Officer of the rank of the Executive Engineer in charge. Whether the institution could be improved or altered is a matter that is under enquiry by the Government through me at the present moment. I must maintain that so long as we have the Workshops and Stores Department, we must have an officer of a high rank to control it. That is all I can say.

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil cum Devicolam*) : I am sorry I am not satisfied with the arguments advanced by the Chief Engineer. So I press the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The time allotted for the Demand has expired. This and the remaining motions lapse.

Motions 19 to 72.

The following motions lapsed.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,220 for Division Office Establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,272 for Sub-Division Office Establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,320 for the Irrigation staff for the Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions by Rs. 10.

EXECUTIVE—a. ESTABLISHMENT—*Allowances.*

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 25,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

23. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 15,000.

EXECUTIVE—b. WORKS—i. BUILDINGS.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

24. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,11,193 for original works by Rs. 37,853.

b. WORKS—ii. COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

25. To omit the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the construction of a bridge at Tottappalli—item No 257, Part 1, Appendix B.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

26. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,53,435 for original works by Rs. 20,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

27. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,53,435 for original works by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

28. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,53,435 for original works by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

29. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,53,435 for original works by Rs. 35.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

30. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6, 53,435 for original works by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*):

31. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,53,435 for original works by Rs 100.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

32. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,015 for new roads by Rs. 100.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

33. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,77,917 for maintenance or annual repairs of roads by Rs. 100.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

34. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,70,489. for maintenance or annual repairs by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

35. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,70,489 for maintenance or annual repairs by Rs. 10.

b. WORKS—ii COMMUNICATIONS—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

36. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,23,924 for Communications by Re. 1.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

37. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,23,924 for Communications by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

38. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,23,924 for Communications by Rs. 100.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

39. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,23,924 for Communications by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

40. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,900 for original works by Re. 1

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

41. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,900 for original works by Rs. 5.

b. WORKS—iii. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—
Total allotment.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

42. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,16,562 for miscellaneous public improvements by Rs. 100.

EXECUTIVE—c. TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

43. To omit the allotment of Rs. 99,168 for Tools and Plant.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

44. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Re. 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

45. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

46. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 5.

MR. A THANU PILLAI :

47. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs 5.

MR. O. M. THOMAS :

48. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

49. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. O. M. THOMAS :

50. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

51. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. A THANU PILLAI ;

52. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

53. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 10

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

54. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 100.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

55. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,34,361 for Executive by Rs. 100.

29 C—BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.—MINOR IRRIGATION COMMITTEE—*Allowance.*

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

56. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 100.

Motion for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

57. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,126 for Minor Irrigation Committee by Re. 1.

29 D—BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.—ROAD BOARDS.
Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN ;

58. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,850 for Road Boards by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

59. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,850 for Road Boards by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

60. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,850 for Road Boards by Rs. 10.

29 BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.—*Total allotment.*

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

61. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,73,701 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

62. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,73,701 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

63. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,73,701 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

64. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,73,701 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

65. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,73,701 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Rs. 10.

30—PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,79,491 for original works by Rs. 50,000.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

67. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,300 for establishment by Re. 1.

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION—*Total allotment.*

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

68. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,84,400 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

69. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,84,400 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 5.

34—IRRIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

70. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,700 for Irrigation—Capital Account by Re. 1.

XXV A—1. TRIVANDRUM ELECTRIC SUPPLY—
Working Expenses.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

71. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,311 for working expenses by Rs. 10.

XXV A—TRIVANDRUM ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TELEPHONE—WORKING EXPENSES—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,11,811 for working expenses by Re. 1.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; I put to the House Demand I—Public Works for Rs. 30,16,603, *minus* Rs. 1,500 which the House has disallowed under the Head of T. A. I take it that the House sanctions the Demand ?

The grant was made.

The Council adjourned at 5-15 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Saturday, the 1st August, 1931/16th Karkatakam, 1106.

The Legislative Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the Dewan presiding.

All the members were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Consumption of public wealth on motor traffic.

38. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Are the Government aware that motor traffic has been consuming a large part of the wealth of the State every year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government are aware that motor traffic is consuming a portion of the wealth of the State every year. But they have no information about the proportion of the wealth so consumed.

Expenditure for maintenance of roads in Alleppey in 1105.

39. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent for road maintenance in the town of Alleppey during the last year (1105)?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): An expenditure of Rs. 9,087 chs. 23 c. 4 was incurred on road maintenance in the town of Alleppey during 1105.

Magistrates appointed in 1105 and 1106.

40. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Magistrates appointed during the years 1105 and 1106 till 20th Mithunam; and

(*b*) the number of Muslims among them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Eleven.

(*b*) Nil.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായ ൧൧ നിയമനവും സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൽനിന്നും അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെയാണോ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

G. P. T. 2926. 300. 12-4-1107. ¶
Vol. XIX No. 6.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അല്ല.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : പിന്നെ എവിടെനിന്നുംകൂടിയാണ് നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംകൂടി ആളം എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും എത്ര നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : മൂന്നു പേരെ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ശേഷമുള്ള എട്ടുപേരെ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൽനിന്നും അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസിൽ നിന്നുമാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അതേ.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളിൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ അവിടെയുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഒന്നു രണ്ടു പേർ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അവരെ നിയമിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അവരുടെ സീനിയോർസുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവരെ നിയമിച്ചു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഈ ൧൧ നിയമനവും സീനിയാറിട്ടിനോക്കിയിട്ടാണൊ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : സീനിയാറിട്ടിയും മററുക്ലെയിംസും കൂടി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ സീനിയോർസിനു കൊടുക്കും.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അങ്ങിനെ കൈ നോക്കിയാണോ ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : മിക്കവാറും അങ്ങിനെതന്നെയാണ്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അങ്ങിനെയല്ലാത്തതുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെയല്ലാത്ത നിയമനവും ഒന്നുരണ്ടു കണ്ടേയ്ക്കും.

Closing of breaches on the banks of the Kulakkada river.

41. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) ; Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount that has been actually spent till now (27-11-1106) for closing breaches on the bank of the Kulakkada river to the west of the Cherukole *Nelpura* and constructing a groyne ;

(*b*) whether the above work is completely finished, and, if not, whether provision is made in the next year's Budget for completing the same ; and

(*c*) if the answers to part (*b*) are in the negative, the reasons for the same ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The amount that has been spent till now for closing the breach is Rs. 742. The groyne has not been sanctioned nor taken up.

(*b*) The work of closing the breach has been completed.

(*c*) This does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : With regard to the answer to part (*a*) may I know from the member whether the Government are aware that the provision was made for closing the breach as well as for constructing a groyne in the Budget for the year 1106 ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : To give the member information on that point, I would have to refer to the Budget of 1106. I have not got a copy of the Budget before me. I regret I am not in a position therefore to supply the member with the necessary information. I may at once say that no estimate for constructing a groyne at the locality was ever sanctioned by Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Is the member aware that the amount that was allotted in the Budget for 1106 was more than Rs. 1,000 and that that was for constructing a groyne as well as for closing the breach?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : As I was saying, for answering the question definitely as to the amount that was allotted in the Budget for 1106 for the works, I must refer to the Budget itself, a copy of which is not before me just now. I have also said that no estimate for constructing groyne was sanctioned.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I know when was the sanction given ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Sanction for what ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : For closing the breach.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Sanction was given on 8-9-1928.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Is it after that sanction that allotment was made in the Budget for 1106 for the purpose ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The Budget allotment for 1106 was made in 1105. It was certainly after 1928.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : And the Budget made provision for constructing a groyne as well as closing the breach ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I am not sure whether provision was made in the Budget for constructing the groyne.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I submit that the member must be in a position to answer the question, because the Budget must be there.

PRESIDENT : What is your point ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : My point is that when there was a provision made in the Budget for closing the breach as well as for constructing the groyne they would have sanctioned the construction of the two works.

PRESIDENT : You are not correct in saying that. Mr. Madhavan said that no sanction was given for constructing the groyne.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*). I asked him when the sanction was given.

PRESIDENT : You said it was with reference to the closing of the breach; Mr. Madhavan plainly said that the other work has not been sanctioned.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) . May I know what is said in the sanction ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The sanction was only for closing the breach. The amount of the sanction was Rs. 200.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : And Rs. 742 was spent by Government ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The sanction for Rs. 200 was given in the year 1928. I may inform the member that subsequent to the date a revised estimate for Rs. 800 was sanctioned for the purpose.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When was that sanction given ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That was on 16-10-1930

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I know why, then, there is a provision in the Budget for constructing a groyne as well as for closing a breach ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have stated already that there was no sanction for the construction of the groyne.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know why it is stated in the Budget?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I do not say that there is no provision in the Budget for it. I only said that there was no sanction for the work.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): And unless I am contradicted by some authority the member could not gainsay the fact that there has been a provision in the Budget.

PRESIDENT: I thought Mr. Damodaran Asan, you would have understood the difference between a mere allotment in the Budget and sanction for a work. Sometimes allotments are made in the Budget before sanction is obtained in the expectation of sanction being obtained in the course of the year. It may happen that no sanction is subsequently granted and, in that case, the allotment will be there but will not be used.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When the allotment was made for the groyne as well, may I know whether it was considered that the groyne is necessary?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No allotment so far as I can see from the papers before me was made for the construction of a groyne.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Asan, on that point you have asked sufficient questions and they have been answered. You may go on to the other points.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am entitled, Sir, to ask supplementary questions.

PRESIDENT: I do not think that they arise as supplementary questions.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): With your permission, Sir, I will explain the position.

PRESIDENT: I think it is not necessary to explain the position when I have told the member that the questions do not arise as supplementary questions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With regard to the answer to part (*b*) of the question, may I know when the work of closing the breach was completed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): A revised estimate was sanctioned in 1930. That is all that I can say at present. There is no information available with me just now as to when it was actually completed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether the question of giving sanction for constructing a groyne has been taken up?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes, I see that an estimate for a groyne for Rs. 2,550 has also been prepared by the Executive Engineer but subsequently the P. W. D. seem to have thought that they would wait after closing the breach and see whether a groyne is necessary or desirable. The Chief Engineer says that the department would see the effects of floods this year and decide whether the groyne should be constructed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has the Executive Engineer suggested that the groyne is necessary for the protection of the bund?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Of course, the Executive Engineer has prepared an estimate for the groyne also. The department decided to see the effects of the monsoon before coming to a conclusion as to whether the groyne should be constructed at all.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Am I to understand that the Chief Engineer wanted to see whether this year's floods will take away the bund and then decide whether the groyne is necessary or not?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That requires no answer from me, Sir.

Registry of lands in Chemmaruthi pakuthi.

42. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether more than one and a half years ago some members of the depressed classes occupied the concessional *puduval* in Varkala, Chemmaruthi pakuthi, after applying for the registry of the same;

(*b*) whether the lands have been registered in their names till now (1-7-1931); and

(*c*) if not, the reasons for the delay in passing orders on the application?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) A co-operative society has to be organised before the lands are assigned to the applicants and the matter is pending action in the Co-operative Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With regard to the answer to part (*a*) of the question, may I know, Sir, when the fact of the occupation of the area was brought to the notice of the Protector of the Depressed Class?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I have not got that information just now before me.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know why, when it was known that they occupied these lands one and a half years ago, steps were not taken for registering the properties in their name?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): According to the proviso to part 2 of rule 24 of the Puduval Rules, a Co-operative Society of the depressed classes who have applied for the registry of the area has to be organised before the lands are assigned to them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether any step was taken for registering the co-operative society?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was addressed on the subject and he is taking action in the matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies also the Protector of the Depressed Classes?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know what action was taken by the Protector in regard to this matter?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I am not able to supply that information just now.

Trivandrum Water Works Scheme.

43. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether the present Chief Engineer has special qualifications in Water Works Engineering, and, if so, what they are;

(*b*) whether he has studied and scrutinised the scheme for the Trivandrum Water Works;

(*c*) whether he approves of the scheme as it stands;

(*d*) whether he has considered the question of the availability of sufficient water for supply to the Trivandrum town; and

(*e*) when the Water Works will be completed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. The present Chief Engineer was in direct charge for about four years of the construction of the new Madura, Tuticorin and Ramesvaram Water Works and improvements to the Dindigal Water Works, and was subsequently in charge of the investigation and design of a large number of Municipal Water Works in the Madras Presidency from 1922 to 1930.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) He approves the general major features of the scheme and has only had to modify details in design of individual sections of the scheme.

(*d*) The Chief Engineer has no reason to doubt the opinions of the previous Chief Engineers and of Mr. Madeley, that the source of supply is adequate.

(*e*) The 'completion' of a water supply scheme usually tails out and is difficult to predetermine. The scheme is expected to be brought into operation in 1108,

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is stated in the answer that the present Chief Engineer was in charge of the new Madura, Tuticorin and Ramesvaram Waterworks and the Improvement to the Dindigal water works. I wish to know from the member whether all these works were executed simultaneously?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There is no information on that point available just at present. If it is very material, the information will be called for.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): With reference to the answer to part (c) of the question, I wish to know whether the modification in the details in the designs has affected in any way the cost of the scheme?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I cannot answer that question either, from the papers before me. I claim notice in respect of that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the sections of the scheme in which modifications were effected?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That information also the Chief Engineer has not supplied in the report which he sent to Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); So all the available information has been given in the answer?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Malayazhma records in the Central Vernacular Records Office.

44. MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): (1) With regard to the *Malayazhma* records in the Central Records Office, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is in that office any clerk who knows *Malayazhma*;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the negative, whether copies of *Malayazhma* records applied for are now being given to the applicants by temporarily employing men for each application that comes up;

(c) if so, whether they are not men who are not in service under Government and on whom the Government have no sort of control or authority;

(d) how many such men as are referred to in part (b) are now (27-11-1106) in the employ of the Government in the Central Records or elsewhere;

(e) if there are any, how long they have been doing this work; and

(f) if those men commit any mistake in copying, knowingly or unknowingly, whether there is anybody competent to check or verify the correctness of the copy?

(2) Are the Government aware:

(a) that for paddy lands the latest Settlement records are those of the year 977 and that those records are all in *Malayazhma*;

(*b*) that many of the paddy lands in Neyyattinkara and some other taluks are charged with *tirippuvaram* and that of late there have been much confusion and dispute about this *tirippuvaram*; and ..

(*c*) that the public and the Government are put to difficulty because there is no proper arrangement made for the maintenance and copying of valuable records remaining in a language which the public in general do not know?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any proposal for the transcribing of such records in the vernacular of the country?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) None.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) None.

(*e*) This does not arise.

(*f*) None.

(2) (*a*) The latest is not that of 977 but that which closed in 1085. Only the records of some taluks in the Settlement of 977 are in the *Malayazhma* script.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes, to some extent.

(3) None at present.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): With reference to the answer to part (*d*) of the question, many I know from the member whether there are not even now some hands working in the Padmanabhaswamy temple and copying the malayazhma records in connection with the Tiriuppuvaram muddle in the Neyyattinkara taluk?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*); I have no information. The Padmanabhaswamy temple establishment is not under my control.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know from the member whether they asked the men in charge of the Central Records to supply Government with copies of the Malayazhma records in connection with that case?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not remember.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know, with reference to the answer to part (3) of the question, whether any of the officers in charge of the Central Records Office has brought to the notice of the Government the urgent necessity of making some arrangement?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not for transcribing.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Have they not brought to the notice of the Government the desirability and the necessity of copying these records?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No. They have made proposals only for arranging the records, cleaning them and indexing them. Transcription is not an easy proposition. The volume of records is so large that it would not be possible to transcribe them within a reasonable time.

Administration of the Central Vernacular Records Office.

45. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*) : (1) Are the Government aware that the old records kept in the Central Vernacular Records Office are subjected to decay for want of proper control and proper arrangement ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is no proper indexing of contents of records and that very often it is difficult to find a record required ;

(*b*) whether they are aware that private parties who are applicants for copies are put to great hardship in getting copies ;

(*c*) whether they are aware that there are serious complaints about gross corruption in the Central Records Office ; and

(*d*) whether any scheme for the better administration of that office is in contemplation ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (1) There has been some declay due to the leakages in the roof when the building was thatched with Dutch tiles. This has since been remedied.

(2) (*a*) there is no index and hence there is difficulty.

The number of *Churunas* in the Records come to nearly 8,000, each of them containing on an average nearly 1,000 *Olas*. No attempt has yet been made towards preparing an index for this huge mass of records.

(*b*) there will be difficulties and delay in finding out records readily in the absence of a proper index.

(*c*) No specific case of corruption has come to the notice of the Government.

(*d*) Proposals are under consideration.

Election of a member to the Legislative Council from the Vaikam constituency

46. **MR. O. M. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the election to the Legislative Council in the Vaikam constituency was postponed from a date originally announced to a subsequent date ; and

(*b*) the reason for such postponement ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The death of Mr. C. S. Madhavan Pillai, one of the validly nominated candidates (*vide* Rule 13 of the Legislative Council Electoral Rules).

Disafforestation and registry of lands on the sides of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road.

47. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the extent, in acres, of the land proposed to be disafforested and assigned by them from either side of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road; and

(*b*) whether they propose to assign those lands *en bloc* in the names of applicants or to auction them in small blocks?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 3,000 acres approximately.

(*b*) The proposal is to divide the land into convenient blocks for registry of not more than 25 acres and not less than 5 acres each in extent.

DEMAND II—EDUCATION.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have the honour to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 41,83,255 under Demand II—Education.

Motion 73.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. K. C. CHANDI:

To reduce the Allotment of Rs. 16,026 for Establishment by Rs. 26

Motion 74.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: (*Trivandrum*): I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the Allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 800.

I make this motion for exactly the same reasons that I advanced yesterday in connection with a motion for making a similar reduction in the travelling allowance of the Chief Engineer.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. A. Thanu Pillai. Even as he does, I also support this motion for the same reasons I urged yesterday in connection with the proposed reduction of the travelling allowance of the Chief Engineer. I, for one, am not quite satisfied with the work of direction done by the present Director of Public Instruction. I have not much experience of brewing or distilling, but I know that bad wine makes good vinegar. The development of Mr. McAlpine from a Professor to the Director of Public Instruction in Travancore is on some such lines. He resides for a considerable part of the summer season at Devicolam where he is inaccessible to a very large number of people interested in education. The other day, in reply to a question put by the honourable member for Changanachery, the Chief Secretary to Government said that his exodus to that region although it involves some inconvenience to some persons is a matter of convenience to some others. I do

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

not know the proportion of the people who are benefited by the periodical tour of the Director of Public Instruction to the High Ranges.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I know what the member means by using the words "*the* periodical tour of the Director of Public Instruction"? Does it mean that I have received the sanction of Government to go to the High Ranges next year or during the coming years? That is what the words would seem to imply.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*); From my knowledge of the working of the Travancore Government, this precedent will be followed in future.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the member's assumption is unjustified. I have no intention of getting the sanction of the Government for going to the High Ranges next year.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That is all right. Since I apprehended that it is likely to be repeated, I supported the motion.

Even otherwise, in these days of financial strain, it is necessary that the travelling allowance of the amount provided for the officers should be cut down to the minimum possible.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I draw the attention of the member to one fact? It is seen from the accounts of 1105 that the expenditure on account of travelling allowance that year was Rs. 4,241 and in the revised estimate of the Budget for 1106 the amount provided for is Rs. 3,200. The Financial Secretary has cut down this amount by Rs. 800 already.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): A further reduction is necessary. That is what I submit.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have to oppose the suggestion that my travelling allowance amount should be cut down. The Chief Secretary has just pointed what I also intended to point out that the amount allotted this year is actually, by virtue of this cut, being reduced by 50 per cent. Rs. 3,200 has been cut already by the Government by 25 per cent and the result of the operation of this second cut is to reduce the T. A. amount to Rs. 1,600 as against Rs. 3,200 this year and over Rs. 4,000 last year. It is a very drastic reduction in two years. If the proposal for reduction is carried—as a loyal and obedient servant of Government—it is my business to spend the sum of Rs. 1,600 to the best advantage. But I can only remind the House that if half way through the financial year I find that the sum of Rs. 1600 is insufficient, I shall be compelled to remain in Trivandrum without going on tour. As long as the House passes this reduction with the full knowledge that it is being reduced from Rs. 4.000 to Rs. 1,600 in two years, I have no objection at all. I shall spend the allotted amount calculating carefully how the amount can be spent to the best advantage of the State and when the amount is finished I shall have to remain at Trivandrum.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): We also would not be very sorry for that because the major portion of the touring work which the Director of Public Instruction is expected to do, is in connection with Vernacular Schools and he is ignorant of the vernaculars of this land.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I rise to a point of order whether the member is entitled to make a statement at this stage?

PRESIDENT: It was in the nature of a question.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, the Director of Public Instruction being at the head of one of the most important departments in the State, I will be the last man to say that he should do only less touring work than in previous years. But on the other hand, the finances of the times do require that the Government should follow a policy of retrenchment as much as possible. Yesterday, a reduction in the T. A. of the Chief Engineer was made in this House. I do not think that the Director of Public Instruction has to do as much touring work as the Chief Engineer.

PRESIDENT: Are the amounts allotted for the two officers for T. A. the same?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*); No; this is less than the amount allotted for the Chief Engineer. I say still more reduction is desirable because of the exigencies of the times.

So far as the present Director of Public Instruction is concerned, I have to draw the attention of the House to one matter, namely, that he is a foreigner and one who is not conversant with the vernacular of the State, so much so, so far as the Vernacular Section of the Department is concerned, the inspection work that he turns out will not be of much use. There is the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools assisted by many Assistant Inspectors to do that work. In regard to the Girls' Schools, there is the Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is the member sure that the Chief Inspectress is conversant with Vernaculars?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I think, so, because she has been in the service of the State for a long time; she might have more experience of the condition and the language of the people of the State than the Director of Public Instruction. She is also assisted by many Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. Then there is the English Department which has a Chief Inspector of English Schools assisted by very many Assistant Inspectors.

I have only to state that because the present economic distress affects the people of the State to a great extent, as much retrenchment as possible in the T. A. of the officers should be effected. I support the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ താണുപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്ദേശം ൪൨,൦൦൦ രൂപായോ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ളം ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കാൻപോകുന്നതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് ഇതു്.

PRESIDENT: Yon mean Rs. forty two lakhs?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതേ. നാല്പത്തിരണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തി എൺപതിനായിരത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വേണ്ടി, ഈ വമ്പിച്ചതുക, ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു മടിയും ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽനിന്നു കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ നില മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kulkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികനിലയ്ക്കും ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക നിലയ്ക്കും തമ്മിൽ വ്യത്യാസമില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്. ആ വ്യത്യാസം അനുസരിച്ചു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കു എന്നല്ലാതെ ധാരാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ആ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളൊന്നും ചെന്നു പരിശോധിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം പണം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു് അബദ്ധമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൬,൨ ൦ ൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നതിൽനിന്നും ൮ ൦ ൦ രൂപാ കുറച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റുതന്നെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിലും കുറക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഈ ൪൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉപയോഗത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു് എല്ലാവർക്കുംകൂടി സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി എത്ര രൂപായുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എല്ലാംകൂടി ഞാൻ കൂട്ടിനോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും ഓരോ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അനുവദിച്ച സംഖ്യയിരിക്കേ ഒരാൾക്കുമാത്രം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുപറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): ൪൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള മൊത്തച്ചിലവാണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കണ്ട ചിലവിനെ ക്കുറിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ആകെയുള്ള സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഏകദേശം ൧൮,൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപായാണ്. അതിൽനിന്നും ൧,൩൦൦ രൂപാ കുറക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും അലവൻസ് ഒരേ റേററനുസരിച്ചു കുറച്ചാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ സ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടമാരുടെ പരിശോധന കുറെ കുറഞ്ഞിരുന്നാലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളുടെ ഊർജ്ജിതമായ അന്വേഷണം അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. മററു ഏതുഭാഗത്തു കുറച്ചാലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവി ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൌകര്യം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); I am sorry that I am not satisfied with what Mr. McAlpine has told us. As I said yesterday, my main point is that there should be reduction in the rates of T. A. Provision is made here for an amount of travelling and inspection work which could be done for Rs. 2,400 according to the prevailing rate.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I inform the member that, as a covenanted officer, the rates of *my* T. A. are governed by the Mysore rates, whatever the Government here may or may not do in regard to the rates of T. A. here, so that the question of the adequacy of the rates that the member would allow for my touring, does not arise at all so far as I am personally concerned?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, that is a matter of adjustment. Whatever that be, in an extraordinary situation like this, I do not see why what Mr. McAlpine has stated should necessarily stand in the way of rates of his T. A. also being reduced. If the Government could not find it possible to have the same quantity of inspection work done in the coming year also, they would have to be satisfied with what is possible with the reduced funds. I distinctly remember what Mr. McAlpine himself said, on a former occasion in this House, that he would not keep a dog and himself bark, and that he would only do such inspection as could not be done by his subordinates.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Naturally.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We find that the figure has come down from Rs. 4,000 and odd to 3,000 and odd. I think there must be ample room for further reduction being made.

PRESIDENT: Down to what figure, in your opinion is there room for reduction?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Down to the figure that I allow, for the time being. After all, the present Director has not to inspect very many Vernacular schools and English schools as there are separate Vernacular and English School Inspectors. Really,

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

therefore, there are only a few colleges that he has to inspect; and perhaps he has also to make a few occasional special inspections. For this purpose, Sir, I think the amount that I have suggested would be enough.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have nothing to add to what I have already stated.

PRESIDENT: Do you press your motion, Mr. Thanu Pillai?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES 22.

1	Mr. K. P. Abraham
2	„ K. C. Chandi
3	„ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4	„ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
5	„ Joseph Kunju
6	„ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
7	„ K. Krishnan Nayar
8	„ E. V. Krishna Pillai
9	„ N. K. Krishna Pillai
10	„ S. Krishna Pillai
11	„ Tariatu Kunjitomman
12	„ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
13	Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
14	„ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
15	„ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
16	„ M. P. Madhavan Pillai
17	„ M. Mahomed Mustapha
18	„ A. Narayana Pillai
19	„ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
20	„ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
21	„ A. Thanu Pillai
22	„ O. M. Thomas

NOES—24.

1	Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2	„ M. Govindan
3	„ N. John Joseph
4	„ K. C. Karunakaran
5	Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
6	Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen
7	„ P. S. Mahomed
8	„ Rama Varma Raja
9	„ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
10	„ E. A. Bishop
11	„ I. C. Chacko
12	„ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
13	Mr. K. George
14	„ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
15	„ P. N. Krishna Pillai
16	„ R. Krishna Pillai
17	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
18	Mr. E. G. McAlpine
19	„ C. O. Madhavan
20	„ R. Nilakanta Pillai
21	„ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
22	Dr. K. Raman Tampi
23	Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
24	J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—2.

1 Mrs. Anna Chandi	2 Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad

The motion was declared lost, 22 voting *for* the motion, 24 *against* and two remaining *neutral*.

Motion 75.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി വകയ്ക്കുള്ള ൨,൪൦൦ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. മലയാളം അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ആളുകളെ ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ മേധാവിയായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതുമൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തരക്കേടിനെപ്പററി പ്രതിപാദിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. മലയാളഭാഷാനഭിജ്ഞന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ മേധാവികളായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതുമൂലം അവർ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചെന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യാഭിലാഷങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് അറിയുന്നതിന് അവക്കു സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നു തന്നെയുമല്ല മലയാളംസ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ സാധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല. മലയാളംസ്കൂൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വല്ലപ്പോഴും ഒരിക്കൽ ഡയറക്ടർ കൂടിച്ചെയ്യുന്ന പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതു് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ നടത്തിപ്പിനു സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ തൃപ്തികരമായ പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഇന്നു മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭരണം അശേഷം തൃപ്തികരമായിട്ടല്ല നടന്നുപോകുന്നതെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡയറക്ടർ സർക്കീട്ടുവരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംബന്ധമായ തങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളേയും അഭിലാഷങ്ങളേയും അറിയിക്കാമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ മലയാളഭാഷാനഭിജ്ഞത എത്രമാത്രം നിരാശയേയും ഇച്ഛാഭംഗത്തേയും ആണ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയാതെയിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മലയാളഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുമേധാവികൾ അവരുടെ പേർസനൽഅസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റെയോ ആഫീസുമാനേജരുടെയോ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചു സകല സംഗതികളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണ കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ നയവും ഒട്ടും അഭിലഷണീയമല്ല. മല

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

യാളും ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകമ്മിററിയിലേക്ക് അംഗങ്ങളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിലും ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിലും ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർക്ക് ഒരു സ്ഥാനമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ യാതൊരു പരിജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലാത്തയാളുകൾ ഈ വക സംഗതികൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് നിർവഹിച്ചുപോരുന്നതു എന്നുള്ളതു വളരെ അത്ഭുതകരമായിട്ടാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ശരിയായ ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കുകമ്മിററിയിൽതന്നെ യോഗ്യന്മാരായും തക്കതായും ഉള്ള ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള പരാതി ഈ രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കു മുഴങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. അതിനാൽ മലയാളഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ മേധാവിയായി നിയമിക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I support the motion. The object of the motion is as defined by my friend Mr. Kunju, is to protest against the policy of the Government, of getting down strangers ignorant of our vernaculars. May I ask the Government, Sir, whether they do not consider it as an insult offered to the educational advancement and intellect of Travancore? Travancore is a country where education prevails to a very great extent, and I am proud to claim for my country a degree of intellect which is certainly equal to the degree of intellect which obtains elsewhere. Here, the poor tax-payer even at the risk of getting some of his necessaries of life curtailed considerably, contributes to the development of the Education Department to such an extent that it has, in recent years, become the department which consumes probably the highest amount out of the State revenue. Let us take the case, Sir, of a poor person in this State who sends his son to school denying himself many of the essential requirments in the hope that his son would come up and attain a position in the world. If that chance is denied to the father it would certainly be very hard. Secondly, I object to this kind of policy pursued by the Government on the ground of economy also. As was observed by many of the speakers during the time of the general discussion on the Budget, on seven European Heads of Departments, in this State, we are spending about one and a half lakhs of rupees. I do not think the Travancore Government are under any obligation to anybody to solve the problem of unemployment obtaining elsewhere leaving the problem of unemployment in their own state—which is certainly very keen—unsolved. We have absolutely no quarrel with those gentlemen who come down here; because self-preservation is certainly the most dominating instinct in man. But, we have to view the problem

from our own point of view and see whether it is not a serious disadvantage to us to get down officers from outside on far higher salaries than those on which we could get better substitutes here.

In this connection, viewing the trend of the policy pursued by the Government from time to time, especially in regard to the Departments of Police and Education, one is tempted to ask the question whether the Government are really helpless in the matter and whether any pressure is being brought to bear on them, from any quarter to bring down foreigners, for their superior service. In that case, Sir, I can assure the Government that, in Travancore, we have thousands and thousands of educated people who could see that their own beloved Government are out of such difficulty, any way. We feel sure that we can make our voices heard even in the highest quarters under the Sun. If Government labour under any such disability in regard to the importation of foreigners, they should not hesitate to take the people into their confidence, so that the people may be in a position to appreciate the difficulties of the Government and make an attempt to help the Government. In these democratic days, such attempts on the part of the people are sure to prove fruitful. In the absence of any such difficulty on the part of Government, we have to protest against this kind of policy pursued by the Government; and so, I would support the motion, moved by Mr. Kunju as strongly as possible.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Idustry, North*): സർ, ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. പരിഷ്കാരവും ജനഹിതാനുവർത്തനവുമുള്ള യാതൊരു ഗവർമെൻറും രാജ്യത്തെ ഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ ആ രാജ്യത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലെ അധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തുള്ള കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ നാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ള ഒരാളാണു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൻെറ മേലധ്യക്ഷൻ. ഇതുപോലെ മററു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും അതാതുരാജ്യത്തെ നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്നവരായിരിയ്ക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലെ അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതൊരു രാജ്യത്തും അധികവും പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതു് അവിടത്തെ സ്വഭാഷയിൽ ആയിരിക്കും, അതിലേക്കുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളായിരിക്കും അധികമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടേയും ഭരണം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടർക്കു ചുമതലയുണ്ടല്ലോ. കീഴിലുള്ളവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ഭരണം നടന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ആ ഭരണം താറുമാറായി തീരും. അതിലേക്കുള്ള ഉദാഹരണം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും കാണാം. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ആലോചിച്ചാണു് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽനിന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ ഒരു സ്വദേശിയായിരി-

[Mr. Tariatukunjitomman.]

ക്കണമെന്ന ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്ന പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതിനെ അവഗണിച്ചാണു് പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തവരെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ആക്ഷേപകരമാണെന്ന ഇന്നലെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേധാവിയായി നാട്ടുഭാഷാനഭിജ്ഞനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് എത്രയും ആക്ഷേപകരമാണു്. ആഫീസ്മാനേജരുടേയും പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിൻേറയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ മാത്രം വിശ്വസിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന ഭരണം നല്ലതല്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ ഒരു കവനൻറഡ് ആഫീസർ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ മാററുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കും. അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടെതന്നെ ഇരുന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ; ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു നമുക്കു സഹിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. എന്നാൽ വേറെ സ്വദേശിയായ ഒരാളിനെ കൃത്യം നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ വച്ചാൽമതി. ഈ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ അതെങ്കിലും ചെയ്താൽമതി.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): "ആപൽഘട്ടം" എന്ന പറഞ്ഞതു എന്തിനെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഡയറക്ടരെ ഒഴിക്കാനും വയ്യാ; വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാനുംവയ്യാ. അതാണു് ആപൽഘട്ടം എന്ന പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കവനൻറു് അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പണം കൊടുത്താൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പോയിക്കൊള്ളുമെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അങ്ങിനെ പണംകൊടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞയക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടെതന്നെ താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തു ആക്കും താമസിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലംകൊടുക്കാൻപാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം നമുക്കില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മലയാളം പഠിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ശരിയായിട്ടു പഠിച്ചാൽ മതി. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളോടു സംസാരിക്കാനായിട്ടുള്ള പരിജ്ഞാനം മാത്രം സമ്പാദിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പ

ർട്ടമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച അതിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനനാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ നല്ല പാണ്ഡിത്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽമാത്രമേ ശരിയായി ഭരിക്കാൻസാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. നാട്ടുഭാഷ ശരിയായി പഠിക്കുക അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കുറെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള ജോലിയല്ലേ എന്നു സംശയിച്ചാണ് ഭരണം നടത്താൻ നാട്ടുഭാഷഅറിയാവുന്ന വേറെ ആളിനെ വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. നാട്ടുഭാഷപഠിക്കാൻ ഡയറക്ടർ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷത്തെ അവധിഎടുത്തു സ്കൂളിൽചേൻതന്നെ പഠിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. എന്തായാലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെസ്ഥിതി ആപൽക്കരമായതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളിനെതന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): സർ, ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി എനിക്കും പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് നാട്ടുഭാഷഅറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളായിരിക്കണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ എന്നുതന്നെയാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. അതിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു നാട്ടുഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നു വരുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കവളരെ സങ്കടകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിതന്നെയാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മലയാളം അറിയാൻപാടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർക്ക് അവിടങ്ങളിലുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ ശോചനീയാവസ്ഥയെക്കുറിച്ചു ഡയറക്ടരെ കണ്ടു പറയണമെങ്കിൽ ഇംഗ്ലിഷ്പരിജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു എന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും ഡയറക്ടർക്ക് വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അനുഭവം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഏതുനിലയിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യമുള്ളവനായിതന്നെയിരിക്കണം. അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറ വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതായതു മലയാളം രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോകൊല്ലം പഠിച്ചശേഷമല്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷസ്ഥാനത്തേയ്ക്കു ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നൊരു റൂൾതന്നെ വയ്ക്കണം. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Sir, I beg to support the motion. My objection rests on a much higher ground than the ignorance of the vernacular of the country in the present Director of Public Instruction. I may submit at the outset that we are now discussing the Director in the abstract and not with reference to the occupant of that office for the time being.

In the Budget discussion of 1104 a token motion was submitted by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, it was desirable to have an Indian, preferably a Travancorean, for the post of Director of Public Instruction. I supported that motion. It struck me that whatever be the intellectual equipment of people recruited from England.—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Are they generally of a higher order of intellect than Indian gentlemen?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Whatever be the intellectual equipment of people recruited from England, as a matter of public policy, we require one thoroughly familiar with Indian culture and Indian ideals of life if he is to leave a permanent mark on the educational progress of the country. (*Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai: Hear, hear*). On that higher ground, quite apart from the accident of the ignorance of vernacular on the part of the present Director, I supported the motion. On that occasion, Sir, with a slight modification (in Mr. Thanu Pillai's motion) which the President suggested, the Government was prepared to accept the motion. On my advice, my friend, Mr. Thanu Pillai, amended his motion on the lines desired by the President; and the Government *accepted* the resolution. It is not a case, Sir, where, by a majority of votes, the proposition was carried, against the opinion of Government. There was absolute agreement, apparently, on the part of the Government and the members on this side of the House in regard to the question that, as a matter of public policy, in the Department of Education, you require some one who would sympathise with your national ideals, who would be familiar with your national culture, who would devote his whole-hearted attention to the development of these ideals, and who would also make the necessary adjustments called for by altered conditions in which the country, may find itself. The House is aware, Sir, that, when the opportunity arose, the Government ignored the definite undertaking given to the House. Let me not be misunderstood. I am one of those who think that the ultimate responsibility for deciding the qualifications of an officer for a particular appointment *must rest* with the executive. If, in the opinion of the Government a particular officer was unfit for a particular appointment and they have appointed another officer in the place, according to me, the House would be going beyond its legitimate province if it begins to draw a comparitive estimate with regard to the qualifications of the officer whom the Government removed and the officer whom they put instead. (*Hear, hear.*) As a matter of public policy, the question of choosing particular men for particular appointments *must rest* with the Government. My present point is that the

Government must make such appointments consistent with the undertaking that they have given to the Council that, when opportunity arises, an Indian, preferably a Travancorean, would be appointed to the responsible office of the Director of Public Instruction. It is very difficult for me, Sir, to believe that, though in Travancore, you cannot find a gentleman equipped, thoroughly equipped in all directions, for holding that responsible office, it is very difficult for me, Sir, to believe that the wide Indian Empire cannot supply a suitable officer to direct the educational activities of this State. (*Hear hear*). On *this* ground, more than on the accident of the ignorance, on the part of the present Director, of the vernacular of the country, I am for supporting the motion. There are, Sir, several vernaculars even in this country. If my friends from North Travancore insist on the Director's acquaintance with Malayalam, I do not see why the gentlemen from Nanjinad and Shencotta should not, with equal fairness, insist on the Director's acquaintance with a working knowledge of the vernacular of their district, namely Tamil. Therefore, Sir, if we expect the Director to know all the vernaculars, it is, I submit, expecting an impossibility. Of course, it would be a desirable consummation if you could have, as Director of Public Instruction, a gentleman who has, though not necessarily a scholarly equipment in the vernaculars of the country, at least a working acquaintance with them. I should think, Sir, that we should not magnify what is considered to be a fault, or rather a disqualification, on the part of the present Director. I have nothing to say against him personally, and I do not think he is disqualified for the post simply because he does not know the vernacular of the country, and may have to rely on a responsible officer to guide him. But, it is a fact Sir, that most of the communications addressed to departmental heads in this State, even in these days of the cry for the vernaculars, are in English and not in the vernacular. Therefore, Sir, on the higher ground on which I put the question, I am supporting the motion.

PRESIDENT: Is there any other member who wishes to speak?

(*There was no answer from the members.*)

PRESIDENT: Where is that undertaking which you mentioned, Mr. Krishna Aiyangar? Will you please refer me to that?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): In the Budget discussion of 1103.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In Volume XIII of the Council Proceedings.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated Deputy President*): The President then stated that in the 'form in which you put it Government have no objection to accept it.' Mr. Thanu Pillai accepted that amendment, Government accepted it, there was no discussion and the motion was accepted by the House.

PRESIDENT: On account of the way in which the discussion has developed, I think that, instead of calling upon Mr. Mc Alpine to reply to the motion, I had rather say a few words. Mr. Krishna Aiyanga

[President.]

referred to the discussion in the Council in 1928 and to the statement made by the then President accepting that motion. The President then said that the motion which would be accepted by Government will run as follows ;—

"Government should consider the desirability of appointing a suitable Indian in charge of the Department of Education if and when the occasion arises."

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Will you kindly permit me, Sir, to read the observation in page 582?

PRESIDENT: I have also read the other portions of the debate before. I merely wanted to quote the actual wording of the motion that was accepted.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): The President said then that if the motion was worded in that way, he was prepared to accept it.

PRESIDENT: It is with reference to the whole of your statement that I am going to make my statement.

The undertaking then given by the Government stands. And so far as I am concerned, I might say that I accept that statement. You may take it that the Government when they made this appointment had this also in consideration. It was not without reference to this or ignoring this that the appointment was made. I may assure you that it was after long and anxious consideration that the appointment that was made by Government was decided upon. As I said, I say once again that this undertaking that was given is still an undertaking given by the Government and will always be borne in mind.

Do you press your motion, Mr. Joseph Kunju?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, may I speak on that motion?

PRESIDENT: I asked whether there was anybody to speak and nobody stood up. I do not know if you have got the right to speak now. I do not think you have.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): All that I want to know is whether I have a right to speak now?

PRESIDENT: No. Do you Press the motion, Mr. Joseph Kunju?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I want a poll.

PRESIDENT: Why do you want a poll? It is carried by a large majority.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I do want a poll to know those who are for the motion.

A poll was taken with the following result.

AYES—28.

1 Mr. K. P. Abraham
2 Mrs. Anna Chandi
3 Mr. K. C. Chandi
4 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
5 „ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
6 „ M. Govindan
7 „ N. John Joseph
8 „ Joseph Kunju
9 „ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
10 „ K. Krishnan Nayar
11 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
12 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
13 „ S. Krishna Pillai
14 „ Tariatu Kunjitomman
15 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
16 Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
17 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
18 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
19 „ M. P. Madhavan Pillai
20 „ M. Mahomed Mustapha
21 „ A. Narayana Pillai
22 „ K.NarayanaperumalNadar
23 „ K. Padmanabha Panikker
24 „ Ramavarma Raja
25 „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
26 „ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
27 „ A. Thanu Pillai
28 „ C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad

NOES—15.

1 Mr. L. A. Bishop
2 „ I. C. Chacko
3 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
4 „ K. George
5 „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
6 „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
7 „ R. Krishna Pillai
8 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
9 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
10 „ C. O. Madhavan
11 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
12 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
13 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
14 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
15 „ J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—5.

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2 „ K. C. Karunakaran
3 Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
4 Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen
5 „ P. S. Mahomed

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Mr. Kocheeppan Mappilla did not stand up at any time?

PRESIDENT: On which side are you, Mr. Kocheeppan Mappilla?

MR. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLAI (*Nominated*): Neutral.

The motion was declared carried, 28 voting *for* the motion, 15 *against* and 6 remaining *neutrals*.

Motions 76 to 82.

The following motions were not made:—

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 2.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI:

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

78. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowances by Rs. 25.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,852 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD:

81. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,852 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. CHANDI:

82 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,673 for establishment by Rs. 673.

Motion 83.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to make the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,673 for establishment by Rs. 440.

Sir, the chorus of all that was going on here yesterday and at the time of the general discussion was that there should be a reduction in the salaries and other establishment. This year we find that under this particular heading 'Inspectors,' there is a demand for an additional clerk for which there is an increased allotment of Rs. 440. Sir, even if there is any additional work to be turned out what I would submit is that the Inspectors should manage with the existing staff and should not come and press the Government and this House for additional allotment at this time of economic stringency. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) I beg to oppose the motion, Sir. The purpose for which this clerk is wanted in the office of the Inspector of English Schools is in connection with the checking and auditing of fee concessions. There has been a remarkable rise in the amount which Government have to pay in English Schools on account of fees concessions. If my recollection serves me right, the amount has gone up this year by something in the neighbourhood of 20 or 25 thousand rupees. The Inspector of English Schools and his predecessors and I are of the opinion that, with the aid of an additional clerk, it would be possible to effect savings in this expenditure.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Katikapalli*): Did the Director say 25 thousand rupees?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That is the increase. The amount that has been paid on account of fee concessions to aided schools has increased rapidly.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is the 25 thousand rupees the increase for 1105?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, approximately. I am giving rough figures. The amount that the Government have to spend on account of fee concessions in English Schools has increased rapidly by, I say roughly, that amount. I have

not got the exact figure here. The actual figure, the Financial Secretary reminds me, is Rs. 15,000 for the last year. The Inspector of English Schools asks for an additional clerk in order to exercise a more careful auditing than is possible with his present staff. Mr. Damodaran Asan, I do not suppose, denies that it is advisable to have more careful auditing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Which is the page of the Budget where the figure is given ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Page 107.

The Inspector represents that, with the office establishment he has, this auditing is impossible, and he has asked for an extra clerk. That is the purpose for which this clerk has been asked for. It was approved by the Finance Committee.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Does the Director expect to make considerable savings in the pay of this man on account of more careful auditing?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : It has not been possible to make any savings with the present staff. But we think it will be possible to save the pay of this clerk and more than the pay of this clerk by more careful auditing. The Inspector states that with the staff at his disposal it is impossible to do more than what he has hitherto done and he says that the amount spent on account of fee concessions is growing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is the increase due to the number of schools or is it due to the increase in the number of students ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Presumably due to the increase in the number of students. It is a temporary measure for one year in order to find out whether the large increase is on the face of it what it pretends to be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I know who was doing this duty before ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): This duty is part of the routine work of the Inspector of English Schools' Office. But he represents that the accounts section he has is very small and is unable to cope with the work. He requests sanction for one extra clerk for this specific purpose.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : How many clerks are there for the same work in the Vernacular School Inspector's Office ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : There is no comparison between the Vernacular School Inspector's Office and this.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : How many clerks are there in the Vernacular School Inspector's Office? This increase is mostly for both schools.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): This clerk is for the Office of the Inspector of English Schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has any work under this head fallen into arrears due to the want of this clerk?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is not a question of arrears; it is a question of effectiveness.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has it been done effectively in 1106?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Inspector is personally of the opinion that with the aid of another clerk a more effective scrutiny could be given and he thinks, that, as a result of more effective scrutiny the pay of this clerk and more than that would be saved. He has suggested that we try this for one year as a temporary measure to see whether the sum spent under this head which is undoubtedly large can be possibly reduced. That is the only purpose. It is not a permanent addition. It is for a specific purpose. We are of opinion that with the aid of another clerk a more effective scrutiny could be given. That is the only purpose.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Have the Government suffered any loss for want of proper scrutiny this year?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The obvious implication is that when a senior and responsible officer in charge of the English Schools Department of the Education Department suggests that a more careful scrutiny is wanted under a particular head, he obviously feels that Government money is not being spent to the best advantage. He desires to satisfy himself that this is the case or is not the case, and he considers that with his staff it is impossible for him to do any more than what is being done now. And he desires for one year that one clerk be appointed temporarily in order to investigate this matter.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Has he brought any case to the member's notice of money being improperly spent?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are many instances that the Inspector's Office have drawn attention to in which fee concessions were claimed wrongly. That is the reason why the Inspector thinks that with the additional staff it will be probably possible to detect many more. But the trouble is this. The Inspector of English Schools and his staff have not got the time in his office to go through this item by item and he wants a special clerk who will investigate this question. It is surely a straightforward request. The Inspector of English Schools is a responsible officer and he is not expected to make an irresponsible statement.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): May I know, if the appointment is sanctioned, whether it will be given to a woman?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I should imagine not. There is a woman's branch in which women are being given appointments. The men appointed in that department are being gradually taken over to the men's branch.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Is there any department which is set apart for women?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Originally the women's branch had a considerable number of men in it. Government have ordered that wherever possible as vacancies arise these men in the women's branch are to be transferred to the men's branch. But you will realise that it is not only a question of qualified women being available but it is also a question of vacancies in the women's branch and the men's branch. A man in the Government service cannot be turned out into the streets. There must be a vacancy for him in the men's branch. As vacancies arise they are being drafted to the men's branch.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): But this is a new appointment and so, nobody need be thrown out.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have personally no prejudice. But it is an appointment which does not come within the purview of the Director of Public Instruction.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Has the Director any objection to recommend a woman?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It does not come within my jurisdiction at all. It is left to the Inspector.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have only to make one remark in reply to what the Director of Public Instruction was saying: that since the Inspector is a responsible officer, he will not bring forward any proposal which is not absolutely necessary. Well, Sir, all demands made in this House are made by responsible officers. At the same time we examine them and see whether any reduction can be made. So, I do not attach any weight to that argument. I asked the Director whether effective work was done with the existing staff in 1106. He said that it will be more effective if one more clerk is provided and his argument is that it is temporary. I do not know how this temporary clerk could be thrown out next year, when he will say that by throwing him out, it will be much less effective than the work done with the clerk. There is that difficulty. Any how, there is a conflict of feeling within me because the Director has stated that the clerk is necessary for fee concession matters. That I should stand against effective fee concessions is rather a hard thing. So, I shall not press this motion. Only I would request the Director to see that if he can avoid he will not appoint the additional clerk and let him not ask for the continuation of this staff next year.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I can assure Mr. Damodaran Asan that if he withdraws his motion, I shall most certainly satisfy myself when next year's Budget is being prepared as to the absolute necessity of the staff.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 84 and 85.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

84. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,673 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

85. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,856 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

Motion 86.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,379 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

My main object in making this motion is to bring to the notice of the department and the Government a very important matter with regard to the policy of recruitment of teachers now adopted by the Inspectors. Sir, it has been brought to the notice of the House more than once that by issuing a particular circular the Inspectors are now restrained to recruit the teachers in a particular manner. That is to say now the Inspectors keep a list of teachers who have acted from the beginning of 1101 up to the middle of 1103 and only those included in the list are now appointed in the department. The claims of teachers who have acted prior to 1101 and after 1103 are completely ignored and I fear that it is considered even as a disqualification with regard to their recruitment. Sir, it is well-known that those teachers who have got acting service should be preferred to new hands. Of course, if after entertaining them it is found that they are inefficient let them be thrown out. But let them recognise that persons who have acted should be preferred to raw hands. This invidious distinction between persons who have acted during a particular period and those who have acted before that period—

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): How far back will Mr. Asan ask the department to go?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): As far back as it is possible without detriment to efficiency.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Suppose a man acted for a day in 1085. What is the Inspector to do?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Consider his claims, that is what I will say. Do not say he will not be given an appointment because he had acted in 1085. Don't advance that argument. The Chief Secretary has asked me an extreme case of a man who has probably passed his 55th year in 1105. I do not know whether such a man is going to come and whether they will entertain him. There are other cases of persons who have acted for a long period just before 1101 and who are now refused appointments because they have not acted between 1101 Chingam and 1103 Minam. Sir, whatever be the reasons for that I am unable to understand the magic of that period, i, e., the period between 1101 and 1103.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I have a doubt cleared? If the period that is suggested by the Chief

Secretary is allowed to be extended *ad infinitum* would not the authorities be put to the necessity of getting grandfathers and fathers who have nevertheless some acting period to their credit to be appointed as teachers?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not know whether the Chief Secretary has suggested any period. He only cited an instance.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): If the period is not limited to a certain extent would not that difficulty arise?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not know whether this limitation is imposed in any other department. The period I refer is, between Chingam 1101 and Minam 1103.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It may be, because the hands thrown out of other departments are not so numerous.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There are not large number of vacancies in other departments and so much hardship is not caused to them. Even supposing, that, owing to misconduct of some officer which was later on disapproved by the Government, why should the poor teacher who was acting before 1101 Chingam and who was not in the good books of the particular officer who had the appointing power after 1101 Chingam, be deprived of a chance? We have to view the matter equitably. I do not say that acting men have got the legal right of being appointed, since, they have applied for the post. I suggest that they should not be excluded from the acting list. As far as I am concerned I tried to ascertain whether it is a big number as to block the chances of many new hands. If I remember right, a list of such persons was sent to me by a large section of teachers who are without appointment. The same was given to the Director as well as to Government. I represented their case in person to the Director. Now there is a list containing about 1600 pupil teachers with the Chief Inspector, of which about 800 or so, have been appointed. In the category of unemployed teachers, there are only below 100 persons and there is so much heart-burning among these people who feel that they are wronged by the departmental circular which ties the hands of the Inspector. All that I now say is, either do not have any list, or, if you have, keep it properly and give chances to all. I do not say that all of them should be appointed, whatever be their merits. Only take into consideration their claims.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is there no time limit for Mr. Asan?

PRESIDENT: The mover of the motion has 10 minutes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The irony of the whole thing appears to be, that, even if this is a list for recruitment in a particular order, there is no such list in the Office of the Inspector of English Schools. There, the claims of acting people need not be considered, and even if they are not considered, the Director of

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

Public Instruction has no chance of ascertaining whether the claims of acting men have been preferred or refused.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know from Mr. Asan, whether, this concession should be extended to people who have left the teaching profession and taken temporarily to some other occupations?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If such profession has in any way brought down his capacity for teaching purposes, I do not say, that, he should be recruited. But, suppose, a teacher who was a tutor to some children during the interval applies, I think, his claim should not be disqualified for an appointment to the teachers' profession.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): What I ask Mr. Asan is, whether persons who have left the teaching profession should be recruited again?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What are those professions that the member refers to, I do not understand. In my opinion, professions which have nothing to do with the Education Department should not be considered.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Suppose there is a teacher who has left his profession and who was for a long time a Proverthi Accountant, what do you say about his case?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Such cases may be left to the educational authorities. I doubt whether such a man will ever apply for a teacher's post.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Is there not the question of qualification?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes, there is. My friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai fears, that, if he has entered into some other profession, he must be deemed to have lost his qualification.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): You need not draw any inference from my question. What is your answer to my question?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That question was asked probably because the member felt some doubt on that. It is to clear that I say all these.

If in the view of the Inspector, a teacher has entered into some other profession after which he is not fit to be a teacher, with the same capacity, he need not be entertained. That is all what I wish to say.

Another matter that I wish to bring to the notice of the Council is in the matter of recruitment of teachers. The claims of those teachers who are plodding in grant-in-aid schools also may be considered. I do not say that the claims of all those who apply from the grant-in-aid schools

should be regarded. Their claims should be considered in one respect, and that is, if they are found to be competent, prefer them, because they are only getting a pittance in grant-in-aid schools. These arethe matters which I want to place for the consideration of the House under this motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ ദാമോദരൻആശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പരാമർശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കും ചില സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുണ്ട്. പ്രധാനമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് മി. ആശാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആക്കിങ് ലിസ്റ്റ്മനഃപ്പൂർവ്വം അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൻെറകഴുത്തറുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രം വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് എന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആക്കിങ് ലിസ്റ്റിലുള്ളവരെയെല്ലാം നിയമിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം മാത്രമേ മററുള്ളവരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാക്കും അധഃകൃതസമുദായക്കാക്കും ന്യായമായി ലഭിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ആക്കിങ്കാക്കു ന്യായമയികിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. അവക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകം ദോഷംവരത്തക്കനിലയിലുള്ള ഒരേർപ്പാടു നിലനിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ആഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഈ ലിസ്റ്റനുസരിച്ച് നാളതുവരെ ൨൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യ എത്രയോ തുഛമാണ്. ൧൪൦൦ പേരോളം അടങ്ങിയ ഈ ആക്കിങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ മൂന്നോ നാലോ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഈഴവർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള മററു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യയും എത്രയോ തുഛമാണ്. മുമ്പു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൌകര്യവും മററും ഈ സമുദായക്കാക്കില്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളായി ആക്കിങ് സവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനു അവക്കു സാധിച്ചില്ല. അവക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കൊടുത്തു പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസായിവരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ആക്കിംങ്ലിസ്റ്റ്തീരുന്നതുവരെ അവർ കാത്തിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു അക്രമമാണ്. ഇതു ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും ന്യായമായികിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കൌശലം മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ ആക്കിംങ് ലിസ്റ്റ് പ്രായോഗികത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

അഥവാ അങ്ങനെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, അതു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരും അധഃകൃതരുമായ സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ഉപദ്രവമില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിലെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു പ്രത്യേകമായ ഒരോർഡർകൂടി നൽകേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ചിലർക്കു ചേരാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആക്ടിങ്ങ് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ളവരുടെ ചാർച്ചക്കാരേയും സ്വജനങ്ങളേയും നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ ആക്ടിങ്ങ കാരെല്ലാം മിക്കവാറും ഒരേ വർഗ്ഗക്കാരായിട്ടു വരാൻ കാരണം?

Mr. P. S. Mahomed (*Nominated*): ആക്ടിങ്ങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നിയമനാധികാരം ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മായിട്ടു ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുമായിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളായിട്ടോ ആണു അധികവും കാണുന്നതു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ആക്ടിങ്ങ്കാർ ധാരാളമുള്ളപ്പോൾ അവർക്കുകൊടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷമേ മററുള്ളവർക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു ഒരിക്കലും സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരികയില്ലേ?

Mr. P. S. Mahomed (*Nominated*): ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ചിലപ്രത്യേക വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവർക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചില പ്രത്യേക സൌകര്യം ഉള്ളവർക്കോ മാത്രമേ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ കയറാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കയുള്ളു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇഷ്ടമുള്ളവർക്കു ആക്ടിംഗ് കൊടുക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ആക്ടിംഗ് കൊടുക്കാൻ ആളുകളെ തയ്യാറാക്കിവച്ചതിനു ശേഷമാണു സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളെക്കൊണ്ടു അവധി എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാൻ ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ലിസ്റ്റനുസരിച്ചു് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഇതരസമുദായക്കാരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനു ഭംഗം വരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണു്.

Mr. N. John Joseph (*Nominated*): സർ, എന്റെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന വിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതസമുദായക്കാർക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അവശതയെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചതായ ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടേണ്ടവരായി അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരായആളുകൾ

അൻപതിൽ കൂടുതൽ കാണുമോ എന്ന് സംശയമാണ്. അവരെ എല്ലാവരേയുംതന്നെ ഈ ആക്റ്റിങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ചേൎത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. നിയമനാധികാരം ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മതത്തെപരിഗണിച്ചാണു നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നത്. അധഃകൃത സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരാൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ അടുക്കൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ "നീ ജ്ഞാനസ്നാനം ചെയ്തുവോ" എന്നും, ഹിന്ദു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറഅടുക്കൽ പോകുമ്പോൾ "നീ നിൻെറ പേരുമാററിക്കൊണ്ടുവാ" എന്നും പറഞ്ഞ് അവരെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നയം തീരെമാററണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കിവിടെ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു അവരെക്കൂടി ഈ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും പുറമേ അവൎക്കു പ്രഥമ അവകാശംകൂടികൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതാണ്, അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽമാത്രമേ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം തീരുകയുള്ളു.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether the member is supporting Mr. Asan or opposing him ?

PRESIDENT: If you cannot understand that from the trend of his argument please wait till he finishes.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതരിൽ പരീക്ഷപാസായവർ അധികം ഇല്ല. അവർ അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവൎക്കു യാതൊരു ഇണ്ടാസും കൊടുക്കാതെ സൎവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കേണ്ട വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷം "നിൻെറ വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞു പോയതുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം തരാൻ നിവൎത്തിയില്ല" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഒടുവിൽ ഒരു ഇണ്ടാസു കൊടുത്തു വിടുന്ന പതിവുണ്ട്. ആ പതിവു നിശ്ശേഷം നിറുത്തി അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ അപേക്ഷയ്ക്കു പ്രഥമാവകാശം കൊടുത്ത് അവരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും, അവർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി വരുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ പേരിനേയോ, ജാതിയേയോ, മതത്തേയോ പററി ചോദിക്കാതെ ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകണമെന്നുമാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ രീതിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു നിഷ്കൎഷയായി ചട്ടംകെട്ടണം എന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I have to say a word. The question has been raised by Mr. Mahomed with regard to the claims of communal representation in the Education Department. In answer to a representation made in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, it has been stated, that a Committee would be appointed to consider that question. When that committee is instituted, I would request, that this question

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

also be referred to that committee. That is, whether the acting claims of teachers should be preferred to communal claims, in cases of insufficient representation of the community concerned—

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുവരെ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടണ്ടേ ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): My own view in that matter is, if Mr. Mahomed wants to know, I have no objection to give. That is, some rule will have to be evolved by which the claims of both may be considered. If there is a man with a long term of acting service he should be considered, and if there is a member of a community which is absolutely unrepresented or very inadequately represented in the department, then his claim also should be considered. Then educational qualifications, the class he has taken etc., will come in. All these things must be considered by a committee and rules evolved by which appointments will have to be made without prejudicing the claims of unrepresented communities.

MR. K. C. CHANDI (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I fully endorse the views put forward by Mr. Asan. It is a matter of common grievance that the preparation of the acting list of teachers was against all accepted principles of justice, equity and good conscience. I am sorry that the time for taking the officer concerned to task is past. I wish to suggest that the injustice done be not allowed to continue. Let us do away with it once for all. If the abolition of the acting list is not possible, I would throw out a suggestion, that, the department in future should reserve a certain percentage of appointments for those whose names appear on the acting list and throw open the remainder for direct recruitment. With these remarks, I support the motion of Mr. Asan.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): സർ, ആദ്യം ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ താല്പൎയ്യം നല്ലവണ്ണം എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലായില്ലെങ്കിലും മലയാളത്തിൽ രണ്ടു പേർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ നിന്നു ഇതു ഉദ്യോഗ വഴക്കിനുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി. ആ നിലയ്ക്കു ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിയ്ക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നും അവൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടണമെന്നും ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതു വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിൽ നിന്നും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന്മാൎക്കാണു അധികം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നതെന്നു് അനുമാനിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണു് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന്മാരാണോ അതല്ല അധഃകൃതന്മാരാണോ എന്നു ഇതുവരെ വ്യക്തമായിട്ടില്ല. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായം ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷ

യത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നംപൂതിരിമാൎക്കു ഒട്ടും തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നംപൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു വളരെപ്പേർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവൎക്കു ന്യായമായികിട്ടേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു തന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നംപൂതിരി സമുദായത്തെ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായിട്ടോ അധഃകൃതമായിട്ടോ ഏതു നിലയിൽ പരിഗണിച്ചാലും അവർക്കും എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. അതോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I support the motion of Mr. Asan, to bring to the notice of the House, of the condition of the teachers in aided schools of the State. In the matter of recruitment, as well as in the matter of sending them away, there is no policy that is followed by the department, or, the Government do not seem to take any notice of the action taken by the Managers. The appointment has to be approved by the department, but, they do not exercise any control over that. They do not even care to know whether proper claims are respected by the Managers. The only thing they care for is, whether a hand is qualified for the place or not. In the Government service, when claims are put forth with such a force, and the demand for justice is so great, we think that the teachers of aided schools should receive justice at the hands of the Managers who appoint them. Sometimes they do not get enough justice and sometimes they do. But if the Government or the Inspector exercise some control over the appointment of the teachers in aided schools, their lot would be better. But if they begin to exercise more control over appointments, the Managers of private schools might demand more grant. In the sister State of Cochin, this control is exercised with beneficient effects and more grants are given by Government to those institutions. Then the private institutions also will work better with proper departmental control over teachers also. One who has no control over the pay of the teachers cannot exercise proper control over their working. That is my impression of the matter. The Inspectors, when they visit schools, inspect more the offices of the Managers than the schools. If the Manager is one who is very much liked by the Inspector, he will not even go to the school. If on the other hand, the Manager is not liked by the Inspector, he goes and pesters the teachers. His visit is considered to be a visitation and not an inspection. For silly things, the Managers are taken to task, and for good things, they are not given recognition. As for the help they get from the Inspectors, it is very little. They go to schools to find fault rather than to give good and valuable suggestions. They are expected to make valuable suggestions because of their greater experience in the department.

[Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.]

Therefore, I bring all these facts to the notice of the Government and request them to take some action to relieve the distress among the teachers and managers by making the Inspectorate to take more interest in the matter of recruitment to service in private schools also.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the problem raised by Mr. Asan is one of the most difficult which the Education Department is called upon at the present moment to deal with. Mr. Asan, as he stated, came to see me some months ago and he gave me a list which contained about 65 names of teachers who acted in some Vernacular School or other, prior to the date 1st Chingom 1100. As I promised Mr. Asan, I immediately sent that list to the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, with the request, that if he had any information regarding the number of teachers in this category, he would supply me with it. He wrote back to say that there was no information in the Inspector's Office, and no available information in the Assistant Inspectors' Offices either. The existence of possibly a week's acting service of Some teachers, perhaps 8 or 10 years ago, would be a matter of almost incredible difficulty to trace in the schools of this State. I fully sympathise with the point of view put forward not only by Mr. Asan in this matter, but also by the members who have drawn attention to the unfortunate plight of unrepresented communities, in that matter. There is no doubt whatever that the unrepresented communities do not find themselves in the long list of acting teachers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are there no registers of teachers in the departmental schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not understand the member.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there not some record in a school giving the names of teachers who have worked in that institution?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Inspector tells me that there is no record going back to the distance of the period referred to by the member.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Up to which period is that information not available and the Inspector did not find a record?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have no information on that point. But I am referring to the period prior to the 1st Chingom 1100 in connection with Mr. Asan's list of 65 teachers. About fifty of these are found in the list.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to get this information. Is there any record at present to show whether a particular teacher has worked in a particular school during a particular period. Take for example the school at Ambalapuzha. I want to know about a particular teacher who has worked there. Is there no record kept in that school about that teacher?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): At the present moment?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): For the year 1100.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Certainly there is.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Then, for how many years is that record kept ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think that he quite realises the implications of what I am saying when I say that the available records are not easily traceable. If there is no record now in any Assistant Inspector's Office About Acting appointments in a particular school it is presumed that the record could not be traced. When I say that, I only meant, that it will be very difficult to trace the records in regard to a person who acted for a week. I want the House to realise that I have no objection in making an enquiry. But I do want the House to realise that it is tremendously big thing and I think it is very much worry and no accurate information is possible. I have put the mtter to the Inspector who is just sympathetic towards the position of unfortunate men as I am and he assures me that the thing is in his opinion practically impossible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether if the teachers are asked to apply and put in their claims before the Inspector or the Director, it would not be possible to make Inquiries and ascertain whether their statements are true ?

What I ask is, will it not be possible to verify their statements ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It might be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know, what stood in the way of the Director doing that and publishing in the Gazette asking people to intimate to the Director or Inspector whether they have acted in those schools during any period prior to 1100 ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Ther are roughly seven hundred teachers on the acting list for whom there are at the moment no permanent vacancies. The Inspector who has worked this out says that their period of acting service ranges from 2 yeasr 3 months 28 days down to one day and that he calculates (taking normal wastage over recent years) that even in 5 or 6 years he would not be able to absorb all the 700. He further tells me that 50 per cent. of these 700 are represented by people who have less than six months of acting service.

My chief difficulty in the matter of accepting any suggestion of calling for names prior to eleven hundred, is to use an English phrase, 'I am buying a pig in a poke.' I do not know how many hundreds of names there may be, and the question resolves itself into one of practical politics. Goverrment in 1104 stated that those who acted between 1st Chingom 1100 and 30th Minom 1103 were to be taken. Th

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

idea that the Government must have had in mind was that if after 1104 a man had not been acting for four years it seems a reasonable deduction, that he must have some other means of employment unless he was financially independent. Further, if during these four years he has found other employment, he must be out of touch with educational work and I think perhaps the House does not give enough considerations to the Chief Secretary's suggestion that it is a matter of the law of limitation. One has to draw a line somewhere, of course not only in a matter of this kind but in every other similar matter. I as a University Professor faced this problem every year. When the question of promotion from one class to another comes up the students who get 30 per cent. are permitted to pass and the students who get 29 fail. If the student who gets 29 per cent. is allowed to be promoted, the student who gets 28 has only one mark less than 29 and he comes and asks that he may be promoted. In all matters of figures and dates a line has to be ruled somewhere. If we include men who acted in 1099 those who have acted in 1098 would say that the others are only one year prior to them and if we agree to that the men who had acted in 1097 will say I am only one year in front of the other teachers. The problem really is one to which I do not see any solution except to adhere to a rule which may at first sight seem to be arbitrary. But, it is based, I think, on a not unreasonable assumption that a man who has not taught for four years or a longer time must be presumed to have some other means of support.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Suppose he was in some grant-in-aid school?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Then again you have difficulty that the Government have stated that wherever possible the claims of the grant-in-aid school teachers will be considered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Where have they stated that?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That is being stated frequently. I cannot say now exactly where but I have read it in connection with my files in the office on many occasions. The question is one of practical politics. Is it justifiable to take away the best teachers from the Aided schools for the benefit of the Government schools?

I may tell the House that I am discussing the matter with the Inspector of Vernacular Schools and I intended to make certain suggestions to the Government which I believe can do some thing to remedy the difficult situation.

I am also drawing the attention of the House to the fact that we have had the claims of the acting teachers prior to 1100 and the claims of a few who acted in 1104. There is another large class—there are people who have qualified themselves since 1104—and when you bear in

mind that it is going to be four or five years before the whole of the 700 can be absorbed, you are going right on to the year 1112 and you still may not absorb these 700. In the meantime however, your young men are coming out with E. S. L. C. and V. H. Certificates and out of 700 that are left 680 are V. S. L. C. holders— the lowest among the qualified hands. I want the House to notice that this is not an easy problem. There are other aspects which also deserve consideration which I have been considering and which no one also has put forward.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What about the claims of unrepresented communities? I thought the member was going to say something about it.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): What I was going to say is that, coming as I do from Mysore, where special preference is given to them, naturally I am sympathetic, because I know what is being done, and that, I am personally of the opinion, that, if any exception at the moment can be made, the unrepresented communities seem to be—that is my personal opinion—the people who have the first claim, because, there is no doubt, that, they are coming forward in small numbers, and there is no doubt some years ago they were not and I think, that I am not wrong in saying that there is no member of the depressed classes in the acting list at all. I think I am quoting the Inspector of Vernacular Schools correctly when I say that in the huge acting list of 1500 which originally existed there was not one member of the depressed classes. In any case if that statement is a slight exaggeration it is so slight that for all practical purposes I may accept it as correct. Personally, Sir, I am in sympathy with Messrs. Govindan's and Mahomed's requests regarding unrepresented communities and in the suggestions which I propose shortly to put to Government—there is an attempt to solve these and all other matters regarding new and better qualified people. But I do want you to realise that this problem is one of the most difficult to solve and that further whatever solutions you may come to some class of people are bound to be disappointed. There are not enough appointments in this State to take in anything like the number of people we are turning out every year. That applies not only to Vernacular schools but to non-graduates in English schools and graduates. I may mention in passing, though it is not relevant to this question, that I have 358 applications from graduates in the men's branch alone on my personal file at the present moment. We are turning out graduates at the rate of, I do not know exactly how many a year, and the average absorbtion of graduates during the last 10 years has been eight. There are 72 men in the acting list which extends from 1096 to the present year and they have been absorbed just now. It is an average of 8 per year and how many more applications there will be during the next five years I leave the House to imagine. I want the House to realise the difficulty in the problem of recruitment which applies not only to the Vernacular schools but to every other department. We are turning out people for whom there

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

is no prospect in the Education Department. The education department is the biggest employer in the whole State, it is bigger than everything including Police and Nayar Brigade, all put together, and if the Education Department cannot take in men, it is not likely that other departments will be able to take them. I draw the attention of the members on the other side of the House to the fact that this is a matter in which, it seems to me non-officals can do a lot of propaganda. Everybody knows and I have the utmost sympathy for the struggles made by poor Indian parents to get their children educated, and I come from Scotland which for hundreds of years has done the same. As you might conceive from the figures that I have given the chances of employment are not in the Vernacular schools and they are not equally great in other very great departments. There are more people who have qualified themselves than can ever hope to find employment,

This problem does not arise in Western countries because whatever certificate we possess the last thing the average parent thinks of is Government service.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is there anything in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction to see whether the claims of acting teachers in the Boys' schools and Girls' schools are considered by the Inspector and Inspectress of English Schools ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : There are acting lists in these departments and Government. Every single appointment that goes through my Office, is checked and occasionally a clerical error many be made. I have had actual cases of reference from Government saying they did not understand why the fifth man in the list was recommended for appointment while the fourth in number was not considered at all. As far as I know there are lists.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, the Director agrees with me that the persons whom I referred to are very unfortunate people who deserve the consideration of this House as well as the Director. His only difficulty seems to be that their number may be so large as to find it highly inconvenient if not impossible for that department to accommodate all of them within a reasonable period. Sir, the list which I placed in his hands consists of about 65 names. I told him that my informant who is a responsible man amongst this unfortunate class has intimated to me that this is a fairly correct list and that there would not be more than 15 or 20 persons at the most who have been omitted from that list.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ അസ്പൃശ്യസമുദായത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടവർ ആരെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I did not care about the names or the communities included in that list. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, *hear, hear*) The list was sent to me by one Or. Chacko from Kallupara. I do not know him personally. I am getting a number of letters describing their miserable lot and I intimated

that fact to the Director and I represented their grievance to the Head of the Administration also. Both of them were really sympathetic towards the cause. But they find the task to be unsurmountable and sc I think even now the Director is not in a position to give any definite answer. I did not quite grasp what he said when he was referring to something that took place between himself and the Chief Inspector.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Am I to explain Sir? What I said was that I have been recently discussing with the Inspector of Vernacular Schools this question and allied problems and that he had represented certain views to me and I have in the discussion put forward my views also and told the House that I propose to address the Government after the Council is over putting forward by suggestions to try and do something to solve this big problem. That was what I said.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): From what the Director of Public Instruction has said now I believe that the matter is still engaging his earnest attention and that he intends to put forward definite proposals to give some relief to these people. Another difficulty which I felt was with regard to the fact whether the claims of these acting hands are duly considered by the Inspector and Inspectress. The Director says that he has some record in his Office to show whether these claims were really considered.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member satisfied that the degree of restriction placed on the Inspector of Vernacular Schools is the same as that imposed on the Inspector of English Schools and the Inspectress?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am not satisfied that the same amount of restriction is imposed upon the Inspector of English Schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. To speak frankly, I must say, that too much restriction is placed upon the Vernacular School Inspector by keeping a list; that is my own opinion in the matter and that is why I suggested that a list be kept to include all the people or there should not be any list at all. I do not want any restriction to be placed on those Inspectors also. The only thing that I want to see is that no injustice is done to persons who have been acting in the department.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Does not the member think that to keeps such a long list of these people and to ask them to wait till all the claims are satisfied would tend to encourage unemployment?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I will answer that question. It will surely encourage unemployment if there is a rule that no body should go for any other work but must be full time waiters for these appointments. If, as Mr. Madhavan Pillai has suggested, any man who has entered into some other profession is disqualified for appointment, of course, there will be an increase of

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

unemployment. Otherwise, I do not know how it will increase unemployment.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Is it not holding forth a hope to them?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Surely a hope which these people are entitled to entertain. I say there is absolutely no harm in holding forth a hope.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : To be disappointed?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not know whether they are going to be disappointed unless Government all of a sudden throw away these lists and resort to some other policy. With regard to what Mr. Govindan said I am also one who thinks that the claims of those communities who are unrepresented in some of these departments must be considered.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : And what about inadequately represented communities?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : It all depends on very many factors. I do not understand what all elements my friend has in mind when he says "inadequately represented communities." I do not quite endorse his views when he asked that question. All that I say is that this question should engage the consideration of Government and if the Director in his last reply is entitled to give us any idea of what he has now in mind to solve this problem I think I will be enabled to withdraw the motion.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, I am not here to announce any definite ideas which are only in the process of being formed at the present moment in consultation with the Chief Inspector. I am afraid, I cannot do that if that is the only inducement for the member to withdraw the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I did not quite understand what the member said.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Directr of Public Instruction*) : What I said was that I could not at the present juncture put before the House the definite proposals which I hope soon to submit to Government. I am only in consultation with the Inspector on the matter now, and I would go so far as to say that I have not as yet made up my mind on all points. I cannot therefore at this stage nor would it be judicious on my part as the representative of the Government to announce to the House any proposal which I have not submitted to Government. I cannot, therefore, give Mr. Asan a definite assurance if that is what he wants.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Does he hope at least that if his proposals or ideas fructify there is a chance of relieving at least to a considerable extent the miserable lot of these unfortunate persons?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : There are so many others who can truthly be described as 'unfortunate persons.'

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Unfortunate in the opinion of the member?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of public Instruction*): I am of the opinion that there are several classes of people who are unfortunate in this matter and as I said before any proposal is bound to be approved by the class who get any benefit from it and disapproved of by the class that are not benefited by it. In any problem of this kind some people are bound to be disappointed and I cannot give Mr. Asan a definite assurance that persons of the category he is interested in are going to receive preferential consideration over all others some of whom in my personal opinion havemore claims for sympathy than his category. I do not however deny that the category that he is interested in also deserves sympathy.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know which are those categories which in his opinion are entitled to preferential treatment?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of public Instruction*); I am not prepared to make any statement as to where my sympathy lies.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to press the motion.

PRESIDENT: As Mr. Asan wishes to press his motion I place it before the House. The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,379 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and lost, 22 voting for and 23 against.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I demand a poll.

PRESIDENT: Those who are for the motion will please stand.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) One thing should be done before the poll is taken. The result should be announced.

PRESIDENT: I am merely ascertaining the actual numbers to see whether I should use my casting vote.

A poll was taken with the following result—

AYES 22.

1 Mr. K. P. Abraham
2 „ K. C. Chandi
3 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4 „ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
5 „ Joseph Kunju
6 „ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
7 „ K. Krishnan Nayar
8 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
9 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
10 „ S. Krishna Pillai
11 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
12 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai
13 Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai
14 „ A. Narayana Pillai
15 „ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
16 „ K. Padmanabha Panikkar
17 „ Rama Varma Raja
18 „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
19 „ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
20 „ A Thanu Pillai
21 „ O. M. Thomas
22 „ C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad (Shertallai)

NOES—23.

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2 „ M. Govindan
3 „ M. John Joseph
4 „ K. C. Karunakaran
5 „ K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla
6 Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
7 Mr. M. Mahomed Mustapha
8 „ P. S. Mahomed
9 „ L. A. Bishop
10 „ I. C. Chacko
11 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
12 „ K. George
13 Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
14 „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
15 „ R. Krishna Pillai
16 „ Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
17 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
18 „ C. O. Madhavan
19 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
20 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
21 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
22 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
23 J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—4.

1 Mrs. Anna Chandi
2 Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen
3 Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai
4 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)

The motion was declared lost 22 voting *for*, 23 *against* and 4 remaining *neutrals*.

Motion 87.

The following motion was not moved—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,774 for Inspectresses by Rs. 10.

Motion 88.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): I move the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for controlling agencies by Re. 1.

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ നയത്തേയും ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യതയേയും വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതാണു. ൪൫,൫൩,൨൭൭ രൂപായാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തു കാണുന്നതു്. ഇത്ര വൻപിച്ച തുക ചിലവു ചെയ്തു ൯൦ ശതമാനത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിപ്പിച്ചു അവർ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ നിന്നും പുറത്തിറങ്ങുമ്പോൾ സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം അല്ലാതെ വേറെ യാതൊരു ശരണവും കാണുന്നില്ല. സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം ശരിയായി ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽപെട്ടു അനേകം ആളുകൾ വലയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞു പുറത്തു വരുമ്പോൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തു ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽവച്ചു തന്നെ തൊഴിൽ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്ക എന്നുള്ളൊരു നയം പ്രധാനമായി ഈ

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെൻറ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു നയം വേണമെന്ന് അനേകകാലമായി ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളി കൂട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറ അംഗീകരിച്ച് അതനുസരിച്ച് ഏതോ ചില ചടങ്ങുകൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു പരമാത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ ആ നയത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചു കൊണ്ട് ഈ വിഷയത്തെ അവിടെ സമർപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

മലയാളം സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് വരയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് വരയോ കഷ്ടിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിയ്ക്കാൻ പോലും വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് കഴിഞ്ഞു പുറത്തു വരുമ്പോൾ മററു യാതൊരു തൊഴിലും ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ചിലർ വിദ്യാത്ഥികളെ കാളേജിൽ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട. കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഒരു Luxury യാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം അധികാരികളിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ വരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടും കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കുറവില്ല. അതിനു കാരണം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയാണ്. അതിനാൽ വിദ്യാലയം വിട്ടു പുറത്തു വരുമ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തു ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനു വിദ്യാത്ഥികളെ പ്രാപ്തന്മാരാക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ട്.

ഇനി, അടുത്തതായി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനകാലത്തു് കുട്ടികളുടെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലും നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങളിലും വലിയ നിഷ്കഷവയ്ക്കരുതു് എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എല്ലാപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും ഒരേതരത്തിലുള്ള നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നു ഒരു സക്കലർ ഉള്ളപോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ചക്രത്തിനു കടലാസുവാങ്ങി പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ കുത്തിക്കെട്ടി ഉപയോഗിക്കാമെന്നിരിക്കെ ഒന്നും ഒന്നരയും രൂപായ്ക്കു നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വിലയ്ക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നയവും കഴിയുന്നതും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിക്കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണ്.

ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എൻെറ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും സംസാരിക്കണം എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഫീസ് സൌജന്യത്തിനായിട്ടു ഒരു വലിയ തുക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെൻറിൽ മാററിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ സ്വല്പം നീക്കിവച്ച് അത്ഥിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാത്ഥികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. "Grants to private schools for fee concession" എന്ന ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു

[Mr. A. Narayana Pillai.]

ലക്ഷംരൂപാ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നു. അതിൽ ശരിയായ നിഷ്കർഷ അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവന്നില്ല എന്നും, അതിൽ ചില ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നും ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വകയിൽ ചില കുഴപ്പമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു ക്ലാക്കിനെ കൂട്ടതലായിട്ട് നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് ഡയറക്ടർതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതായാലും ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ നല്ലപോലെ നിഷ്കർഷവച്ചാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും ഒരു നല്ല സംഖ്യ ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. ന്യായമായും അർഹിക്കുന്ന നിലയിലും മാത്രമേ ഈ സൌജന്യം നൽകാവൂ.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): ആ വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു നിഷ്കർഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം എന്താണ് എന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാമൊ?

Mr. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് പള്ളിക്കൂടം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായിരിക്കും നല്ലത്.

ഈ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യംചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടആവശ്യമില്ല. പ്രൈവററ് സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു ഫീസുസൌജന്യത്തിനായി നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക വലുതാണ്.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യംകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു ഏതു തോതനുസരിച്ചാണ്?

Mr. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): ഇപ്പോൾ ചില ജാതിക്കാൎക്കു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യംചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ജാതി ഏതായിരുന്നാലും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അർഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നു നോക്കിയിട്ടല്ലായിരിക്കും കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. ആ നയം നിറുത്തണം. ശരിയായി നിഷ്കർഷയോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ പരിശോധിച്ചു ഇതു നടത്തേണ്ട ചുമതല ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ ഏല്പിക്കണം. ചീഫ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടൎക്ക് ഇന്നത്തെനിലയ്ക്കു ആ ജോലി ശരിയായിട്ടു നടത്താൻ പ്രയാസമായതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു ക്ലാക്കിനെ കൂട്ടതലായിട്ടു വേണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും തഹശീൽദാരും ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററും അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ ശുപാൎശയനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതെന്നു മെംബൎക്കറിയാമൊ?

Mr. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): അതു ഗവമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലുള്ള ഫീസ് കൺസെഷനെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് അതല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Aided Schools ലേക്കു പകുതിഫീസ് സൌജന്യംകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് തഹശീൽദാരും ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററും അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയാണൊ, അതല്ല ആ സ്കൂളിലെ മാനേജരും ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററും മാത്രമാണൊ?

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vaikam*): അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു ശരിയായ അറിവില്ല.

ഏതാനും സ്കൂളിലേക്കു ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാരെ ശരിയായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാരെ സ്ഥിരമായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കാതെ ആക്ടിംഗായിട്ടൊ, in charge ആയിട്ടൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ വല്ലപേരും പറഞ്ഞൊ നിയമിച്ചു രണ്ടു് മൂന്നു കൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു പതിവുണ്ടു്. ആ നയം നല്ലതല്ല. ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാരായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കാൻ അർഹതയുള്ളവരെ അതിനുതക്ക സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുവരുകിൽ ഉടനെ നിയമിച്ചു ചുമതലയുള്ളവരാക്കിത്തീർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ആദ്യം അവരെ ചുമതലയില്ലാതെ നിയമിച്ചു പിന്നീടു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും മുൻകൊല്ലങ്ങളിലെ ശമ്പളക്കുടിശ്ശികയായി ഒരു വലിയതുക കൊടുക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്ന നയം നല്ലതല്ല. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I ask you, Sir, whether motions 91 to 94 standing in my name are identical with the motion that is being moved? If they are ruled to be identical from the Chair, I would speak on the subjects of the motions on this motion.

PRESIDENT: I shall give you a ruling when we reassemble after lunch.

The House will now adjourn and reassemble after lunch at 5 minutes to three.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-10 P. M. and reassembled at 2-55 P. M.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, regarding the point that you raised, I have to say that all the motions from 88 to 98 are token motions on the demand for total grant. They all therefore constitute one motion for the purpose of debate and members who have tabled those motions may speak on this motion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to certain suggestions. I may assure him in this connection that I am not merely going to find fault with him. I therefore expect to get his undivided attention to some of the suggestions that I may make in the course of my speech.

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai]

It has been admitted on all hands both by the officials and the non-officials that the expenditure on education is increasing at an alarming rate. I want to make one or two suggestions to reduce the expenditure in this department without the department suffering any the least, inefficiency. One of the suggestions that I have to make with this object in view is that co-education in all grades of the department can be introduced without any difficulty whatsoever. It has been admitted in the Administration Report of the Education Department that co-education is permitted in almost all boys' schools with the result that the number of girls studying in boys' schools is far higher than the number of girls studying in girls' schools. That is an argument to show that the people as a whole have no objection to sending their girls to boys' schools. I am entitled to have the support of the Lady Member of the Council in this matter because I know this to be her view from her declarations in public even before. I would even go so far as to say that if freedom of admission is given to all schools, the Women's College would have to be closed in a short time.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether some of the male students will not seek admission in the girls' schools?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): From my statement even at the beginning my friend would have very well understood that I am not at all alarmed at such an eventuality, on the other hand I will be so glad.

Sir, It has been admitted by high educational authorities that co-education is good. Mr. E. Littleton, formerly Headmaster of Eton was first against co-education, but afterwards was of the opinion that from the moral point of view, from the artistic point of view and from the point of view of general efficiency it will be better if girls are educated with boys. I may leave the subject there without going into it at greater length.

In this connection I wish to refer to another point. Mrs. Anna Chandi in the course of her speech said that the women were prepared to compete with men in the matter of appointments and that they need be appointed only if they are found to be as efficient as men. The women after their college course are not going to be secluded in the zenanas but are going to take their part in the life of the larger world. The education of men and women will help much in keeping them at the same level of efficiency and in giving them that fair competition in life that is to come. I am sorry I cannot dwell on this topic for want of time but if I happen to reach the motion for omission of grant to the Women's College, I will deal with it at greater length. That I think will reduce a lot of expenditure and duplication of institutions.

Another point I have to suggest is the amalgamation of Vernacular Schools and Secondary English Schools up to the School Final standard, where English can be made optional and where a sort of Preparatory class can be introduced after the School Final Examination for boys who want to get admission to the College.

The next point I wish to bring to the notice of the Director in connection with this motion is with regard to promotions in the College Department. It seems to me there is a lot of injustice in it. I will take an instance. Suppose a vacancy occurs in the Botany Department; the Tutor or the Assistant Professor of that Section, although he be junior he may get the Professorship while probably an older Assistant Professor, a capable man and of whose capacity nobody can question, has to remain in the History Department rotting. There are many such instances and I may point out to the House one or two. Mr. K. R. Krishna Aiyar of the Chemistry Section has put in 20 years' service and he is still an Assistant Professor while Mr. T. K. Koshy who has put in 7 years' service is Professor of Botany. So also Mr. Subarama Aiyar of the Mathematics Department who has put in 8 years' service is Acting Professor and Mr. Sivaraman Nayar who has put in 6 years' service is Assistant Professor, while my teacher, of whose qualifications none who has had to do anything with the History Department will question, has no prospect of becoming a Professor—I mean Mr. Damodaran Nambisan. It is not a matter of special pleading—I do not mind even if it is taken in that light, but I do not think it will be taken as such by the members of this House. He has put in 13 years' service and there is no near prospect of his becoming a Professor. So also, Mr. Krishna Aiyar will get his pension as Assistant Professor because Dr. Moudgill happens to be a young man and unless something unforseen happens, which God forbid, Mr. Krishna Aiyar has no prospect of getting a Professor's place. It is difficult I know, to tide over this difficulty. In British India where you have so many colleges they get over this difficulty to some extent by adjustment but the number of Government Colleges is not large here and whatever you may do under the present circumstances, the difficulty will be there. I would therefore suggest to the Director to abolish the difference between the Assistant Professors and the Tutors and to group them in one category so that they can draw a time scale. That is the only suggestion that occurs to me at the moment to remove to some extent at least this difficulty. Again I think that the pay of the Professors may be reduced to Rs. 500. You can get sufficiently qualified men for Rs. 500. If I remember aright, the University Commission has suggested that for the emolument that our Government give now to the Professors they can get first rate men.

With regard to the waste in the Science College to-day, the University Commission has said—It is not an irresponsible opinion, it is the opinion of the University Commission—that in this College there is so much of waste committed by providing for instruments which are highly costly and which are not even necessary for high class research

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

work much less for actual instruction in class. For example, with regard to a camera that has been got down for the Botany Section at a cost of something like Rs. 1,500, the University Commission said that a £ 15 camera worth would have been sufficient for the work in class as well as for research. I may mention a host of such examples but I refrain for want of time.

I wish to refer to the Public Library in this connection. We may not reach the demand during this session and it is appropriate for me to refer to that subject here. The Public Library is not made use of as it ought to be. It ought to come under the Education Department. A library movement ought to be started here and a man who knows the technique of the movement should be appointed in the library. That can be done, I think, without any additional expenditure.

The next point which I wish to refer is about the Text Book Committee. I believe Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai will dwell on this subject at great length and therefore I would be content with merely referring to the matter. If there is any institution which is to be accused of creating disaffection against the Government, it is the Text Book Committee. I do not want to say anything more on that topic. There are very many defects in the system which even the man in the street can see. There was a custom till lately of publishing the names of the books approved by the committee in the Gazette—I believe that that was the custom till three years ago. For what reason I do not know that custom has been stopped. Suppose the clerk of the Text Book Committee includes a text book not approved by the Committee or takes away a book approved by them, will they be able to find out I ask? If the names are published in the Gazette, the public can know at once which are the books which have been approved by the Committee.

Then there is the case of a book called *Lakshmibai* by one Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar which has been definitely rejected by the Committee but which has been prescribed. Either the Text Book Committee should be abolished or it should be kept on and its opinions given due weight. I only say that body should not be insulted in this manner.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know when it was rejected by the Text Book Committee?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I believe, in 1104. If I remember aright the member himself has interpellated the Government on the Subject.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know who prescribes the text books?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I am at a loss to understand who prescribes these books. It is a mystery; it is something of a subtle philosophy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the name of the book?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : *Lakshmibai* by Mr. Kulathu Aiyar.

Then there is the *World Geography* published by the V. V. Press.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I believe the member refers to the V. V. Publishing House ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes, that book was prescribed, I understand, even before it was printed. I am subject to correction in the matter.

Then there is a company called K. Arnold and Co., which has begun to have a romantic association in this country. I hear that a branch of the company has been opened in Broadway and that a clerk is thereto direct the post this side. I am given to understand also that the books are published in the C. M. S. Press. Here again, I speak subject to correction. This company and its existence are a mystery. I do not know whether it has been registered and, if so, who the Directors of the Company are. I have to say a lot of things about the Committee itself but have to sit down in the hope that Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai will deal with them at greater length. I hope the Director will not merely say that he will consider the matter but will really go into the question and see that one of the biggest blots in the department is removed. With the hope that the attention of the Director will be directed to these points, I resume my seat.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI ((*Nominated*): I rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Narayana Pillai and, in supporting the motion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain facts. First of all, I wish to refer to the subject of primary education. My suggestion is that the department of primary education should be left entirely in charge of women. I do not know whether this question was brought to the notice of the Government by this Council. It was brought to the notice of the Government at the last session of the S. M. P. A. This is also a question which is engaging the attention of all the educated countries of the world. My suggestion is that at least in this field, we women can claim superiority over men. It is during this period children are trained and their minds and intellectual powers are developed in the proper way and nobody can gainsay the fact that women are better fitted to train and rear up children, to understand their weaknesses and to train them in the proper way. When I say that the department should be left in charge of women, the authorities need not take it as a revolutionary idea. I do not want all on a sudden the whole department to be filled up by women. I would be content if the Government accept this as the policy to be adopted and appoint women in all the vacancies that may arise in future. If such a course is adopted, within a reasonable time the whole department will be in charge of women. I have also another reason to advance in support of my contention. In Travancore, the departments of Police, Excise and the Brigade are all closed to women, because, they say that men are specially fitted to work in these departments,

[Mrs. Anna Chandy.]

So, I say, women are specially fitted to be in charge of the primary education of the country. For want of time, I do not wish to dilate further on this subject.

Another topic on which I wish to make some remarks is the employment of men in the Womens' College, the Office of the Inspectresses, Office of the Womens' Training School and such other institutions. I am aware of the fact that, in the Women's College, almost all the clerks in the office are men. In the Inspectress' Office also, all the high-paid clerks and typists are men. In the Training School for Women also all the clerks are men and one of them has set example to others. The man is missing with the money entrusted with him and the police are now after him. I know the Government have declared that, as far as possible, the men employed in the Women's College should be replaced by women; and it is also being followed to some extent. My submission is that the direction of Government should be strictly followed and all the clerks should be replaced by women. I press this claim in the case of these institutions for women because, there seems to be great unwillingness to take us in other departments like the Land Revenue, Registration and the High Court. Let us have a monopoly at least in the case of the departments and offices intended for women. The Director of Public Instruction and the Government should, therefore, take particular care to see that all the posts in these women's institutions, Training School for Women, Inspectresses' Office and other institutions, are occupied by qualified women as early as possible.

There seems to be an idea on the part of the authorities that married women should not be given Government appointments as far as possible. That is really unfortunate. I know, Government have not declared it as their policy. But, somehow, that is what is happening. As a matter of fact, Mrs. M. O. Varghese, for the mere fault that she is married, was superseded by some other women who were not married.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member sure that that was the only ground on which her claims were overlooked?

Mrs. Anna Chandi (*Nominated*): So far as I know, that is the only substantial ground. If the member would kindly refer to the proceedings of a former meeting of this Council, he would find that, in answer to an interpellation on the matter, the Government have stated like that. There is also another shameful practice in the Inspectress' Office. At the time of the confirmation of women in service the candidates are asked to write down that their service would expire as soon as they marry. Such a practice should certainly not be encouraged by Government. As a matter of fact, recently the Inspectress happened to appoint a married woman not knowing that she was

married; and, after two weeks, when the Inspectress came to know of the fact that the woman whom she appointed was married, her services were at once dispensed with. Then the Government have declared that this is not their policy, it is also their duty to see that such injustice is not perpetrated by their officers, under cover of this fallacious theory.

I wish to add a word about the Text Book Committee. In the Vernacular branch of that Committee there is no woman member, whereas in the English branch there are ladies. I do not see any reason why women should be excluded from the Vernacular branch of the Text Book Committee. I dare say, there are very many qualified women to hold the post. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the fact that, at present, even good books written by very able women do not receive any attention at the hands of the Committee. I think, if a woman gets a voice in the Committee, that would not be the case.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that, even if the Committee recommends a particular book to be prescribed as a text book, it need not necessarily be prescribed?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): I am aware of it; but, if there is a woman member in the Committee, at least the existence of good books written by women would be brought to the notice of the Committee.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is the member aware that books not approved of by the Committee have been prescribed as text-books?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): The member himself has just now given us an instance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Karthikapalli*): Does the member suggest that the Committee shows a distinction between books written by men and those written by women?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Somehow or other, none of the books written by able women has been approved of by the Committee. For instance, there is a book, called "*Dheera Vanitakal*" written by Sry. G. R. Tangamma. I have myself read it and I find that it would be quite suitable as a text book.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): What is the name of the book, please?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): "*Dheera Vanitakal*".

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it "*Dee*" or "*Dhee*"?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): "*Dhee.*"

Srimati Tangamma presented it to the Text Book Committee. They say it has been approved. But, it is now here. Nothing further has come out of it. I know several instances like this; and if the

[Mrs. Anna Chandi.]

member wants further information about it, I shall give him all that I know. It is therefore quite necessary that there is a woman member in the Vernacular branch of the Committee also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If a lady member is appointed, would she take care of the interests of men also?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Certainly, to a much greater extent than men take care of women's interests now. (*Laughter.*)

I wish to add a few words about co-education. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that I am an advocate of co-education. I wanted to speak about it under the motion about the College for Women. Since I am afraid that that motion may not come up for discussion at all, I wish to express my idea in brief just now.

In the Women's College, we do not get materially anything more than what men are being taught in their colleges. That is why I join with my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and suggest that there is no necessity for a separate College for Women. These are days, Sir, when men and women are coming forward hand in hand to enter on the battle of life. There is therefore no use in keeping the women in water-tight compartments when they are students, and letting them off, all on a sudden, in the fight with men in their struggle for existence. Sir, scholastic life is the time when men and women are to be trained for their battle in life. Since they have to mingle with men in life, it is certainly desirable that they are given, even at school, the opportunity to mingle freely with men and to get used to the sort of life that they would have to live later. Therefore, considering the fact that nothing specially suited to women is being taught in the College for Women, I would suggest that there is no need or justification for keeping a special college for women at heavy cost to Government. If really there is anything special to be taught to women, special classes could be had in the men's colleges themselves, if necessary by special women teachers. In the circumstances obtaining now I think there is absolutely no necessity for a Women's College.

With these words I support the motion.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ള ഇവിടെഅവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് കമ്മിററിയുടെ ചില പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പററി രണ്ടു് വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നേക്കുമോ എന്നു് ശങ്കിച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു്. ഈ ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക്കമ്മിററികാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി എന്റെ

ബഡ്ജറവ് വിമൎശനപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തുകാണിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാമഗ്രികളും ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക്കമ്മിററിക്കാരല്ല ഗവൺമെൻറാണ് ഈ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്ക് വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത് എന്ന് അന്നാണ് മനസ്സിലായത്. ഫസ്റ്റ്ഫാറത്തിലേക്കു ഒരു പുസ്തകം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു ഇതാണ്. (എന്ന് പുസ്തകത്തിനെ ഉയൎത്തിക്കാണിച്ചു). സംക്ഷേപരാമായണം എന്നാണ് പേർ. സംസ്കൃതമാണ്. നാല്പതു അഞ്ചോ പേജ് ഉണ്ട്. അതിനെ അച്ചടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ഭാസ്കരപ്രസ്സിലാണ്. പുസ്തകം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളിൻെറ പേർ ഇതിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ആദ്യകാലത്തു, അതായത് ൧൦൮൮-ൽ ആണെന്നു പുസ്തകത്തിൻെറ ആദ്യപേജിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരണ വില മതി എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പുസ്തകത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്ക് കമ്മിററിയിൽ എടുത്തപ്പോൾ അതിന് ആറണ വില ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): ആ പുസ്തകംകൂടി കാണിക്കാമോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതാണു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ൧൦൮൮-ാമാണ്ടത്തെ പതിപ്പുള്ള പുസ്തകം മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ. വേറെ ഇല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇതിൽ അച്ചടിപ്പിശകു വന്നുപോയതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): 25th ജൂലായിലെ ഗസററിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ കറക്ററു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ലിസ്ററു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് അതിൽ വേറെ പലതും കറക്ററുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. A. TNANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): വിലയെപ്പററി അതിൽ കറക്ററു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): വില, ആളിൻെറ പേരു്, പ്രസ്സിൻെറ പേരു്, ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പല സംഗതികളും കറക്ററു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കറക്ററുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിൻെറ വില കറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോഴ് പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതികളെക്കേട്ടിട്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ വല്ല വ്യത്യാസവും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു വളരെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കിയിട്ടും ഇതിൻെറ വിലയെപ്പററി ഒരു വ്യത്യാസവും ചെയ്തതായി കണ്ടില്ല. പുസ്തകം വാങ്ങിക്കാനുള്ളവർ

[Mr. Rama Varma Raja.]

എല്ലാം വാങ്ങിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അങ്ങിനെ കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടും പ്രയോജനം ഇല്ല. ഇതുനിമിത്തം വളരെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ കുട്ടികൾക്കും അവരുടെ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാരായ ഞങ്ങൾക്കും ഉണ്ട്. ഒരണ മതി എന്ന് ആദ്യം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നതിനു, ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിലയിട്ടതു് ആറ് അണയാണ്. ഇതു വളരെ സങ്കടമാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഈ പുസ്തകം ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്ക കമ്മിററിയിലേക്ക് എടുത്തപ്പോഴാണോ ഇത്ര വലിയ വിലയുണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലായതു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇത്ര വലിയ വില ഇടുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുമെന്നു തോന്നിയില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനാണോ ഗവണ്മെൻറാണോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ആ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ എനിക്ക് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കാണിക്കുന്ന സൌജന്യംകൊണ്ടും പലരിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ശുപാർശയുടെ ശക്തിയനുസരിച്ചും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്ക വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ ഇത്ര ഫാറമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നും മററുമുള്ള തത്വങ്ങളെ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിനു ഒരിക്കലും ആറ് അണ വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

പിന്നെ, പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ ആണ്ടുതോറും മാററുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്ക പറയാനുള്ളതു്. മുമ്പ്, പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കലെ മാററാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്ന് ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റുബുക്ക കമ്മിററിക്കാരുടെ നിബന്ധംകൊണ്ടോ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ നിബന്ധംകൊണ്ടോ മററാളുകളുടെ നിബന്ധംകൊണ്ടോ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നില്ല; ആ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ ശരിയായി അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എല്ലാ ആണ്ടുകളിലും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ മാറിമാറി വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കുട്ടികൾക്കും രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാർക്കും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സങ്കടത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ, നിഷ്പക്ഷമായ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ പരീക്ഷണംകൂടാതെ, മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു വക്കുന്നതു സമ്മതമാണോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ യോഗ്യതായോഗ്യതകളെപ്പററി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനു എനിക്കു ശക്തി ഇല്ല. പലരും പറയുന്നതിനെ കേട്ടിട്ടാണു പറയുന്നതു്. വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ ആണു് ഇപ്പോൾ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു പറയുന്നു; അവയെ എല്ലാം മൂന്നു വർഷത്തേക്കു വയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു കമ്മിററിനിശ്ചയിച്ചു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ പരിശോധന നടത്തിയശേഷം നല്ല പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ മൂന്നു വർഷത്തേക്കു സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും അല്ലാത്തവയെ കളയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു നല്ലതാണു്. ഒരു സാരവും ഇല്ലാത്ത-യാതൊരു അത്ഥവും ഇല്ലാത്ത-വാചകങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടു് എന്നാണു പല പുസ്തകമെഴുത്തുകാരും എന്നെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു് കേവലം കള്ളമല്ല എന്നു് എനിക്കും തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്.

രണ്ടുപേർ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. രണ്ടുപേരുടേയും പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. എന്റെ പുസ്തകം എടുക്കണം, എന്റെ പുസ്തകം എടുക്കണം എന്നു രണ്ടുപേരും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അറിയിച്ചു. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു അബദ്ധം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മി. കളത്തൂരയ്യരും, മി. കെ. ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും ഓരോ ജ്യാഗർഫി എഴുതി. എന്റെ ബുക്കു് ടെക്സ്റ്റുബുക്കുകമ്മിററി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്, അതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്റെ പുസ്തകം എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും എടുക്കണം എന്നു മി. കെ. ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള എഴുതി അയച്ചു. അതുപോലെ മി. കളത്തൂരയ്യരുടെ പുസ്തകവും സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്തു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ രണ്ടുപേരിൽ ആരാണു ജ്യാഗർഫിയിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): രണ്ടുപേരും ഒരുപോലെ ആണു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇതിനു മുമ്പിലത്തെ ജ്യാഗർഫി ഏതാണു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മി. കളത്തുവയ്യരുടെ ജ്യാഗർഫിയാണു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതിനെ എടുക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു ഏതു ജ്യാഗർഫിയാണു് എടുത്തിരുന്നതു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : മി. കളത്തുവയ്യർ ജ്യാഗ്രഫി എഴുതാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതുമുതൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ജ്യാഗ്രഫിയാണു് എടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : മി. കളത്തുവയ്യക്കു എന്തു പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുണ്ടു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : അദ്ദേഹം മെട്രിക്കുലേററാ മറേറാ ആണു്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) ; മി. കെ. ആർ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത എന്താണു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അദ്ദേഹം ബി. ഏ., ബി. എൽ. ആണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : മി. കളത്തുവയ്യർ എന്തെല്ലാം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എഴുതീട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതറിയുന്നതിനു ഗസററിൽ നോക്കണം.

ഒരാൾ ധാരാളം പുസ്തകം എഴുതിയതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പുസ്തകം എടുക്കരുതു് എന്നു് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. അവ നല്ല പുസ്തകങ്ങളാണെങ്കിൽ എടുക്കാം.

ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് മി. നാരായണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I support the motion to point out the top-heavy nature of this department. The *per capita* cost, in this State, on account of education, for 1105 was Rs. 5-28 chs-2c, while it was Rs. 6-3 chs-15 c. for 1104. Taking collegiate education alone into account the *per capita* cost for 1105 was Rs. 226, Government bearing about Rs. 134 and the pupil Rs. 92; and for 1104, it was Rs. 223, Government bearing Rs. 129 and the pupil Rs. 94. These are figures relating to the Science College. In regard to the Arts College for 1105, it was Rs. 188, Government bearing Rs. 91 and the student Rs. 97, and for 1104, Rs. 194, Rs. 100 by the Government and Rs. 94 by the student. These figures show that though, on the whole, the *per capita* cost has gone down a bit from 1104 to 1105 from Rs. 6-3 chs.-15 c. to Rs. 5-28 ch-2 c., so far as collegiate education is concerned, it has gone up from Rs. 223 to Rs. 226 in spite of the slight fall in the case of the Arts Colleges alone frein Rs. 194 to 188. This is due to the waste of public funds in the colleges in the State, as was pointed out by my friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I can substantiate my statement from the Report of the last University Commission. In regard to equipment in our Science College, this is what their Report says :

"Equipment :—I am informed that initial lump grants of Rs. 15,000 for microscopes about Rs. 5,000 for books and Rs. 2,000 for furniture were made in 1924, and since then' annual grants of Rs. 3,500 for laboratory equipment and contingent expenses, Rs. 500 for books and Rs. 300 for furniture had been given. The laboratory is well provided with the more expensive apparatus needed for class work and for work by the staff. It will be necessary to add more sets of apparatus in Plant Physiology so as to give practical work in that subject.

"Having provided the laboratory with the equipment necessary for regular work the tendency in recent years seems to have been to go in for expensive pieces of apparatus not needed for the normal work of the laboratory or the staff, and such as can be used in high grade research work only. For instance, while the laboratory was already equiped with a micro-photographic camera costing about £15—one that should satisfy even the needs of good research work—a Leitz micro-photographic camera of elaborate design and costing about Rs. 1,500 had been obtained. It is difficult for me to concieve even of a few occasions on which this camera is likely to be needed or used.

"The laboratory as now equipped will not require a sum of Rs. 3,500 per annum for annual replacements and additions. The amount can be safely cut down to Rs. 2,500 for some years to come."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the member heard of any college anywhere which the University Commission has found fault with for spending *more* than what was necessary?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I have not gone through the Reports of all the different University Commissions to be able to give a satisfactory answer to my friend.

Again, with regard to the staff of our College, the University Comission says:

"(2) The staff of the Botany section consists of—

(a) a Professor—with the scale of salary fixed for this post by the Travancore Government it should be possible to secure a man with fairly high academic qualifications and proved ability in teaching and organisation, ..."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that one Russel Solomon, who had English qualifications, who was an M.Sc. of the London University, applied for the Botany Professor's place in our Science College?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I have heard of a rumour like that; I know nothing more about it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that the gentleman belongs to an unrepresented community?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I have heard of that also. They say that, even to-day, the gentleman is doing research work somewhere in Ceylon. Certainly, that gentleman was better fitted, for the Botany Professor's place here, than anybody here. But, I do not know definitely whether he applied for the post. There was a rumour about it. That is all I know. I cannot vouch for it.

Then, Sir, as regards our expenditure, let us compare it with our sister State of Cochin. There also they have a First Grade College of equal fame. The pay of the staff there is much lower than the pay

[Mr. K. Gopalakrishna pillai.]

here. Even the Principal there gets only less pay than the Professor or the Assistant Professor here.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What about the pay in Mysore?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I do not know. I did not collect statistics about all the colleges in India. My present point is that our Government are spending too much on *our* colleges. And, the strength of our colleges is decreasing. That is clear from the report of the Director itself. I think we are spending too much on our colleges at the expense of the primary department. Compare the buildings, in which the small children are being taught with the palacial buildings in which grown-up boys, young men, who can very well expose themselves without any risk to the inclemencies of the weather, are comfortably housed for their education. Sir, I have heard that this is the age for children and that children are being looked after with greater attention by the State and by every body who has the interest of the nation at heart. But, in Travancore, which claims to be far advanced in the matter of education, lakhs of rupees are being spent on collegiate education at the sacrifice of primary education. Even in point of literacy, according to the figures supplied to us by the Government, the percentage is only 82. What the Government propose to do with regard to the rest is not clear. I think no State should claim to be advanced in the matter of education unless there is cent per cent, literacy in the country. That is my point. Even since the organisation of the department by Dr. Mitchell, no step has been taken to advance the cause of education and to increase the efficiency of our educational institutions. In all advanced countries, primary education is more cared for than collegiate education. All facilities for their physical, mental and intellectual development, for their development into healthy and intelligent boys and girls, are being afforded in all civilized countries of the world. But our Government, with the huge expenditure on education, are not doing that. They spend most of it on a few grown-up men and women, the sons and daughters of a few rich men of the State, leaving all the children of the poor and of the rich, neglected in the matter of education. Such a state of affairs is certainly deplorable. I think the Government should find their way to cut down the wastage of money in the colleges and to utilise the money for developing and improving primary education in the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I bring to the notice of the President the rule regarding time-limit?

PRESIDENT: Those who have tabled motions in this connection may take 10 minutes.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ മി. നാരായണൻപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങൾ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ചില അസൌകര്യങ്ങളെ

പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു മതസംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണ് സമുദായങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ കാലോചിതമായ രീതിയിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്പോൾ ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരും അവക്കു മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും മററും സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ വിട്ടിട്ട് കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും അവർ ക്രമേണ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനത്ത് എത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ മുസ്‌ലിമീങ്ങളുടെ മതഗ്രന്ഥം അറബിഭാഷയിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടു എങ്കിലും അറബിപഠിക്കാതെ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ വായിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും, മററുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ മതത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും കാലോചിതമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പോകാതെയിരിക്കുകയും മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ കാരണത്താലാണ് മുസ്‌ലിമീങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പിന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കി മുസ്‌ലിമീങ്ങളെ അറബി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് അനുവദിച്ചു. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ മിക്ക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ധാരാളമായിട്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുസ്‌ലിമീങ്ങൾ മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അറബിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഇതുവരെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള സഹായം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ലഭിച്ചില്ല എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അറബിയും കുറാനും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു എത്ര അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : എണ്ണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യവും പറയാം. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു മുഴുവനും കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ മെമ്പറിന്റെ സംശയം തീരും.

ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായി മുസ്‌ലിമീങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പൊതുവേ വേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിലേയ്ക്കു് മുസ്‌ലിം വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളെ ആകർഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അറബി പഠനത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കാതെ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾ വരികയില്ല. തൻനിമിത്തം അവർ പഴയരീതിയിൽതന്നെ കിടക്കുന്നതിനും ഉയൎന്നസ്ഥാനത്തു പോകുന്നതിനു സാ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ധിക്കാതെവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളെ ആകർഷിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അറബിഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : എത്ര വയസ്സുമുതലാണ് കുട്ടികളെ അറബിഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുന്നത്?

MR. P. S MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : പൊതുവെ നാലും അഞ്ചും വയസ്സുമുതൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പത്തും പന്ത്രണ്ടും വയസ്സുവരെ പ്രൈവററായിട്ടുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോയി പഠിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അതുനിമിത്തം കുറെ അധികംസമയം കളയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരെ പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിൽ പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ അറബി വായിക്കാനും അല്പമായി അറബി പദങ്ങളുടെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. നാലു ക്ലാസുവരെ കുറാൻ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കാലത്തു ഒൻപതിനും പത്തിനും ഇടയ്ക്കും വൈകിട്ടു നാലിനും അഞ്ചിനും ഇടയ്ക്കും ഉള്ള രണ്ടു പീരിയഡുകളിലാണ് ഇതു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. അതായതു ക്ലാസ് സമയത്തിനു പുറമേയാണ് ഇതിനുള്ള സമയം. ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ക്ലാസ് ഒരുമിച്ചും, മൂന്നും നാലുംക്ലാസ് ഒരുമിച്ചും ആണു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. സിലബസ് അനുസരിച്ച് ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസിൽ അക്ഷരമാലയാണ്. രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസിൽ കുറാന്റെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ അദ്ധ്യായവും സിമ്പിൾ സെൻറൻസുകളും ആണ്. അക്ഷരമാലയും സിമ്പിൾസെൻറൻസും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ക്ലാസുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചുവച്ചാണ്. അതു ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

പിന്നീടു മൂന്നും നാലും ക്ലാസുകളാണു ഒരുമിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടത്. മൂന്നാം ക്ലാസിൽ സിലബസ് അനുസരിച്ചു കുറാനിലെ നാലും അഞ്ചും അദ്ധ്യായങ്ങളും, നാലാം ക്ലാസിൽ ഭാഷയുടെ അർത്ഥവും വ്യാഖ്യാനവും പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഭാഷയും അർത്ഥവും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മൂന്നും നാലും ക്ലാസുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അസൗകര്യമാണ്.

മറെറാന്ന് ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററന്മാർ പത്തു മണിക്കേ സ്കൂളിൽ വരികയുള്ളു. അറബി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നവർ പത്തു മണിക്കു മുമ്പുവരണം. ആ വാദ്ധ്യാരെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻതന്നെ ആരും ഇല്ല. അയാൾ ഒൻപതരമണി കഴിഞ്ഞുവന്നാലും ചോദിക്കാൻ ആരുമില്ല. അവിടെ എട്ടും ഒൻപതും വയസ്സായ കുട്ടികളും ആ വാദ്ധ്യാരും മാത്രമെ കാണുകയുള്ളു. അതു

പോലെ നാലു മണികഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററും മററെല്ലാവരും പോകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകൻെറ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ അവിടെനിന്നും പോകാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്ക് അതിനെ ശരിയാക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും കൊച്ചുകുട്ടികളും ആയതിനാൽ അവക്ക് പഠിത്തത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ ഇരിക്കുകയില്ല. ൻ മണിക്ക് അവർ വന്നാൽ മററു കുട്ടികളോടുകൂടി വെളിയിൽനിന്നും കളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നില്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പഠിതവിഷയത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെയാണു നാലുമണിയ്ക്കുമേലും നടക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ക്ലാസ് സമയത്തിനു പുറമേയുള്ള സമയത്തിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതിനെ മാററി പത്തുമണിമുതൽ ൪ മണിവരെയുള്ള സമയത്തിനിടയിൽ തന്നെ ഈ വിഷയത്തെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. സ്കൂൾസമയത്തിന് പുറമെയുള്ള സമയത്തു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള അസൌകര്യത്തെ കണ്ടു് ചിലഹെഡ മാസ്ററന്മാർ ചില സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഡ്രിൽ മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അധികം ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതുപോലെ ഡ്രായിംഗ്, പകർത്തി എഴുത്തു് എന്നീവിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തു കുറാൻ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഡ്രിൽ അത്ര ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നു് പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അവക്കു് ചെറുപ്പത്തിൽതന്നെ കായികാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): നാലും അഞ്ചും വയസ്സുകളിൽ കുട്ടികളെ കുറാൻ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അയക്കുന്നു എന്നു് മുമ്പ് പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ വയസ്സിനു മുമ്പ് എങ്ങിനെ അവക്ക് കായികാഭ്യാസം കിട്ടും?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അതു് എങ്ങനെ ആയാലും ഞാൻ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ പീരിയഡുകളിൽ കുറാൻപഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമെ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി പറയാനുള്ളതു് മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിലെ സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പററിയാണ്. മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകൾ മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നതു് വളരെ ദുർല്ലഭമായിട്ടെ ഉള്ളു. ഏററവും വിഷമസ്ഥിതിയിലിരിക്കുന്ന മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായാചാരം കൊണ്ട് അവക്ക്..... മു

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ന്നോട്ട വരാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവരെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിലെ പ്രമാണികളും മഹാശയന്മാരുമായ ആളുകൾ ത ന്നെയും ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടി മുന്നോട്ട വരുന്നില്ല. അതിനുദാഹരണം പ റയാം. അഫ്ഗാനിസ്ററാനിലെ അമീർ വേറെ ഒരു കുററവുംചെയ്തില്ല. സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യവും അവക്ക് പരിഷ്കാരവും കൊടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചതേയുള്ളൂ. ആചാരം നിമിത്തം മുസ്ലിംസമുദായത്തി ൻെറ നില ആവിധത്തിലാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ നിലയിൽ നിന്നും അവരെ രക്ഷിച്ച് മററുള്ളവക്ക് ഒപ്പംകൊണ്ടുവരണമെങ്കിൽ പ്രധാന മായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രോത്സാ ഹനം കൊണ്ട് മാത്രമാണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ടക്കിയുടെ നയം എന്താ ണെന്നു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയ മായിവേണ്ടുവോളം പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അതിലേ ക്ക് പുരുഷന്മാർ ഇറങ്ങി വേലചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ടും അവിടെ അത് സാ ധിച്ചു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതോ മുസ്തഫാ കെമൽ പാഷായുടെ കരബലംകൊണ്ടാണൊ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതല്ല. അവിടെ അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് സൗകര്യമുണ്ടായി. അതിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് മ നസ്ഥിതിയും ഉണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെ അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നോ ട്ടുവന്നു. ഈ രീതിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറും കുറേശ്ശ കുറേശ്ശപരി ഷ്കരിച്ചു ഈ സമുദായത്തിനു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്ത് അവരെ മുന്നോട്ട കൊണ്ടുവരണം.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): എത്ര വയസ്സു മുതലാണ് ഘോ ഷാ ആകുന്നത് ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അത് വയസ്സനുസരിച്ചല്ല. കുടും ബത്തിൻെറ അന്തസ്സ് അനുസരിച്ചാണ്. ചിലയിടത്ത് ൫ വയസ്സുമുതൽ ഘോഷാരീതി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ അന്തസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആറ് വയസ്സി ലും ഉണ്ടാകും. പന്ത്രണ്ടും പതിന്നാലും വയസ്സ് കഴിഞ്ഞസ്ത്രീകൾ പി ന്നീട വെളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങുകയില്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതുവരെ അവരെ സ്കൂളിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിൽ തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിക്ക് അത് അഭിമാനിക്കത്തക്കതാണെങ്കിലും സമുദായസ്ഥിതി അങ്ങിനെ അല്ല ഇരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്ന് ഇന്നത്തെ ലേഡിമെമ്പർ സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ, പൊതുക്കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചകാര്യത്തിൽ കൊടുത്ത മറുപടി ലേഡിമെമ്പറും മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ സ്ത്രീകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് എന്തെല്ലാം പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ അതെല്ലാം മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, the Text Book Committee affair has been brought into prominent discussion by my friends here. Certainly I am quite sure that nobody in this House would feel disinclined to thank Mr. Raja for his very interesting criticism and also for the trouble taken by him to bring to the House to illustrate his points very interesting and convincing records. Sir, I take objection to the policy. I protest against the policy of the Government in the prescription of text books on more grounds than one.

In the first place, Sir, the majority of guardians of pupils attending the schools in the State are those who can ill afford to meet the expenses of the education of their children. I wish to refer the House to the statistics given in the Report of the Unemployment Enquiry Committee at page 22 wherefrom it will be seen that 'as regards the classifications of the guardians we have got 42·6 per cent. of the total number of guardians coming under middle class. That is the highest number available here. So it will be seen that these people deny themselves, as I said in connection with some other subject, the essential requirements of life but nevertheless send their children to school in the false hope that they are providing their children with some equipment which will be of use to them in after-life. It is I think the accepted policy of all civililzed governments to make essential education as cheap as possible.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What is essential education ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I claim originality for the word. What I mean is, in reference to the conditions obtaining here, education which goes up to sixth or seventh class is essential. If we only give education up to the primary standard, there is the great risk of pupils falling back into illiteracy. So, as I submitted, essential education should be made as cheap as possible. Here by the policy pursued by the Government—certainly I am not blaming the department, because I know that the Government are entirely responsible for the prescription of text books. (I think the doubt raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai will be satisfied now)—the policy followed by Government in the prescription of text books places in poor guardians hindrance in the way of educating children.

Secondly, the very significant point that was touched upon by my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is that undue preference seems to be shown in the case of particular publishing houses. For instance, Sir, we see from the list supplied to us by Mr. Raja that there is a firm here under the name of V. V. Publishing House which I presume is owned by one Mr. Thomas Paul who figures both as publisher and also as author here. That firm comes to get a major share of the books prescribed this year.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I ask whether Mr. Paul has got books prescribed as text books which he had printed in other firms ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Speaking from my personal and private information which I rely upon, I will be able to convince my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai that there are so many other names seen here in the publishers' column the origin of which and the proprietorship of which I know. But I am sorry I would not be able to satisfy him now without running the risk of exposing myself to some action that may be taken against me if I go against the records that are found printed. Anyway taking the V. V. Publishing House from the number of names which comes in the pages of this list, it is certainly a beautiful sight, Sir, to see that the V. V. Publishing House or Arnold & Co., is deemed to be a proper substitute for Macmillan & Co., or Longmans & Co., who have men of international reputation and professors as their authors and editors.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I ask whether it is the policy of all civilised countries to give books only to recognised firms ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I should think so—to firms, the antecedents of which, Government are quite conversant with. To that effect we have interpellated Government and we are awaiting answers. Here the V. V. Publishing House is not satisfied with its attack upon the vernacular branch of the department; it has been extending its activities to English Schools

as well. Anyway it is not content with its activities in this land of charity, to quote Dr. Kunjan Pillai, it has gone up to Cochin where I see much storm has been created and the Government have dealt with the question in a very beautiful way quite recently. In regard to this point I wish also to point out that there are many respectable firms, existing in the country that employ as their editors or authors great scholars of Kerala, men of repute throughout Malabar. The claims of these firms have been disregarded by Government.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether this firm, K. Arnold & Co., has contributed to literature by any publication other than text books?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It is only this year that we have even come to hear about the existence of such a firm as K. Arnold & Co., the activities of which are mysterious to us even now.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Is the member aware that Mr. Arnold is here in Trivandrum?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): There may be so many Arnolds. Thanks to the activities of the Europeans in the early days of their settlement in Travancore, there may be so many Arnolds. I am not aware of the particular Arnold to whom the member refers now.

The third and the most important point I would come to is this. I may allow the Government to demolish all schools in the State, even to order a cavalry charge upon innocent children; but I will be the last man to see that the taste of our pupils is spoiled in a tender age which will affect their future, which will affect the future of the country. Here Mr. Raja has supplied us with materials. To quote an instance, I would refer to one who has come in for a major share of criticism in connection with this. I would refer the House to the activities of Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether he has sent any books to the Text Book Committee for approval?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Yes.

Who is this Mr. Kulathu Aiyar when compared to me? I am a graduate-in-law of the Madras University, and have secured the Kerala Varma Gold Medal standing first in the Presidency for B. A. I am a standard writer. I am the elected Secretary of the All Malabar Literary Conference. Who is this gentleman compared to me?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I remind the member that his proficiency has been admitted by Dr. Kunjan Pillai?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am thankful to the Director of Agriculture.

This Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar is a versatile genius. He is a geographer, historian, biographer and literary man and everything under the sun,

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai]

I am quite sure that considering the recognition extended to him by the Travancore Government, the whole of Malabar ought to be proud of this great literary luminary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar the Palace Special Officer?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): That is my information. No other Kulathu Aiyar is in evidence now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Was he an attendant of the distinguished scholar Valia Koil Tampuran?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May be. As for the attendants of the late Koil Tampuran, there might be a number of men; some of them might be serving as cooks in hotels now.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's question has given us an insight into the matter. I know something about the working of the Text Book Committee, and I have had the opportunity of making some profit out of the Text Book Committee. The preparatory class is the best in which one can make the greatest profit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the member had opportunity of having any of his books prescribed in the preparatory class?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Yes, I had.

The price of books this year for this class comes to Rs. 3, annas 12, which is divided between Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar and Mr. Thomas Paul. Mr. Kulathu Aiyar gets 1-12-0 and Mr. Thomas Paul gets 1-14-0. What is left out is the poor one-fourth of a rupee which is taken by some author whom I do not know.

PRESIDENT: You have taken 11 minutes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I would in conclusion ask this House to earn a name for themselves by effectively protesting against this and earn the gratitude of the whole country. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I support the motion now before the House. Unlike my friend Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, I have never tried to compete with Mr. Kulathu Aiyar in the matter of getting text books approved by the Text Book Committee. It is not due to the fact that I am altogether devoid of literary attainments. But I was wise enough to anticipate the fate of my literary labours especially when one has got to reckon with a man like Mr. Kulathu Aiyar as a prospective rival.

Sir, my grievance is not against Mr. Kulathu Aiyar but against the present system of education. If you look at the problem of education you will be alarmed at the complexity with which it is surrounded. Mr. President, Sir, your immediate predecessor, when he assumed

charge of the exalted office that you now occupy, gave us the refreshing news that one of the earliest reforms that he would introduce in his regime would be a thorough change in the present system of education. I was a somewhat severe critic of his administration. I viewed with anxiety, touched with apprehension, the manner in which he would tackle this great problem. What is our problem of education in a nut shell? It is the problem of the educated unemployed. We are spending considerable sums of money on education in its various branches. Forty eight lakhs, fifty two lakhs and forty eight lakhs during the last three years, that is between 17 and 20 per cent of the gross revenue of the State is spent on education. Now, Mr. President I ask what is the return that we get—either in the shape of enhanced material resources or in the shape of enhanced intellectual development or in the shape of enhanced cultural or scientific improvements. The cry is often raised among the populace that the present system is defective because we aim at an exclusively literary education. Both in the Press and on the platform I have tried to encounter this very fallacious argument often advanced by people who ought to know better. My complaint, Sir, is, and I raise it with all the emphasis I could command, that the present system is neither literary nor technical nor scientific. If it were literary, I would have been extraordinarily happy because I am one of those who have had a tenderness for literature as the most effective means for the promotion of culture. Sir, the best educational system that I am familiar with, at least from books, is the system that was in vogue in Greece, in ancient times. That was the best cultural system and for that reason is Greece famous throughout the world both in ancient as well as modern times.

The defect is not that our system of education is exclusively literary. But our system is defective, because, it produces only lettered barbarians. On Monday next, I am to speak at a public meeting and I have taken the subject of culture, and there I shall have occasion to deal in detail with that aspect of culture which the present system of education does not at all promote. Mr. Watts' promise. although it now remains on the limbo of the unfulfilled, must be redeemed by one of his successors. This state of affairs, this scheme of things cannot go on for ever. Very new ideas are permeating the field of education to-day. Just by way of instance I might quote one passage in a speech which was made in the course of a discussion on education in England. A former Conservative Minister of Education, Lord Eustace Percy, startled me with the boldness with which he advocated the participation of students in politics.

Sir, in Travancore, speaking as I do from the floor of this House, I might bring a hornet's nest round about my ears by advocating the participation of students in politics. And my esteemed friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, I suppose, engaged the attention of the Trivandrum public by the effective manner in which he tried to contradict the present Law Member in the Government of India, when he spoke on the subject of students and politics. Well, Lord Eustace Percy says that students must participate in politics.

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

What is politics? It is certainly the business of life, of civil life. So serious, so important, so vital and so comprehensive a problem, as education cannot afford to overlook it. I mention this only by way of illustrating the point, that very new ideas are permeating the sphere of education. And where are we to-day? Are we abreast of the times? Certainly not. Our system of education is too wooden, too inelastic, too antiquated and too extravagant and the present state of affairs must be put an end to with the utmost possible rapidity. And I await a statesman with vision, who would tackle this problem. The difficulty in Travancore is that we have got to hold one single individual responsible for great administrative changes of this character. Sir, a single Dewan, however competent he may be, is not in a position to cope with a problem of this magnitude. Then what is the solution? The problem of education has got to be solved. One executive head, with whom we have got to deal, cannot be expected to deal with it. So then, Sir, the solution of the problem would be, to have an Executive Council, where, by virtue of the practice of corporate responsibility, they could pool their resources and put their heads together and devise ways and means for so radical a change. Sir, the present administration is transient. But it is necessary, as popular representatives, to raise our voice, as early as possible, on behalf of reforms of this kind. But whoever may come in the near future, as head of the administration he will have to reckon with this problem and the sooner it is solved, the sooner will be the welfare of the State advanced to that extent. I hope, Sir, in the coming years, somebody with energy, with enthusiasm and with the necessary equipment, will throw himself heart and soul into this question and solve it to the entire satisfaction of the State and to the people.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I fully endorse the views expressed by my friend Mr. Thomas in regard to the very urgent and imperative necessity for solving the problem of education. I was listening very carefully to the speeches made in the course of the discussion on this motion and I was feeling that it would be a very defective discussion of the policy of education indeed, if we did not touch upon this all important aspect of the matter. I was extremely relieved to find my friend Mr. Thomas deal with this aspect of the question. Sir, this morning, we heard from the Director of Public Instruction, that probably in no country in the world are educated men so much after Government offices, as in Travancore. This truth has not dawned upon Travancoreans to-day. We all know it very well, and it has again and again been urged upon the attention of Government, that, this all important question must be solved if we are to advance by an inch in the scale of nations. Sir, we know that we are every year spending nearly half a crore of rupees on education and what is the result? We are turning out men and women, without number, from educational institutions, to suffer in this world. That is the system of education we have. No really great question can be solved without difficulty. Anything worth obtaining is difficult, and, when, I ask, are our

Government going to realise this fact? We realise that this is a difficult problem. But is that an answer to the question, why it is put off. The difficulty must be faced and when are we going to do it, is what I ask. I have asked this question again and again. As Mr. Thomas said, Government told us that they would deal with the question without delay. They promised a committee. They would also often ask us, "how can we tackle this problem when we are tacked on to the Madras University. Our educational problem is the same as that of the Madras University and that of the rest of India. Sir, I put this one question to the persons occupying the other side of the House? Are not the Government spending about 25 lakhs of rupees for extending the railway by two miles? Where was the propriety for it in the face of this all important problem, staring us in the face and defying solution? I ask, if we cannot without cutting ourselves away from the Madras University our educational problem, whether we could not cut ourselves away from the Madras University. I would implore Government to cut ourselves away from the Madras University, and to institute a University, of our own if that is necessary in order that we may solve this all important problem.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the member stands for a Travancore University or for a Kerala University?

MR. A. THNU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is a minor detail and I shall answer him. If the institution of a new University would solve this problem, it is worth while instituting it. Whether it is a University for Travancore alone, or for Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, is a matter which will depend upon several considerations and we shall deal with that detail of the problem when we come to it. But let us decide upon changing our educational system and with that object in view, cut ourselves away from the existing University.

Several of my friends, I have often heard saying, that many of our men are now going into the services of British India, some are in the Indian Civil Service, some are entering the Accounts and Educational and other Departments. They fear that a University instituted by us may not come to the same level of efficiency and may not command in the outside world the same degree of respect and recognition as the Madras University. If all these difficulties we are going to face in consequence of the change let us face them. Now what is the fun of having half a dozen persons holding appointments in Japan or Jamaica when our people here are starving, when our boys and girls are given an education which unfits them for their lives when they grow into men and women, that is the question I have to put to the House. To me it appears that this is the all important problem which confronts us to-day. 'Difficulty' is no excuse for shelving it. That point I want to impress upon Government. This is not the first time I do it. Ever since I have been a member of this House, I have been pressing it upon the attention of Government. The official member would calmly stand up and say that it is a very difficult problem and that there are several difficulties in the way. Yes, Sir, there are several difficulties. If you are a Government constituted with the object of advancing the interests of the

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai]

people of the country you are bound to solve the problem. Or, you have no business to continue as Government. So much about the general aspect of the matter.

Then I have to come to certain minor matters and I shall refer to them within the time at my disposal. I have given notice of certain motions to bring to the attention of the Government certain problems relating to education. One is, that our students do not get sufficient facilities for qualifying themselves in Medicine and Civil Engineering. This year's Budget provides over a lakh and quarter rupees to be given as donation to the Benares University. In return we secure for our students admission for the study of certain branches of Engineering. But Civil Engineering, it seems to me, is a very important part of Engineering studies and there is no provision for that in the Benares University. So also medicine. We want more doctors even though we have got a good number of them. So there must be provision for enabling our students to qualify themselves in Medicine and I would suggest that some arrangement should me made with the Colleges in Madras or elsewhere so that our students may get admission there. If it means expenditure of money, we must incur it.

Another question that I want to refer to is, about the non-admission of students belonging to certain castes in some of the schools of the State. That matter was referred to by Mr. Govindan, in the course of the general discussion of the Budget. I refer particularly to the non-admission of Ezhava and other girls in the Girls' School within the Fort. At some time, there might have been some reason for that—Whether adequate or not, it is not for us now to consider for refusing admission to those girls. Now, I think, and I believe everybody will agree with me, that the time, has come when girls of all castes should be given admission to that institution. I refer to this matter particularly with a view to elicit a definite statement from the Director. Then I wish to refer again to the question of reduction of school and college fees. I do not really see any reason why at this time of economic depression, college and school fees, should not be reduced. If the people are to be helped really, this is a direction in which they stand in great need of help. We all know, that people who send their children to schools in our State are not generally rich and at a time when even rich men find it difficult to command money *for* even the absolute necessaries of life, we know, how the ordinary man would be put to difficulty, in finding money to pay school fees to his children. I know there is very great difficulty for the official members to realise the truth of what I say, because, up till now, not a pie of their income has been reduced on account of this great economic depression. The officers. concerned in the matter are not likely to suggest a reduction in fees because, they do not feel the pinch; but not so with the other people. In Travancore, the people are in great economic difficulties. Payment

of school fees is a thing which could not be put off. If it is for celebrating a festival, or a marriage that may be put off. In the case of school children, can we put off payment of fees lest turned out of the school. We cannot make our children lose one or two years because of this economic depression. So I would urge on the attention of the Government the great necessity of reducing the school fee; I would say that at least one half could be remitted. That would not be much. No doubt it will amount to about 4 lakhs of rupees. But what is four lakhs in the face of this great crisis.

I do not propose to take more of the time of the House. The question regarding prescription of text books has been dealt with here. I am very sorry to have to say, that the Government, in spite of their protestations of their solicitude for the welfare of the people do not think it worth their while to refrain from prescribing fresh text books this year, in the face of acute depression. When people are hard put, to find money, for absolute necessaries, Government did not think of refraining from doing that. They probably thought more of other matters than the interests of our boys and girls and the welfare of the people. That is a matter which calls for great condemnation. Now these books have been prescribed and people have been put to the necessity of purchasing these books for their children. I hope the Government will at least seriously consider the question of making a substantial reduction in school fees. With these words I support the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I support the motion only for one purpose. One is, just to draw the attention of the Financial Secretary to the report that was read by Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai as to the method in which the controlling agency could be asked to reduce the allotment for Laboratory establishment in the College. It was stated even by the University Commission that Rs. 3,500 is not necessary and that for some years to come, it could be reduced to about Rs. 2,500. When this matter is brought to the notice of Government, it is highly necessary for them as well as the Director of Public Instruction, to scrutinise other items as well, and see whether they have proposed an over estimate or whether they have asked for additional sanction of sums. This report, I presume, was in the year 1930 and we find that no substantial reduction from the accounts of 1105 for Labaratory charges is made for the year 1107. 1105 account shows a sum of Rs. 25,956 and for 1107 there is a proposal for Rs. 25,000 only.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : What is the Budget estimate for the current year?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Rs. 29,240 and nothing is stated about the revised estimate and up till now the Financial Secretary has not been able to explain to the House why no revised estimate is given.

MR. R.NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Is there not a reduction of Rs. 4,000?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am referring to the accounts of 1105 and Budget estimate of 1106. Since there is no revised estimate we could not draw any conclusion as to the actual expenditure.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*): You may take the estimate for the current year and compare them with that of previous years.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If the Financial Secretary looks only one year backward, I must draw his attention to the accounts of 1105 and see whether there is not substancial reduction.

Mr. Thanu Pillai has suggested for the reduction of school fees and I fully endorse his view. I also suggest that a reduction could be made in the salaries of officers in order to see that there is some equilibrium maintained in regard to revenue and expenditure. Education is one department where you have a good number of highly paid officers and there is no reason whatever why we should not reduce the pay of the highly paid officers. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): I would just add a word to what Mr. Thanu Pillai said, with regard to admission of children of backward communities and other castes to educational institutions described as inaccessible. My view is this. As he confined his observations to the particular illustration that I took about the school in the Fort, I may call the attention of the Government and this House to the fact, that, there are 12 schools described as inaccessible. I would request the Director to pay special attention to that aspect of the matter and make them accessible. With these words, I emphatically suppopt the motion.

Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I rise to support the motion made by Mr. Narayana Pillai. In supporting the motion I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the iniquitous system of promotions obtaining in the college department. Under the system of promotions now obtaining in the college, each section of the college is treated as water-tight and independent compartment, so that we see an officer who has put in about 20 years service as an Assistant Professor remaining there, while, probably his own student who has put in about 2 or 3 years service becomes a professor. This happens because these two officers happen to teach two different subjects. This state of affairs has to be looked into by the Government and remedied. This has caused and is causing considerable heart-burning and dissatisfaction and discontentment among the officers in the college staff. I hope the Government would look into this matter and remedy it at a very early date. I understand that this system is prevailing only in the college department and in no other department and this state of affairs is not obtaining in British India.

Now a word about the Text Book Committee. Much has been said about it on the floor of this House. I understand that the recommendations of the Committee have not always been respected by Government

in the matter of prescription of text books. Either the Government should abolish the Committee or they should always respect the recommendations of the Committee rigorously.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): At this stage we would like to hear the official side.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I find myself in the same difficulty as I was in last year. I presume that this was the difficulty of my predecessors also in the previous sessions of the House. At the end of the long day's discussion in which practically every member of this House has spoken, and dozens of topics have been touched upon, one is left with the possibility of doing nothing more than mention cursorily certain points that have been raised by the members. They may, however, rest assured, that I have notes on every point that has been raised to-day and if I do not in the course of the next few minutes refer to all those topics, that it is not because I have not notes on those points, but because I have not the time to deal with them.

I will begin first by alluding to the promise which was said to have been given by Government to institute a committee to go into the whole question of the present system of education in the State. I know that the topic, as Mr. Thanu Pillai told the House, has been hanging fire for a considerable time. But I may inform the House that it is now at any rate one stage further forward than before. The Government have asked the Director to submit his proposals in that matter and without giving the House information as to what I have done, I may say, in general terms, that concrete proposals in this matter are now before Government for their consideration.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know what the Director meant when he said that he would like to have the co-operation of the people of this country in this matter. He said that he has submitted proposals and he also said some time before that he wanted the co-operation from the people. I wish to know what the member meant by that?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I said I wanted the co-operation of those interested in education in connection with the recruitment of teachers and in particular with the recruitment of teachers in Vernacular Schools. I said I intend to submit proposals on the general question of unemployment in the particular reference to teachers in Vernacular Schools. I appealed in general terms to the House for their co-operation in the matter. This topic is an entirely different one.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am sorry I thought the member was referring to the educational policy.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am glad to make that position clear. It is in connection with such general reforms as may be considered desirable and to do away with the defects which education in the State labours under. A good deal

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

has been said by several speakers on the question of promotions in Colleges. Well, this, of course, except in large Presidencies, is a perennial question and I think it is quite impossible to avoid it. I know in many cases in my own College in Mysore, of an exactly similar nature, where the Assistant Professors having put in 20 years and never with a chance of promotion, while, students whom they taught probably a dozen years after they had become Assistant Professors, but who happen to possess superior qualifications in another department in which the vacancy fell, became Professors. I have personally lost thousands of rupees over the operation of an almost similar rule, so I quite realise how these things operate for but I believe that it is one of the things in life which there is no real redress. Some people are lucky and some are unlucky.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) ; What is your opinion with regard to my suggestion regarding the time scale for Assistant Professors and Demonstrators ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I will come to that. But what seems to me is this. The amalgamation of the grades of Tutors and Assistant Professors is not going to benefit the Assistant Professors who have been for years at the top of the scale. It might, as a future measure, prevent a young man remaining a long number of years as a Tutor. But that suggestion, as far as I can see, will not help a man who has got to the top of the grade immediately below the Professor's grade. He may not get any further promotions because, there are no vacancies in the Professors' grade. In the Madras Presidency, there are a number of Colleges and as Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said, it might be done there, by adjustment. But some months ago, when I met the Director of Public Instruction in Madras, he told me that the difficulty has not so far become acute there. It is exactly the same thing in England and I am sure it is the same everywhere in the British Isles. I can look back to my own student days when a senior Professor in the University had been for over 38½ years in his Chair. What can one do? A Junior Assistant Professor of Mathematics becomes a Professor of Mathematics while an Assistant Professor of Chemistry decidedly senior to the Assistant Professor of Mathematics may not become a Professor of Chemistry for many years. The problem is one for which I can see no solution.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : He can be designated a professor. If the vacancy is in the Philosopy Department and the Assistant Professor is attached to the History Department, the Assistant Professor of History may be called the Philosophy professor and given the Professor's scale while the Assistant Professor of Philisophy who has under the present circumstances the chance of being promoted as the Professor of Philosophy may be given an allowance. That is being done in the Imperial services in Madras and other places.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I have no information on that point and it conflicts with what the Director of Public Instruction told me when I was at Madras. However when I go to Madras next time I will verify that point.

Another point raised was co-education. Various members have spoken on that and Mr. Mahomed has demanded special schools for his community. It is dificult to satisfy every body in this matter, I feel also that it is a thing about which it is very easy to make *obiter dicta*.

I know of course that the late Headmaster of Eton is a prominent public figure and when statements are made of that kind they are widely quoted because of the prominent position the speakers occupy. It is not safe to assume that statements of that kind represent necessarily any very large section of public opinion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I inform the member that it is not because of the name alone that I accepted the views of the Headmaster of Eaton ? I also look into the arguments advanced by him.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I quite agree that it is possible. But on the other hand there are many men whose opinions are otherwise. That, however, is a side issue so far as it affects Travancore. Because, although some people in England may consider that co-education is desirable, many other people, I am sure, are against it. It does not necessarily follow that co-education is desirable in Travancore because it is desirable in England. The social condition of one country may differ from the social condition of another.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : How do you account for the increase in the number of girls studying in boys' schools than in girls' schools ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The explanation is perfectly obvious. Girls go to boys' schools where there are no girls' schools provided. Of course, in some places they do not object to go to the same school but my view is give them a chance and you will see whether the parents will send them to the boys' school.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I inform the member that there is an institution in Quilon where it has not got even the sufficient number of girl students to keep the school going while the boys' school is crowded with girls ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : May I ask the member the name of that institution ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : There is the Government High School at Quilon and just by the side of that there is the Malayali Sabha School. In the girls' school there are not sufficient number of girls while in the boys' high school there are a lot of girls.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is always possible. We have to know exactly the standard of education imparted in both the schools. Probably the parents think that they get better value for their money by sending their children to such schools.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask the Director whether he will be prepared to throw open the Arts and Science Colleges to women and see the result?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It does not rest with me to promise I think, so far as co-education is concerned, the trend of public opinion is otherwise. Mysore maintains its women's college. Madras has its own women's institutions. In Oxford and Cambridge there is no co-education. It is a very large problem and I do not think that it is worth my while to spend any more time on it. I do however note the point raised by the member in connection with the possibility of co-education at the other end of the scale. Sir, I am at one with him in thinking that the problem might, in the near future be practicable.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). Does he recognise that they have to be fitted to mingle with men in their future life?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is an academic question obviously. On the other hand no person that I know of in other countries has found that the temporary segregation of people for a few weeks during the term unfits them for life.

Various members and particularly Mr. Thanu Pillai raised the question of the Madras connection and the difficulties that stand in the way of a new University being started. I may merely say in that connection that the starting of new Universities is not easy. New Universities in India which have to make their way do not have an easy time. It is not a matter of nominal recognition. It is not that other Universities accept your intermediate as equal to their intermediate or your B. A. as equal to their B. A. There is a further difficulty as to the value which your degress hold in India generally. That is one which a new University has to face and which takes a long time to solve. It is exactly the same thing in Great Britain, America and in any country where you have new Universities. Older Universities have an established position. Their degrees have great reputation and they have money behind them. They have other advantages and a new University graduate finds when he is in competition with a graduate of an older University that the graduate from the older University is more favoured.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What does the member say with regard to the London University which is comparatively a modern University and the Edinborough University which is an older one?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): London University is not a new University. It has celibrated its centinary.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I mean compared with Edinburgh?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Compared with any Scottish University it is. When I am talking of new Universities I do not mean Universities that have been in existence for a hundred years. I mean Universities that have come into existence during the last ten or fifteen years.

Regarding the question of students trained in Medicine and Engineering, it does not come within the Department of Education and the Chief Secretary will say a few words about it afterwards.

One or two members have referred to certain schools being inaccessible. The chief difficulty in that case is lack of money. Provision has been made in the next year's Budget for one *viz.* Vatchur school out of the remaining school and in other cases land acquisition proceedings have been started. They are in process of being completed. But at the moment it is not possible to throw open all of them. As one coming from outside, I think the State may congratulate itself on the fact that out of so large a number of schools as four thousand there are only twelve which are not accessible to all classes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What about the local school inside the Fort?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That matter I have got to enquire into.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): How do you answer that question from the point of view of self respect?

PRESIDENT: Always address the President and never address a member directly as 'you'.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I beg your pardon, Sir. May I know from the member whether it is not a stigma that there is at least one school in the State in which students of all classes and castes are not admitted?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There are other topics with which I have to deal.

Various members spoke about the Text Book Committee and the possibility of a reduction in the fees. In connection with the prescription of text books, I have to say that the G. O. constituting the Committee says that the Committee is purely an advisory body. That is the wording of the rule and their function will be to send in their opinion to the Director of Public Instruction and the actual prescription of the book rests with the Government. As far as the possibility of this Text Book Committee being reconstituted with other or different powers are concerned, I say that the matter was referred to me just when I came here last year, and I pointed out that it was impossible for me to give any opinion as to what changes should be made, unless I had a year's experience. My present proposals will be with the Government before long, and I hope there will be no occasion for complaints in future.

MR. L. R. RAJA RAJA VARMA (*Edavagai*): May I know on what basis the prices of these books are fixed?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know myself not being a member of the Text Book Committee. I only noticed that I got a reference from the Inspector of Schools as regards certain books, suggesting that modification of such should be made.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I was told that prices were fixed by the Government and that the Director will be informed of the way in which the prices are fixed. That is why I put the question.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): These points will be noted in connection with the reconstitution of the Committee.

The last point on which many of the members spoke (especially Mr. Thanu Pillai) is the reduction of school fees and college fees. Mr. Thanu Pillai suggested that a reduction of 50 per cent. in the fees is necessary. He anticipated that the amount that Government would have to lose thereby would come to Rs. 4 lakhs. Sir, on a rough calculation I found that it comes to nearly six lakhs and eighty thousands, though it is a little difficult to get absolutely correct figures in the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I based my statement on the figures in page 2 of the Budget. There the receipts under education are given as 2 lakhs.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The member surely forgets that Government cannot reduce fees in Government institutions leaving the fees in private institutions to remain at their present level.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai is asking you about the correctness of his figure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, Sir, it is stated in page 2 of the Budget that it comes to Rs. 6,86,000. I should be corrected if that figure is wrong.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is exclusive of grants.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I was just going to explain the point. You cannot reduce the fees in Government schools ....

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My point is that it is stated in the Budget...............

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Will the member kindly allow me to explain, and then if he is not satisfied I shall answer his questions. I do not understand whether the member, when he quotes the figures in the Budget, has taken into account the fact that the fees in Government institutions alone could not be reduced by 50 per cent. leaving the managers of private institutions to levy the present rate of fees. Unless the Government make good the 50 per cent. of fees with the private agencies, they in their turn, would say that it would not be possible for them to carry on their schools. So, if the Government remit 50 per cent.

of the fees in their schools and allow the managers to levy the present rate of fees, there would naturally be a rush to Government institutions which the Government would not be able to cope with with the present number of schools and staff. It is also not desirable or fair. Therefore if they reduce the rate of fees in their institutions, they must pay the managers of private institutions 50 per cent of the fees that they now get. Taking into account that enhanced contribution to private schools the amount comes to roughly six hundred eighty three thousand rupees. It should be borne in mind that there are more aided schools in the State than Government schools, e. g. in the case of middle schools for 14 Government schools there are roughly 140 aided schools. The question of reduction of fees can obviously be considered only if it is to be made uniform all round. Further I have made enquiries in all the surrounding Provinces about this matter. In Cochin, Mysore and Madras they say that they not only cannot reduce the fees but they have not any intention of considering the question even, on account of their present financial position. Another curious fact is that in many institutions, despite the present economic depression the strength has gone up. In the Science College here, for instance, they have 90 more students than last year. It was 767 or so last year and 863 or so this year. There is a small reduction of strength in the Arts College by 40 and in the Women's College by about 3. But on the whole, taking into account all the three colleges, the strength has gone up about by 40 students.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): What about the strength of the primary schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): They are not now available. They would be available only by the beginning of the next year. I wrote to the Inspector of schools whether there is any possibility of getting the figures at three days' notice and he said that it was impossible.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ജനങ്ങൾപണിയിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്ക് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ജീർണ്ണോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ചുമതല ഗവൺമെൻറിനാണോ അതല്ല ജനങ്ങൾക്ക തന്നെയോ?

PRESIDENT: കുറച്ച് കഴിഞ്ഞ് അതിന് ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ ഡയറക്ടരോട് പറയാം. ഇപ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണ് കുറെ കഴിയട്ടെ.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have some figures with reference to English schools, and in the fourth form this year there has been an increase by about 296 students and it is natural that when a student enters the fourth form he goes on till he completes his School Final course. Therefore, Sir, the fact that the economic depression is so serious as to make it impossible for the students to continue going to schools or to pay fees at the current rate not supported by figures.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What has the Director to say about the inaccessible schools that I referred to?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already referred to them and I do not know whether the member did not hear me.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Tuppan Namputiripad asked you a question and I told him to wait till the end.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is one important topic *namely* about the College of Medicine and Engineering in Madras which is not within my province and I hope the Chief Secretary will deal with it.

PRESIDENT: മി. തുപ്പൻ നമ്പൂരിപ്പാടിന്റെ ചോദ്യം എന്താണ്?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിലേക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ ജീർണ്ണോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലി ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെയാണോ, അല്ല ഗവൺമെന്റിനാണോ ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): If the people have put up buildings at their own cost and handed them over to Government on that condition obviously the responsibility rests with the Government.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): അങ്ങിനെ അനേകം സ്കൂളുകൾ ജീർണ്ണംഭവിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്നതായി മെമ്പൎക്കു അറിയുന്നതിനു സംഗതി ആയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am aware.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): അവയെ ജീർണ്ണോദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The question is one of funds. Ever since I came here I have been trying to have a building survey of the schools of the department and I have been told that there is no particular use in such a survey at this time of financial stringency. It is perfectly well known that the required funds will not be forthcoming. That is, therefore, mainly a question of finance and the department cannot do anything in the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): From the figures with regard to the number of students, does the Director mean to suggest that the economic depression has not affected the guardians of students?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have never suggested any such thing. My own point was that if the financial depression was so acute, surely the numbers in our colleges would not have gone up. There is depression in the country but the question is whether it is really so serious as to make it impossible for parents to continue paying the present rate of fees.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is the Director aware of cases of suspension of students for non-payment of fees in the course of the year?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): What actually happens is, as the members know, there is a scale of fine, four chs. up to a certain date and 12 chs. afterwards. I have suggested to Government to remit the larger of these thus letting the four chs. fine to stand. The papers are not now before me and I do not know exactly what has been done in the matter.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I asked a question to the Director.

PRESIDENT: There is no time. The Chief Secretary has to answer a very important point that has been raised here.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I want to know what the Government have to say about the changing of text books every year?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already stated that all the points that have been mentioned here in regard to Tex Book Committee have been noted and that they would be taken into consideration at the time of the reconstruction of that Committee.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. McAlpine has left me to speak about one of the topics on which many of the members especially Mr. Thanu Pillai spoke about the admission of Travancore students to the Madras Medical and Engineering Colleges. Government realise that there has been and there is still difficulty in both these Colleges for admission so far as the Travancore students are concerned.

As regards the Medical College there is no absolute exclusion of Travancore students. Even this year, I know a few students have got admission there. No doubt there is difficulty and it is due to the fact that there are more students applying from the Presidency itself. There is a Selection Committee which selects students for admission to the College.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Do not the Presidency students get preference over our students?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is what I say. They give preference to the Presidency students. Notwithstanding that, Travancore students *do get* admission every year in the Madras Medical College though not all.

As regards the Engineering College, the difficulty is greater in the matter of admission of Travancore students. In 1927 Government wrote to the Madras Government requesting them to reserve a few seats in their Engineering College for Travancoreans. They replied that they also have a Selection Committee and that they have issued directions to the Committee to prefer the Presidency students to others, that the rush for admission to the Engineering College was so very great, notwithstanding that they were taking a few students every year from

[Mr. K. George.]

Travancore also and that no special disability lies against the Travancore students getting admission there. Again in 1929 Government wrote saying that they are prepared to make a subsidy, a contribution, to the Madras Engineering College if they would reserve a few seats for Travancoreans. Again the Madras Government replied regretting their inability to do that for the reasons already stated and for the additional reason that if they did it for Travancore students they will have to do the same to other Native States also. That is how the matter stands. It was in the light of these that the Government requested the Benares Hindu University to reserve a few seats for Travancoreans and offered to make a contribution to them and they were good enough to do it and this year I understand that the Benares University have admitted 14 Travancore students in their Engineering College although they promised only a lessor number.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there the Civil Engineering Branch in that College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are Electrical, Industrial and Metallurgical branches there, but no Civil Engineering branch.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What do the Government propose to do with regard to the training of our students in Civil Engineering?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We are in a fix. Perhaps we may try the Bombay Government and see whether they would admit our students in their College at Poona. That is how the matter stands. In my own personal capacity, I made an application to the Bombay Government and they replied that they would not admit Travancoreans in the Bombay University.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Government have to make some arrangements with some recognised University.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have to do it. Suggestions from the members with regard to that would be quite welcome.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for this demand has now expired.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I beg to suggest that this motion must be put to vote. I would draw the attention of the Chair to what has taken place in the first Council. I refer to Volume I page 395 where the President says:—

> "PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand is over.
>
> MR. A. J. VAN ROSS: I oppose the motion.
>
> PRESIDENT: If Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai insists I would put the motion to vote.
>
> The motion was then put to the vote of the House and declared lost."

There was another instance of similar nature (*vide* page 708 of the same volume.)

I want to draw the attention of the Chair to consider the present question in the light of the precedents that I have just now quoted. In this Council itself it has been usual to put the motion under consideration to the vote of the House before declaring that the motion has lapsed. It would therefore be in consonance with the precedents and conventions of this House to put the present motion also to the vote of the House.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I may also point out one aspect of the matter. The discussion is not finished.

PRESIDENT: That is just what I am going to say. Before the discussion on the present motion was fully over the time expired.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, that was the case with the other motion that I have quoted.

PRESIDENT: I do not think the present motion need be put to vote because the discussion on it is not fully over. That is a point which distinguishes it from the other cases quoted by Mr. Asan. I do not therefore propose to put it to vote. The above and the remaining motions lapse.

The following motions lapsed.

Motions 88 to 134

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

88. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

91. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI;

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

94. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

95. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

96. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 10.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI;

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI;

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,005 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI

99. To omit the allotment of Rs. 26,671 for His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

100. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,304 for supplies, services and contingencies by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*):

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

102. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Re.1

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

103. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs.5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

104. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs.5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

105. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 10.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR

106. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

107. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,08,121 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

108. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,7[illegible]0 for teachers by Rs 200.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*Total allotment.*

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) :

109. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,09,818 for English High Schools for Boys by Rs. 100

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH

110 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,654 for supplies and services and contingencise by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

111. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

113. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

114. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

115. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,22,630 for English School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,69,706 for Establishment by Rs. 200.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,29,002 for Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls by Rs. 100.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18 87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

119. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011, for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

120. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

121. To redce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

122. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,87,011 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 100.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

123. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 66,183 for Special School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

124. To omit the allotment of Rs.2,460 for supplies and services and contingencies

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 800 for travelling allowance to ther members by Rs. 3.

MR. K. P KOCHUKORA TARAKAN;

126. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 800 for travelling allowance to the members of the Text Book Committee by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Re. 1.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA:

129 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Rs. 5.

Mr. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,768 for Text-Book Committee by Rs. 100.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,30,700 for Grants-in-aid by Rs. 100

MR. A. THANU PILLAI.

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7.500 for Teachers' Provident Fund by Re 1

MR. K. P KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for travelling allowance by Rs. 2.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,74,305 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

135. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 41,83,255 under Demand II by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand II—Education for Rs. 41,83,255 less Re. 1.

I take it that it is carried.

The grant was made.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I oppose.

PRESIDENT: I have taken it as carried.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11-30 A. M. on Monday the 3rd August.

The Council adjourned at 5-17 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Monday, the 3rd August 1931/18th Karkatakam 1106.

The Legislative Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the President presiding.

All the members except Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Demand notices issued from the Mavelikara and Kartikapalli Taluk Offices in 1105 and 1106.

48. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of demand notices issued from the Mavelikara and Kartikapalli Taluk Offices from the 1st Chingam 1106 to the close of Mithunam 1106 and during the corresponding period in 1105 ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): A statement containing the required information is given below:—

Taluk.	*No. of notices issued from 1-1-1106 to 32-11-1106.*	*No. issued during the corresponding period in 1105.*
Kartikapalli	35,545	28,781
Mavelikara	39,749	29,228

A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know why there is such a high increase in the issue of demand notices?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Probably because there are a larger number of defaulters this year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I understand that, but I wish to know from the member whether he could tell me whether there are other reasons for such a large increase?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): There may be other reasons also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*); I wish to know what those reasons are ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The reason why each and every individual did not pay the tax, cannot be easily ascertained. There is the economic depression prevailing throughout

[Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai.]
the land on account of which some of the tax payers may not be in a position to pay the tax. That is a fact which cannot be doubted and which is not open to question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There is an increase of 35 percent in Mavelikara this year. Is this not an unprecedented increase and what is it to due to?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I must say that it is due to the fault of the tax-payers themselves. The Tax payers did not pay their tax in time and the Revenue Department had no other go but to issue demand notices.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have the Government tried to ascertain the reason for such a large increase?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government have not ascertained the reason. The member wanted information only in respect of the number of demand notices issued in 1105 and 1106.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When the Government found such a large increase in the number of demand notices issued this year as compared with the previous year, did they not make an enquiry why there was such an increase?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Government had no time to do that. The interpellation was received and sent to the Land Revenue Commissioner for report. The Commissioner has sent a report to Government on the basis of which this answer was prepared. There was no time for the Government to ascertain what the particular reason was for this increase in the number of demand notices issued this year.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So, am I to understand that this fact was brought to the notice of the Government only by this question?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether this increase is not due to the fact that the Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars had issued instructions that coercive steps should be taken without showing any indulgence whatever in case of default of payment of tax?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*); That is always the case. When tax is not paid, demand notices are usually issued as per rules on the subject.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My question is whether any special instructions were issued in the year 1106 for taking coercive steps without any indulgence?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*); Government have no information on that point.

Bridge across the Wadai canal, Alleppey.

49. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of years that have elapsed since sanction for constructing a bridge at the western end of the Wadai canal near the Timber Depot was given;

(*b*) the years in which provision was made for its construction in the Budget; and

(*c*) the reasons why the work has not been begun till now (25-11-1106)?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The estimate for the bridge has not been sanctioned so far.

(*b*) 1102 M. E.

(*c*) As two other bridges over the same canal which are more urgently required are under construction,

Mr. Mahomed Sulaiman, Mahomedan Inspector of Schools.

50. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the length of service of Mr. Mahomed Sulaiman, B. A., the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools on leave; and

(*b*) whether his juniors were given promotions?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The service of Mr. Mahomed Sulaiman commenced on the 1st Edavam 1089.

(*b*) No substantive promotions have been given to any of his juniors.

Bridge across the Neyyar at Poovar.

51. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): With regard to the necessity for a bridge over the Neyyar at Poovar, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that there is a long-standing public demand for the same;

(*b*) whether the Road Board has considered or recommended the necessity for a bridge there; and

(*c*) whether they have received any report from the Chief Engineer regarding the same?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): With regard to the answer to part (*b*) of the question, may I know whether any action was taken either by the Government or by the Chief Engineer since the recommendation of the Road Board?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No, the Chief Engineer has promised to inspect the place at an early date and submit his report. The Road Board has given this bridge only the eleventh place in the list which brings to the notice of the Government the importance of the several works.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know from the member whether Government will be pleased to call upon the Chief Engineer to submit his report?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Why, I do not think it necessary when the Chief Engineer has himself promised to do so.

Bridge across the Neyyar at Mandapattukadavu.

52. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*) : Regarding the need for a bridge over the Neyyar at Mandapattukadavu, will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Public Works Department has submitted any report thereon ; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will place the records on the table?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The Chief Engineer has reported that the construction of the bridge is not urgent. No detailed investigation for the construction of the bridge has been conducted and report submitted.

(*b*) Since no detailed investigation has been carried out, the Government do not consider it necessary to place the records on the table.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : With regard to the answer to part (*a*) of the question, may I know whether Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar who was acting Chief Engineer had made a local inspection and submitted his report?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There is nothing to show from the report in my hand that Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar submitted any such report. As far as I can see there was no such report.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : But in reply to a question put by me on a former occasion, Government seem to have said that Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar who was then acting as Chief Engineer had made a local inspection and submitted a report?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : In the report just now with me there is no information as to the name of the Chief Engineer who submitted that report. All I can say is that a report was sent by the then Chief Engineer to the effect that there was no necessity for the bridge at the site. I do not see from the papers that it was Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar who submitted that report.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): With regard to the report which the member is in possession of, may I know from him whether it says that there is no necessity for a bridge there?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That was the report of the Chief Engineer before.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : Was the report to the effect that there was no necessity, or was it to the effect that the bridge could wait?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There was no necessity, because the trace is a *cul de sac* ending on one side of the river. It does not extend to the other side and the Chief Engineer was therefore of the opinion that there was no necessity for a bridge there.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): It is stated in the answer to part (*b*) of the question, that "since no detailed investigation has been carried out, the Government do not consider it necessary to place the records on the table". Am I to understand from this answer that even when Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar made a local inspection, no detailed investigation was made?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): A detailed investigation is generally made after a preliminary inspection. If it is found that the work is necessary a detailed inspection is then ordered.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar submitted a report after making a local personal inspection?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The Chief Engineer submitted his report. That is all that I find from the papers before me.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): The answer is that "since no detailed investigation has been carried out the Government do not consider it necessary to place the records on the table". Am I to understand from this answer that only when matters reach the stage of detailed investigation that members of this House can be supplied with the records?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There is no general rule, but in this case it seems to me, Sir, that there is nothing really important to be placed before the House.

Road leading to the Parisuvakkal temple.

53. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that there is a strong public demand for the opening of a road from the main road to the Parisuvakkal temple in the Neyyattinkara taluk; and

(*b*) if so, the steps, if any, taken by them in the matter?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The information that the public were put to much hardship for want of this road was supplied by the member himself and the Government have noted the same (*vide* answer to question No. 223, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 15th May 1930).

(*b*) The member is referred to the answer to question No. 88, asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 7th August 1930.

Location of the District Hospital, Shertallai.

54. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Sheriallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the extreme nearness of the District Hospital to the Vernacular and English High Schools at Shertallai; and

(*b*) whether they have considered the advisability of shifting the ospital to a remote place within the town itself?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The post-mortem room which was in a prominent position was shifted to a corner, the shifting of the Hospital itself not being considered necessary.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member why the shifting of the Hospital itself was not considered necessary?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The Administrative Board, Medical Services, reports that it is not necessary to shift the Hospital.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*). So, does the member think that the shifting of the post mortem room alone was considered desirable?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The Board suggested that it would be very objectionable to have the post mortem room where it was, since the schools are close by. It also suggeted the shifting of that room to a corner. They thought that it was not necessary to shift the hospital altogether from the present site.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Does the member know that the small-pox hospital is nearer the schools?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I do not think, Sir, it arises as a supplementry question.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): The small-pox hospital forms part of the District Hospital.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information on that point, now.

Opening of a channel to the west of the Kottukal ela.

55. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): With reference to the Kottukal *ela* in the Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that, for many years past the public have been agitating for the construction of a channel to the west of the *ela* also to protect the fields;

(*b*) whether the representatives of the people have been bringing the same to the notice of the Government through the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and this Council; and

(*c*) whether they propose now at least to enquire and do the needful?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). (*a*) and (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government have already asked the Chief Engineer to conduct an investigation and submit a report.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Nyyattinkara*): May I know from the member how long is it since the Government became aware of this important public need?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I believe the first time that Government knew of this matter was at the 25th session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly when a representation on the subject was made there.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know what Government have been doing all these years?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The question was referred to the Chief Engineer. The Division Officer reported that the work would involve an expenditure of about Rs. 30,000, while it would benefit only 300 acres of land. So it was not thought worthwhile spending so much money on the work. Mr. Vipan the then Chief Engineer also made a local inspection and he perfectly agreed with the view expressed by the Division Officer. Subsequently there was an interpellation in the Council and the Government have now ordered the Chief Engineer to investigate the question.

Touring work of the Officer in charge of the Ayurveda Department.

56. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of days the Officer in charge of the Ayurveda Department was on circuit during each year since he took charge of the Department;

(*b*) whether his notes of inspection are being submitted to the Government;

(*c*) the amount he has received from the Government as travelling allowance since he took charge of the Department till now (11-7-1931); and

(*d*) the amount due to him under travelling allowance till now (11-7-1931)?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) From the 30th Kanni to the end of 1104—96 days.

1105—121 days.

1106, (up to the 11th July 1931)—87 days.

(*b*) No, but he sends reports to the Government on matters that come to his notice during the course of his inspection on which the orders of the Government are required.

(*c*) Rs. 18 Chs. 16 only which was the sum due to him on account of travelling allowance for journeys done before he was put in charge of the Department.

(*d*) He has not yet submitted to the Government travelling allowance bills for journeys conducted by him after he took charge of the duties of the Director of Ayurveda. The amount due to him under travelling allowance can be ascertained only after the bills are received by the Government and passed.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): പരിശോധനനടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻനോട്ട് അയക്കണമെന്നു നിയമമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information. When officers send their T. A. Bills they usually send their circuit diaries as well.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അദ്ദേഹം ടി. എ. ബിൽ അയച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നോട്ട്സ് അയച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണോ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): സർക്കീട്ടു ഡയറികളും അയച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മി. ശങ്കരമേനോൻ ഡയറക്ടരായിരിക്കുമ്പോഴും ഇദ്ദേഹം ചാർജ്ജ് വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ, സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നും അതു ശരിയായി കിട്ടാതെ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്വാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നും പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ പരാതിവന്നിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ മി. ശങ്കരൻമേനോനു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കിട്ടണമെന്നു പരാതി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മി. ശങ്കരമേനോൻ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോഴുംതന്നെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു എന്നു പരാതി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പരാതി വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇങ്ങനെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഒന്നു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തെ മേടിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ രഹസ്യമെന്താണ്?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): അതു് ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അറിയാവൂ. അദ്ദേഹം സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിക്കുള്ള ബിൽ അയച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഗവർമ്മെൻറു അനുവദിക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഓരോ ആണ്ടത്തേയും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി അതാതാണ്ടിൽ വാങ്ങിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ പണം ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകുമോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): ലാപ്സാകും.

Mr. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ൧൦൮-ലും ൧൦൯-ലും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുള്ള സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ലാപ്സായിപോയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : അതാതാണ്ടിലെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി അതാതാണ്ടിൽതന്നെ മേടിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ചട്ടം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ലാപ്സായിപോകും.

Mr. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അദ്ദേഹം സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി വാങ്ങിക്കാതെ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു ?

Mr. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : ഗവണ്മെൻറു നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.

Transfer of Executive Engineers.

57. **Mr. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of years ending the 20th Mithunam 1106 since each of the present Executive Engineers was transferred?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The statement * required by the member is laid on the table.

* *Vide* Appendix page 402.

Appendix.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 57.**

Statement showing the number of years ending 20-11-1106 since the present Executive Engineers were transferred.

No.	Name.	Station at which employed.	No. of years ending 20-11-'06 since last transfer.			Remarks.
			Yrs.	M.	D.	
1	Mr. L. H. Jacob	Quilon	11	3	11	
2	" V. Arunachalam Aiyar	Trivandrum	2	0	26	
3	" M. P. Mani	Workshops	1	7	3	
4	" K. Govinda Pillai	Alwaye	4	4	22	
5	" S. S. Krishna Aiyangar	Nagercoil	4	4	4	
6	" C. Balakrishna Rao	Water Works	3	8	21	Engaged on special work.
7	" V. Harihara Aiyar	Kottayam	2	0	27	Acting.
8	" M. S. Doraswami Aiyangar	Maramat Department	3	1	16	Acting and on other duty in the Maramat Department.
9	" K. P. P. Menon	Electrical Division	3	10	19	Engaged on special work.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I bring to the notice of the President the fact that some how or other it has become an almost invariable rule since the commencement of the session that only ten questions will be answered in a day? In connection with this session we have given notice of as many as two hundred questions and I do not see how even these two hundred questions will be answered if we go on at the rate of answering only ten questions a day. It is only ten minutes after the sitting of the Council began and we have finished the interpellations answered for the day; while under the rules we have one hour allotted for this purpose. It may also be seen that many of these questions could be answered from the papers that ought to be in the Secretariat itself and, yet, we find that only ten questions are answered in a day. I bring this to the notice of the President for proper action.

PRESIDENT: What have you to say, Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The questions that are now asked are all new questions and we have to get replies from the Heads of Departments. There are no papers in the Secretariat itself which would enable us to give answers as soon as we get notice of questions. The delay in answering more questions is due to the fact that we have not got enough replies from the Heads of Departments concerned. I may also inform the House in this connection that it may not be possible to answer even ten questions from tomorrow onwards as the number of answers that we have so far got is limited.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If I am not interrupting the member, may I ask him whether he thinks that it would not be possible to answer even ten questions from tomorrow onwards?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It may not be possible, for the reason I have stated. If more answers are ready, we have no objection to answering more questions.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, the Secretary says that many of these questions are new ones and that they have been referred to Heads of Departments for answers and that as many questions as can be answered are put in. Of course, if they receive more answers more questions will be answered.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyatinkara*): But may I inform the Chair that on former occasions, Government were answering more questions?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): It all depends upon when the questions are received.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I humbly suggest, Sir, that these officers may be replaced by other people?

PRESIDENT: Which officers?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The officers who cannot send in replies to these questions. The rules provide that we have to give at least 12 days' notice in respect of questions. That rule is strictly enforced as against us, and any question which is received at the office of the Secretary to the Legislative Council after that time is disallowed. Therefore I believe, in justice, the Heads of Departments must also be directed to send in their replies at the proper time. If the officers cannot send up replies relating to matters affecting their departments, I should think it is high time for Government to consider whether some change in the personnel of the various officers concerned is not called for.

PRESIDENT : I must tell you, Mr. Thanu Pillai, yours is a very one-sided way of looking at things, because, when a question is sent, answers have to be compiled by reference to various officers. As I told you, as many questions as are possible, the Secretary will put in.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Demand III—Police.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,28,097 under Demand III—Police.

Motion 136.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

136. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,912 for temporary establishment in the Police Commissioner's office.

Motion 137.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1,000.

Sir, I do not think it is necessary to advance fresh arguments for a reduction in the T. A. of the Police Commissioner. All the arguments advanced by my friends in regard to the reduction of the T. A. of the Chief Engineer hold good with greater force in the case of the Commissioner of Police. It may be said in the case of the Chief Engineer that he was not responsible for the faults pointed out here because he is new to his office. But that cannot be said of the Commissioner of Police. We find that the argument that he is a covenanted officer may not also apply, because, as a matter of fact, the term of the Commissioner of Police under the original covenant has expired and the period of service has been extended. I do not know whether it is under the terms of the original covenant or not. So that members on this side of the House need not at all be afraid to reduce the allotment under travelling allowance of the Commissioner of Police. There is absolutely no justification in cutting out the T. A. of the Chief Engineer if we do not cut out this 1,000 rupees in the T. A. of the Commissioner. If we look at the Administration Report of the

Police Department for the year 1105 and the remarks made by the Government on certain items, I think, members on this side will be convinced that the percentage of stolen property recovered was only 33 against 52 in 1104; and Government have said, this was regrettable. In the matter of the attendance of District Superintendents in connection with the sessions cases Government have said as follows;

> "105 sessions were held, against 139 in the previous year and the District Superintendents of Police attended 44 sessions, against 48, and the Sub-Divisional Officers, 63 against 73 in 1104. 85·8 per cent. of the processes only sent to Police were returned served, against 86 in 1104, 87·6 in 1103 and 95·2 in 1102. This is not satisfactory."

I want also to point out to members on this side of the House the work for which this T. A. is generally utilised by the Commissioner. That is very germane to the consideration of this point. The G. O. says that—

"The preventive work in connection with the Congress Propaganda and the Civil Disobedience Movement"—I do not know whether there is a Civil Disobedience movement in Travancore. It is news to me to read that here—"the Suchindram Satyagraha and Temperance Movements also taxed the energies of the Force."

Apart from these, the energy of the Commissioner is spent mostly on traffic work. We all know what discontent there is with regard to the behaviour of the subordinate staff of the Traffic Department. All of us know what an imperfect record it will be if a close scrutiny into the matter by a non-official committee is made. That could be easily demonstrated, if Government only will allow that. Further, if the travelling allowance of the Chief Engineer could be cut down, I do not see why the T. A. of the Commissioner who has got such a record as I have briefly pointed out within the short time at my disposal could not be cut down.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from the member whether he has no complaints against the regular Police force also?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I have got heaps of complaints against them, but cannot refer to them during the short time at my disposal and I do not think that much by way of argument is necessary to convince them that any man is bound to have complaints against them.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): The member has plenty of time. I wish he would refer to them.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Shall I refer to them?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I will be very glad.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): But I think I will not refer to them at the member's dictation, Sir. I will refer to them only if it is necessary for purposes of my argument. I am not going to refer to them at his dictation.

PRESIDENT: Not necessarily at the dictation of Mr. Bishop, but you may refer to them if you have got sufficient time and if you think that they are necessary for the purpose of your speech.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The time allotted is not sufficient for referring to them, Sir.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I merely reminded the member that there was plenty of time left at his disposal to refer to these complaints and that I would like to know what they are.

MR. K. KUJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The Commissioner, need not think that he can drag me round for statements that I may make and prosecute me in a court of law as it was possible for a subordinate of his in the case of a member of this House. Unfortunately this House has no freedom of speech. Otherwise we could have referred to heaps of instances. Everybody knows in general that the Police Department is wreathing with corruption and wreathing with inefficiency due to the lack of direction of the Commissioner. It is known to all members on this side of the House and no particular item need be pointed out. They know it, although I am precluded from pointing them out owing to the defects in the rules for, if I refer to them I will have to stand the risk of prosecution as Government sanctioned prosecution in a previous case. I do not think the Commissioner will think me to be so gullible as to walk into his parlour.

Sir, I think there is absolutely no necessity for me to stress the point further. I appeal to the members on this side of the House to think the matter twice over when the motion is put to the vote. I hope all the non-officials will stand *en bloc* in favour of this cut. There is absolutely no justification, otherwise, for their cutting down the T. A. of such an efficient officer as the Chief Engineer.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I support the motion. Before advancing any arguments in support of the motion I shall read out to this House some portion of the Administration Report of the Police Department. At page 10 of the Report, the Police Commissioner says that:

> "Even letters of thanks for good work are rare. I am not cavilling at the meanness of complaints or asking for monetary reward, however welcome; I wish merely to emphasise how easy it is to render thanks which give the recipient encouragement to do better work."

After what passed between my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and the Commissioner of Police, I am unwilling to commit a breach of the provisions of the regulations made by the Commissioner at page 10 of his report. I have therefore to thank the Commissioner for all the arduous endeavours he has made for giving complete satisfaction to the people of Travancore. It would appear that he has been able with his ardent, zealous work on the traffic side to paralyse the whole of Travancore from Cape Comorin in the South to Arur in the north by precipitating what is known as the motor strike. The Chief Secretary recognises that he has been doing, his department has been doing

substantial work in *preventing* Congress propaganda work and in *preventing* temperance movements, which movements every Travancorean cherishes warmly in his heart.

PRESIDENT : Are you reading out properly ? You said probably the Commissioner of Police prevents temperance work.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I was reading out correctly from the G. O. on the administration of the Police Department for 1105. It is as follows ;—

> "All officers of the Police Department were considerably occupied with the Viceregal Visit, and the arrangements connected therewith. The preventive work in connection with the Congress Propaganda and the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Suchindram Satyagraha and Temperance Movement also taxed the energies of the Force."

Sir, this preventive work in connection with the temperance movement and in connection with the Congress Propaganda is a work that is applauded by the Chief Secretary to Government but not very much applauded by the people of Travancore. (Mr K. Kunjukrishna Pillai : *Hear, hear.*) Every progressive country in the world encourages temperance,and free thinking, free action in regard to social and constitutional upliftment. But the Commissioner of Police in Travancore says that he is preventing it.

PRESIDENT : Preventive work does not mean preventing that movement. That seems to be your interpretation.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am referring to the wording of the Chief Secretary. It may be that my interpretation is wrong.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I never said that I would prevent this movement.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I do not know, Sir, what it means. From a reading of the report of the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Secretary said it should be prevented. The Police Commissioner is responsible for the work of the Police force and I believe he, being the head of the department, is the person who guides, controls and directs it. From actual state of affairs we see that he would control it.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I never made that statement that I was responsible for preventing this movement.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I believe that the Police Commissioner is responsible for the work of the force. And I shall leave the point there and proceed to draw the attention of the House to the report contained at page 33 of the Administration Report. We had 365 days in the year 1105. We have over 70 charging stations in Travancore and over 90 sub-stations. And the Commissioner of Police says that during all these days he inspected 13 stations and one out-post and visited 1 station. Travelling allowance is granted to the Commissioner of Police for the purpose of supervising field work and station work. This is the work that he has done and he consoles himself with the statement that he has issued a circular to his subordinates to carry on properly

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

the work of supervision. Sir, this sort of administration by the Commissioner of Police is certainly not consistent with the progressive ideas which the Travancoreans demand; and the Commissioner of Police seems to have spent about Rs. 2,700 for T. A. in 1105. Thisis in addition to the State car, that is furnished to him, in addition to the provision made, of the upkeep of the car and in addition to the pay allotted to his driver. He has been able to inspect 13 stations, one out-post and visit 1 station. Sir, it is reported that he has been outside, travelling for 115 days. Was he not able to visit at least one more station? I cannot understand why the Commissioner should consume Rs. 2, 700 and allow all the inspection work to be done by the District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. It would appear that if the new proposal made by him for the reorganisation scheme which is in the hands of Government is sanctioned, the Personal Assistant would be drafted on to the Traffic Department; and the traffic section of the Polic Department would be handed over to a separate department. The Commissioner of Police says that Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code has to be enforced strictly and with greater liberality so far as the Police Department is concerned. He has said that the price of food-stuffs has gone down and consequently crimes are on the decrease. He says that murders are on the increase and that a "Knives Ordinance" may be promulgated here also as in Ceylon to bring down the number of the murders.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I have not said that it *must be* promulgated.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The Commissioner has recommended that such an ordinance would be quite proper and that the only remedy to bring down the number of murders is by the prevention of a free use of knives. He also says that the law-breakers and thieves in Travancore have developed a propensity for stealing unidentifiable articles such as currency notes and money and he says that it has become impossible for the Travancore Police to hunt after these men and to idenitify the articles when they have been recovered. Even with the abolition of the post of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Police, the creation of a separate department for traffic and other devolution of powers, the Commissioner of Police has recommended the free use of Section 139 of the Criminal Procdure Code because of the helplessness on the part of the Police in recovering stolen properties due to the thieves stealing currency notes and rupees. My impression is that the Commissioner of Police has very little to do so far as field work is concerned and hereafter he will claim the privilege of being in Trivandrum so that he may devote his attention to the correspondence work which was till now being carried on by the Personal Assistant.

One additional reason which I have to urge in support of this motion is that in 1104 only a sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted in the Budget

for the T. A. of the Commissioner of Police. It does not appear why in these days of acute economic depression, the amount allotted for the T. A. of the Commissioner of Police should be increased to Rs. 2,500. With these words, I beg to support the motion brought forward by Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

Sir, from all that I have stated it does not appear to me why the Commissioner of Police should be allowed Rs. 2,500 as Travelling Allowance. I therefore very emphatically support the motion moved by Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Sir, Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai began, it appeared to me, rather a wild speech directed against my subordinates and myself. There is nothing of very much value in his speech as regards definite points.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I request the member to keep his opinion of my speech to himself?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I think I am entitled to give my impression of his speech. He said that it is a disgraceful affair that the percentage of service of processes has decreased. I would request the members to refer to page 24 para 19 of the Administration Report for the Department and see whether the state of affairs as presented by Mr. Krishna Pillai is true or not. The decrease was only ·2% and I think it is of very great weight.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): So, you contradict the opinion of your own Government?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : But Government have said that it is not very satisfactory on the whole.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Then Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that attendance at sessions by the District Superintendents of Police is on the decline. There was regrettable decline and it was due to unavoidable circumstances. It was due to the abnormal extraneous duties of the Police and also duties in connection with the Viceregal Visit. It could not be helped. I think, that this year the attendance has gone up considerably. Then Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai alluded to the decline in the recovery of stolen properties. This is mentioned in pages 18 and 19 of my Administration Report. I admit that there was a decline in the percentage of recovery of stolen properties.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know what the cause of the decline is according to the member?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Please allow me to proceed. On page 19 of the Administration Report it is stated :

> "The fall in the percentage of recovery of properties is viewed with regret. The decrease was in Quilon and Kottayam Districts while Trivandrum showed a slight increase. The reason assigned by the District Officers is that in most burglary cases only identifiable properties were recovered and currency notes and coins could not be traced. For instances in a big burglary case at Alleppey in which properties to the value of over Rs. 4,000 were lost only properties

[Mr. L. A. Bishop.]

> worth about Rs. 1,500 were recovered and in a similar case at Chalai Bazaar in which unidentifiable currency notes alone to the value of Rs. 1,125 were lost nothing was recovered. The fall in the percentage of recovery appears to be satisfactorily explained, but the attention of all officers is drawn to it."

It is an unfortunate fact that members of the public and myself included do not keep the numbers of the notes that they have in their possession. If the officers of my department are not informed of the numbers of currency notes lost by them, I do not know how it is possible to do anything in the matter. I have given a comparative statement of the percentage of recovery in regard to stolen properties in the various British Districts bordering the State and in Cochin and if the member would kindly look into the figures minutely, he would be able to compare the state of affairs obtaining in British India and in Cochin State with that of Travancore. I do not think our percentage of recovery is very low. In Madura the percentage was 15·8, in Travancore it was 33·1, in Tinnevelly it was 15·2, in Coimbatore it was 46·1 and I can say, having seen the other side of the Ghats.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether, after his experience as Commissioner of Police in Travancore, he thinks it proper to compare Travancore with Tinnevelly in regard this kind of crime?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Which kind of crime?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): As regards people being deprived of their property.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Crime exists on both sides of the Ghats.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member say that there is no substantial difference between those places and this State?

PRESIDENT: It is not a comparison of the percentage of crime per head of population or anything of the kind. It relates only to property lost by theft and how much of that has been recovered and not to comparative percentage of crime as between the people here and there.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): There is a sub-joined statement showing the amount of property lost and recovered for ten years. What about that, from 1096, the figures are 30%, 47%, 43%, 39%, 39%, 49% and 38%. No figure is given for 1104. For the year 1105, there is a figure and it is the lowest. Why should we travel beyond the Ghats and console ourselves with what takes place there?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I said, Sir, that in Coimbatore the percentage recovered is 46·1. From my experience of Police work outside the Ghats, it is an abnormally high figure. In Malabar which comprises two Districts, Calicut and Malappuram, the percentage was 31·5. In Cochin State it was 37·1.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): How are they going to manage that?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am sorry to note that the figure for 1105 is abnormally low when compared with previous years. I am quite prepared to admit it. I noted how the member quoted his figures. He stated for instance, that there was 4? per cent., 39 per cent., 47 per cent., etc. He did not say that there was a 30 per cent in 1096. I wish he were more frank.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : The Police Commissioner of that time might have got his own share of it when the Budget was presented. We would have fought him as we fight him now. The only thing was, that there was no Council, which, this grant when asked, might have disallowed.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Well, Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai in very strong and vigorous terms spoke about the terrible corruption among the subordinate ranks of the Police Department as regards the traffic work and, when asked for details, he did not cite any. He also referred to the unsatisfactory work turned out by the Traffic Department. Mr. Krishna Pillai also raised several points. One was, that there was for a time a complete cessation of bus traffic in the State from Cape Comorin to Parur. I forgot for how many days he said that the State was without bus traffic. I think he said for five days. Now there was not complete stagnation of traffic in the State. I do not see how I am to be legitimately blamed for the bus strike. That came unawares. It first started in the south and in the north it was very slight. I issued a notice to the public regarding the bus strike and I have sent a copy of it to all the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly this Council and to the Press. I trust, that I made it clear in that note that as far as I could see the bus strike was due to the dissatisfaction of a small percentage of bus drivers because of the necessary control that I had to exercise over their work. I had explained in that note and I explain to the House now, that I am directly responsible for the safety of the public, to those who travel in buses as passengers as well as for those on foot on public highways. The absolute responsibility in all this rests with me, and I am vested with the power of issuing badges to persons who wish to drive public passenger vehicles. Having power to issue badges, I have also power to withdraw them. I am sure that every sane and careful thinking man will agree with me that if any driver proves himself unfit to drive a bus, it is my duty to take away from him his badge. I do not think that any member will get up and argue against that. I had clearly given in that note the actual figures of drivers who have been affected by what is called my infamous double system of punishment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : All this relates to traffic and we are now in the travelling allowance motion.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I claim to have a right to speak to the extent I am speaking in view of the unmeasured terms in which Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai alluded to my responsibility. I think I have a right to defend myself on the floor of the

[Mr. L. A. Bishop.]

House against such remarks. I have pointed out that there were 3121 badges issued in 1106 and of these, only 18 were cancelled and 184 suspended. There were 7,500 driving licenses in the same year of which one alone was cancelled and 11 suspended. Again there were 2,225 conductors' badges issued, of which only 14 were cancelled and 25 suspended. I do not consider that my attitude towards bus drivers who drive to the convenience of the public has been unfair in any way. Further, I justify myself as regards infliction of double punishment to drivers. I am justified in exercising my control by the procedure carried on elsewhere, for instance in Madras and Cochin and also in Great Britain. In Madras, the Commissioner of Police exercises his powers regarding suspension and cancellation of badges of drivers and conductors. The same is the case in England under the new Traffic Act of 1930. All Commissioners who are appointed to deal with traffic in various countries have power of issuing, cancelling and suspending badges of conductors and drivers of buses also and the reasons are obvious. That is, on me rests the responsibility and it is my duty to exercise the power vested in me to see that the travelling public are not in any way inconvenienced by drivers who are unfit to drive public vehicles.

Then Mr. Krishna Pillai alluded to preventive work. He alluded to a paragraph of the G. O. given on page (iii) of the Administration Report of 1105.

> "All officers of the Police Department were considerably occupied with the Viceregal visit, and the arrangements connected therewith. The preventive work in connection with the Congress Propoganda and the Civil Disobedience movement, the Sucheendram Satyagraha and Temperance movements also taxed the energies of the force."

Again, Mr. Krishna Pillai, I think, very unfairly alluded to certain remarks and said that I said "I will prevent this movement." I never said anything like that. But the duties of the Police are to see that the law is not violated. I can assure the House that long before the Irwin-Gandhi pact my instructions to the Police were that picketing, if peaceful, if legal in that it did not exceed the right of the ordinary individual and the members of the public, was not to be interfered with. I do not think that the Police have exceeded my instructions. I based my instructions purely on what is law, on what is the right of the individual and the right of the public. If people picket liquor shops or foreign cloth shops, they are to do it peacefully. On the other hand if they try to intimidate, if they abuse those who enter the shops by obstructing their passage on the high way—no one has a right to stand on the high way the only right is to move along—and if they obstruct others, then that has to be prevented. But the Police will not interfere and never have interfered with peaceful picketing. I say again that I had given special instruction to the police long before that they are to interfere only when the rights of the citizens are interfered with by picketers. I may assure the House that this is the correct attitutde in regard to

temperance or prohibition movements or foreign cloth shops picketing. Many of the workers are actuated by sincere motives, but there has been an appreciable number of rowdy people who have no status, no conscience, no sincerity that took part in the movement. It is they who give trouble and beat the people who go to drink. It is they who smear ashes on drinkers and throw stones on toddy shops. So much so, they endanger people who go for drink. They have no right to pursue the individuals, but they have a right to pursuade the individuals not to resort to drink by propaganda work.

I may assure the House, that I have never said and never will say that I will prevent all legitimate aspirations of social workers and those interested in social welfare.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether the Government or the Commissioner instituted an enquiry into the conduct of the Policemen who were sent from here to Shertallai early this year in connection with the prohibition movement? I brought to the notice of this House the serious allegations made against those Policemen and the matter was discussed at length in this House, when, the Government promised to consider the matter. I wish to know if anything has been done in regard to that and whether a document was not printed and sent to Government and the Police Commissioner pointing out the misconduct of the police ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): If a man has any personal grievance against the Police, I will always enquire into it and I have done. So I think I can safely challenge any member of the House to quote an instance of any complaint against a Policeman not having been enquired into by me or by my officers who are responsible for the behaviour of the Police under them.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether it was not brought to the notice of this House itself at the time of the discussion that there was great feeling of insecurity in Shertallai and that people there had no confidence in the police officers or other Government officers who could be approached for redress ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) · I do not know how far that statement can be alluded to at this date. But I am sorry if some members of the House should consider that there was no confidence in me. I can assure the House that I will always have enquiries made into personal complaints against police officers.

Mr. Krishna Pillai then alluded to my tour work and said that it was most unsatisfactory. Only a small number of stations or so have been inspected by me and all that. If members will kindly refer to page 33 of the Administration Report it is stated thus :—

> "I toured for 115 days and inspected 13 Stations and one Outpost and visited 1 Station.
>
> The District Officers inspected all Stations and Outposts and a few more than once.
>
> Administrative duties, *e. g.*, the Viceregal Tour preparations and the drafting of the Re-allocation and Re-organisation Reports occupied a great part of my time during the year."

[Mr. L. A. Bishop]

Members may not realise what a considerable strain is involved in preparing the arrangements that have to be made for the safety of the Viceroy and to effect the bundobast on the route.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know how many stations have been inspected by him this year ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I will tell the member in a few minutes.

Members of this House cannot realise the work involved in such a tour programme. Further, I had to draft reorganisation and re-allocation schemes. That volume contains about 75 foolscap printed pages and its compilation occupied a considerable period of my time.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the name of the volume referred to by the Commissioner ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): My proposals regarding re-organisation and re-allocation work of the Police force in the State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the member can refer to a document that is not presented before the House ?

PRESIDENT : It is merely for information as to the amount of work turned out by him.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is that report available to us ?

PRESIDENT : It is only stating the amount of work done by him.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it usual that the Head of the Police Department is given the privilege of drafting proposals for reorganisation of the Police. This is the third or fourth re-organisation scheme presented by a Police Commissioner ?

PRESIDENT : I do not think that any body can definitely say that no reorganisation will hereafter take place in the Police Department.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Every Commissioner writes a scheme of his own and devotes not less than two years for the preparation of it and a third year for touching up the report.

PRESIDENT : It depends upon the view of each member. Please try to finish your speech soon Mr. Bishop.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : This year I have visited over 40 Police stations. My work does not consist merely of inspection of police stations.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ൧൧൦൬ ലെ സർക്കീട്ടിൽ അഴിമതിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അവരോടു സമാധാനം വാങ്ങിക്കയോ അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am afraid that in spite of Mr. Kunjitomman's certificate I am not a good Malayalam scholar. I have already discussed that and I cannot name them or give details about them.

Again Mr. Krishna Pillai alluded to increase of murders. On page 15 of my Administration Report I have said, Sir, that murder can scarcely be termed a preventable crime and most offences arose out of trivial quarrels, for instance in one case a cyclist ran into a pedestrian's umbrella and in the ensuing quarrel one of them received a stab and died.

Sir, I may say that murder is not a normal crime. If Mr. Krishna Pillai will put forward an adequate scheme for putting down the number of murders I may assure the House that it will be adopted not only by the folice force of the State but it will be adopted throughout the world.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Knife Ordinance is one that can be tried, I say.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : That is my suggestion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Now it is adopted by the Ceylon Government.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): My suggestion is that it may be adopted from Ceylon.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : So you cannot claim originality for the suggetion ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I never claim that.

There is no way of keeping down murders and the punishments inflicted for murder are not as hard as they ought to be. As I said before, not only in Travancore, but in Malabar even for the slightest provocation, murders are committed. Quite recently, a cyclist hit against a pedestrian ; a wordy quarrel took place between the two and a few hot words were exchanged and immediately one of them was stabbed by the other ; and he died on the spot.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know from the member whether he died on the spot or died a couple of days after? Did not the Police help the person in taking him to the nearest hospital ? Is it not usual that such men are not attended to in the hospital when they are taken by the Policemen ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Yes. Such cases do occur.

Again Mr. Krishna Pillai alluded to the use of Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He read out from page 17 of the report that the instructions given in 1104, regarding the proper use of Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code in frivolous and exaggerated complaints and those involving civil disputes had some effect.

But further it is said that provided station house officers are properly guided by their superior officers the system will prove of general benefit.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it the opinion of the member that an indiscriminate use of Section 139 still prevails?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I never said so.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Then what does he mean by saying that if proper instructions are given, there will be better control and all that. By that statement does he imply that there is no proper application or use of Section 139 ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I do not say that

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : The member says that by giving proper instruction, etc. Is the member of opinion that the subordinate officers are not giving proper instructions ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am not of that opinion at all.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Then how does the member account for larger number of cases being brought under Section 139 of the Cr. P. C.? There is much increase. It is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is more than 12 per cent. of last year.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am afraid the member is now making a misstatement.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : That is your own statement. The percentage was 12·7 against 8·5.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : That is 4·2 per cent increase.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : How does the member account for those large figures? All cases are not being taken cognisance of by the Police. Why should these people be sent to the Magistrate's Court rather than being helped by the Police in prosecuting cases of offence against the person? Even grievous hurt cases are brought under this section? Why should that be?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I do not think that the increase is much. In Madras the percentage is 13·3. It is the question of guidance that matters, I mean the guidance effected by superior officers. Everybody has to be guided—station house officers are to be guided, Assistant Superintendents have to be guided. On these grounds I oppose the motion.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു മററു മാന്യമെമ്പർമാർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, പൊലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരത്തിൽനിന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഗുണം ശരിയായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. അദ്ദേഹം പ്രധാനമായി മോട്ടോർ ട്രാഫിക്ക് സംബന്ധിച്ചും, എക്സൈസ് റവന്യൂസംബന്ധിച്ചുമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇടപെട്ടു കാണുന്നതു്. രാജ്യ

ത്തിന്റെ ഓരോ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ച്, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടേയും കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികളുടേയും അക്രമികളുടേയും അഴിമതികളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ച് വേണ്ട നിവൃത്തിവരുത്തി ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തേയും സമാധാനത്തേയും പരിപാലിക്കയാണ് വേണ്ടത്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Karlikapalli*): I want to know whether Mr. Kunjitomman is in order to speak all these when we are discussing the question of reduction of travelling allowance.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*); സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറയ്ക്കണൊ വേണ്ടയോ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സർക്കീട്ടിൽനിന്നുമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗുണദോഷങ്ങളെ കൂടി പര്യാലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടതാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjtomman, you are to confine your remarks to the motion before the House with special reference to the Commissioner's travelling allowance.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതിനാൽ സക്കീട്ടിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികൾകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നു നോക്കണം. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ സക്കീട്ടിൽ അഴിമതിക്കാരായ രണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ശിക്ഷിച്ചതായി പറയുന്നു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വളരെ അക്രമികളുള്ളപ്പോൾ അവരിൽ രണ്ടുപേരെ മാത്രം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞതല്ലാതെ ബാക്കിയുള്ളവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലൊ എന്നു ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വളരെ അഴിമതിക്കാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ്. അവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ശിക്ഷിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ശുദ്ധീകരിക്കാത്തതു കഷ്ടംതന്നെ. ഈ മാതിരി സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു അവസരം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരുപക്ഷേപം ആവശ്യംതന്നെ. കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സക്കീട്ടു കുറയുമ്പോൾ അഴിമതികൾ കൂടുതൽനടക്കും. കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് അഴിമതിക്കാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടപോലെ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അറിവിൽപെടുന്ന അക്രമികളെ ശിക്ഷിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുപറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ച്, ജനങ്ങളെ നേരിട്ടുകണ്ടു, പോലീസുകാരുടെ നടത്ത എങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചറിഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രമെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണം ശ്രേയസ്കരമാകയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ മുമ്പത്തേക്കാൾ കുറച്ചു വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടെന്നുപറയാം. കമ്മീഷണർ ഓരോസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ചെന്നു

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

പൌരന്മാരേയും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളേയും കണ്ടു "ഇവിടത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എങ്ങനേയാണ്, പോലീസുകാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപദ്രവമുണ്ടോ" എന്നൊക്കെ ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ആഫീസിലെ കടലാസുകൾ മാത്രം നോക്കി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ കഷ്ടതയും സങ്കടവും ഉണ്ടാക്കും. മററു ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെപ്പററി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട ചില സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമെന്നല്ലാതെ വേറെ ദോഷങ്ങൾ അധികം വരികയില്ല. എന്നാൽ പോലീസുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സ്ഥിതി അങ്ങനെയല്ല. അതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ മാനത്തേയും ദേഹത്തേയും ജീവനേയും ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapali*): പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണർ പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം ചോദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. അങ്ങിനെ മെമ്പറോടു അഭിപ്രായം ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പലരോടും ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ട്. എന്നോടും ചിലപ്പോൾ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ എൻെറ അയൽതാലൂക്കിൽ ചെന്നപ്പോൾ പലപൌരപ്രധാനികളോടും കമ്മീഷണർ പോലീസിനെപ്പററി ചോദിച്ചു വിവരങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതായി അറിഞ്ഞു.

Mr. S. Krishna Pillai (*Karunagapalli*): അദ്ദേഹം സഞ്ചരിച്ചുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ഭരണരീതി ഉണ്ടാക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു കൂടുതൽ അലവൻസു നൽകണോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആ രീതി മാററിയാൽമതി. സർക്കീട്ടും അലവൻസും കുറയ്ക്കാൻപാടില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വകപണം തിരിയെ ഖജനാവിൽ വന്നുചേരുമല്ലോ. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തേയും സമാധാനത്തേയും മാനത്തേയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു നിയുക്തനായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ട്, ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യില്ല എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഇടവരരുത്.

Mr. Joseph Kunju (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതിലേക്കു രണ്ടായിരത്തിഅഞ്ഞൂറുരൂപാതന്നെ മതിയാകുമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പോരാ; കുറേക്കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിച്ചാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. സക്കീട്ടു ശരിയായിചെയ്യണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഉദ്ദേശം എത്രരൂപ വേണ്ടിവരും?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ എത്രയുണ്ട്, എവിടെയെല്ലാം പോകണം, എത്രതവണ പോകണം എന്നൊക്കെയുള്ള ഒരു കണക്കെടുത്തു ഞാൻ വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഒടുവിൽ അറിയിക്കാം.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാക്കില്ലാത്ത സൌകര്യം പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണക്കുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ? അതായതു സ്റ്റേററ്കാർ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉണ്ട്. കുറെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചാലും മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാക്കില്ലാത്ത സൌകര്യം കമ്മീഷണക്കു സക്കീട്ടുവിഷയത്തിൽ നൽകണം.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഇത്രയും അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോൾ ക്ഷാമം വദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മോഷണവും കവച്ചയും ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടാകും. അതിനാൽ കമ്മീഷണർ നാടൊട്ടുക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കേണ്ടതുനിർബന്ധമാക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൊള്ളയും കവർച്ചയും മററും വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നു പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽതന്നെ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ആ സമാധാനത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഓരോ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദേഹത്തേയും, മാനത്തേയും, ധനത്തേയും കാത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടവരാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ. അവരെപ്പററിയുള്ള പരാതികൾ കമ്മീഷണർ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളോടു ചോദിച്ചു അന്വേഷിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കി അവരെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണക്കു മലയാളം കുറെ അറിയാമെന്നു മുൻപൊരു സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു സഭയിലുംമററും

[Mr Tariatu Kunjitomman]

പ്രസംഗിക്കാൻതക്ക അറിവ ല്ലെങ്കിലും കുറച്ചു തമിഴുകൂടി കലർത്തി ജനങ്ങളുമായി അല്പസംഭാഷണം നടത്താൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിക്കും. എന്നാൽ അതുപോരാ. അദ്ദേഹം കുറച്ചുകൂടി മലയാളത്തിൽ ജ്ഞാനം സമ്പാദിയ്ക്കണം. ഓരോ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലും ചെന്ന് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കറുപ്പ് വെളുപ്പാണെന്നും വെളുപ്പ് കറുപ്പാണെന്നും പറയുന്നതു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയി ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ആപത്തുണ്ടാകും. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ആഫീസ് സിൽബന്ധികളെ പൂർണ്ണമായി വിശ്വസിച്ചാലും ആപത്തിൽ അകപ്പെടും.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*) : ഏതാഫീസിനെപ്പററിയാണ് മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിനെപ്പററിയാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ ആഫീസുകളേയും കരുതലോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

പിരുമേടുമുതലായ സുഖവാസസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധികം സക്കീട്ടുചെയ്താൽ പോരാ. രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്ക് ചുററിസഞ്ചരിച്ച് ജനക്ഷേമത്തെ പോലീസ് കാക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്ന് അന്വേഷിയ്ക്കണം. അതതുസ്ഥലത്തെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടും മററും ചോദിച്ചു വാസ്തവം അറിയുവാൻ ഉത്സാഹിക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ചിലകാര്യങ്ങൾ തെററിധരിപ്പിയ്ക്കാറില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): തെററിധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നവരും കാണും. ആരെയും കണ്ണുമടച്ചു വിശ്വസിച്ചു പോകരുതു്. സ്വന്തം ആളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്വന്തം ആളുകളുടെ അഴിമതിയെ നീതീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയോ ചില ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ തെററിധരിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നു വരാം. എന്നാൽ കീഴിലുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വാസ്തവം പറയുന്നവരായിരിക്കും എന്നു വേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ അവർ ജനങ്ങളാൽതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നവരാണല്ലോ. മററു തെളിവുകളോടു ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെയും മററുപൌരന്മാരുടെയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും കൂട്ടിനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സംഗതികളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥ്യം ഏതാണ്ട് മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയിൽ ൫,൦൦൦-രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപം എനിക്കനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന കാര്യംപറയുവാൻ ടോക്കൻമോഷനായികൊണ്ടുവന്നിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ നിലയ്ക്കു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വാദങ്ങൾക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു മറുപടി അല്ല പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത് എങ്കിലും ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്, കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അക്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും, കമ്മീഷണരുടെ പരിശോധന വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുമാണ്. പിന്നെ ഒന്ന് ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചത് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ പരിശോധനകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനം ഒന്നും ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പരിശോധനയേ ആവശ്യമില്ലാ എന്നു തോന്നുമാറ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയിൽനിന്നും ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണംഎന്നാണു പറയുന്നത്. കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ അക്രമം ധാരാളമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്ക് അവയെ നേരിട്ടുകണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്മീഷണർക്കു വേണ്ടസൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ധാരാളം കൊടുത്തിട്ടും കമ്മീഷണർ ൫൫൭ ദിവസമേ സർക്കീട്ടു പോയിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നാണു റി[illegible]ട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നത്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽഒരു ടോക്കൺമോഷൻകൊണ്ടുവന്നു കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് അനുവദിക്കുന്ന സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി മുഴുവൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ സർക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്തു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം എന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കയാണു വേണ്ടത്.

കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുപറഞ്ഞതായ മറെറാരുകാരണം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഒരു കാരണം കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സമാധാനം പരിരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേധാവിക്കു കൂടുതൽ യാത്രചെയ്യാനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ദാരിദ്ര്യം ഒരു രാജ്യത്തു വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ അക്രമംതീർച്ചയായും, അവർ അറിയാതെ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

തന്നെ, വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഠം കൂലിക്കാക്കും മററുള്ളവക്കും തമ്മിൽ ഓരോ വിധത്തിലുള്ള മത്സരങ്ങൾ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കൂലിക്കാരെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ മർദ്ദിക്കണം എന്ന് ഒരു കൂട്ടരും മററുള്ളവർ തങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കയാണെന്നു തൊഴിലാളികളും മനസ്സിലാക്കി ധാരാളം കഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ഒരു സന്ദർഭമാണ് ഇതു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മാത്രം ആശ്രയിച്ചു ഭരണം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ധനവാന്മാർ അവരെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ വശീകരിച്ചു സാധുമർദ്ദനത്തിന് ഒരുമ്പെട്ടു എന്നുവരാം. കമ്മീഷണരെപ്പോലെ ഉള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏതാണ്ടൊരാശ്വാസത്തിനു വകയുണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ചേത്തവായിൽ സാധുമർദ്ദനം നടന്നുവന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്ക് രണ്ടു പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള അറിവു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ മെംബറന്മാർ എന്ന നിലയിൽ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയ ചിലരിൽ നിന്നും സാധുമർദ്ദനം ധാരാളം നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, വേറെ ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും അങ്ങനെ നടന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നും ആണ് എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള അറിവ്.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഇതിൽ ആരുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറാണു മെംബർ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : രണ്ടു സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറിലും അല്പസ്വല്പവ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഇതിൽ ഏതാണു മെംബർ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഈ രണ്ടു കൂട്ടരുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറിലും അല്പസ്വല്പം തെററുകൾ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഏതായാലും പോലീസുകാരുടെ ഉപദ്രവം അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : കുറെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : അതനുസരിച്ചു പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണർ അവിടെ പോയോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അതു കൊണ്ടാണു സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിൻെറ കാരണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): റി. എ. ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണോ കമ്മീഷണർ ചേർത്തു ചെയ്യാതെ പോകാതിരുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതു കമ്മീഷണരോടു തന്നെ ചോദിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): തന്റെ സാന്നിദ്ധ്യം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടും പോകാതിരുന്ന പോലീസു കമ്മീഷണർക്കു് അലവൻസൊന്നും കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കയല്ലേ നല്ലതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അല്ല. കൂടുതൽ അലവൻസു് കൊടുത്തു ജാഗ്രതയായി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കയാണു വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ൨,൧൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയ കമ്മീഷണർ ഈ പടികുറെ കുറച്ചാലും കൂടുതൽ ചിലവാക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ൧൧൦൭-ലെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അങ്ങിനെ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ൧൧൦൭ൽ ൨,൧൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കി എന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഭക്ഷണ സാധനങ്ങളുടേയും മററും വിലക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രേവ്ക്രൈംസ് കുറഞ്ഞു വരുന്നു എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡയഗ്രം ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ക്രൈംസ് കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ജീവിതം മുന്നോട്ടു പോകേണ്ടതെന്നു വരുകിൽ കമ്മീഷണർ പറയുന്നതു ശരിയായിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ അതു മാത്രമല്ല ജീവിതായോധനത്തിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡം എന്നു് ആദ്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. സാധുക്കൾക്കു് ആഹാരസാധനം മാത്രം കിട്ടിയാൽ പോരാ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, വസ്ത്രധാരണം തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള സംഗതികളും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണു്. അതിൽ ഇന്നു് അവർക്കു കൂടുതൽ സങ്കടമുണ്ടു്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതുകളൊക്കെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനാണൊ പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ ഇതുവരെ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ അങ്ങിനെയാണു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതെങ്കിൽ ഇനിയും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് അതുപോലെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാനേ തരമുള്ളു. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് അങ്ങനെയല്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു് അക്രമങ്ങൾ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ഉണ്ടായി കൂടുതൽ അസമാധാനം പലസ്ഥലത്തും നേരിടാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു്, പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു സഞ്ചരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ അതിനു ശമനം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ എളുപ്പമുണ്ടു് എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ പോലീസുകാർ ചെന്നാൽ അവരുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യം കുറയുമോ, കൂടുമൊ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അസമാധാനം ഉള്ള സമയത്തു് ആ സ്ഥലത്തുചെന്നാൽ തൊഴിലാളിക്കു് ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ സങ്കടംഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർ എത്തി അതു തീർക്കും എന്നു മെംബർ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എനിക്കു നല്ല വിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): അങ്ങനെ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും മെംബർക്കനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ പൊലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ വരത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സംഭവങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapallai*): ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ചില കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണരെ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സാന്നിധ്യം ആവശ്യപ്പെടത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ അവിടെ യാതൊരുസംഗതികളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Speaking in support of the motion, I want to point out just one item of the Budget for the particular attention of this House; and in referring to that point, I would most earnestly urge upon this House to consider it carefully and to examine its propriety and vote for the motion so that we could have the satisfaction of having done something in the proper direction.

I fail to see, Sir, the particular sanctity or sacredness of this officer known as the Commissioner of Police. I have absolutely no quarrel with the present incumbent. Perhaps Mr. Bishop is also one of those who are under the impression that I always have a lot of complaints against the Police. Whatever that be, Sir, I want to know what is the particular sanctity attached to this officer, who, in his salary and other emoluments, is next, probably, only to the Dewan, and above all the other officers of the State.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Krishna Pillai, that has nothing to do with the motion now before the House. Please confine yourself to the T. A. and things connected with that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : The T A. and all the other items of expenditure on account of the Commissioner of Police would surely convince the House of the special sanctity of this particular officer.

PRESIDENT : I have already told you, Mr. Krishna Pillai, that has nothing to do with the motion now before the House. Please confine yourself to the T. A. and to the necessity of the cut proposed by the motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I think the House will agree with me that the amount spent for the upkeep of his motor car also comes under his T. A. The Budget shows that, for the upkeep of his motor car, Rs. 750 has been provided. This is a privilege which no other officer, except the Dewan, enjoys in the State.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : May I point out, Sir, that that does not come under the provision for my T. A. now under consideration ?

PRESIDENT : He is referring to that to show that the provision of Rs. 2,500 for your T. A. is not necessary.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : And then, Sir, his chaffeur is paid Rs. 30 per mensem as salary ; that comes to Rs. 360 per annum. Besides that, that fortunate individuval, the chaffeur by virtue of being the chaffeur of the Police Commissioner, is allowed to draw a personal allowance of another Rs. 3 a month ; that comes to another Rs. 36 in the year, which the poor vernacular school teacher would very much wish to have. The Commissioner of Police is given a State Car; he gets a house rent allowance of Rs. 1,200 and an over seas allowance of Rs. 4,950 besides the salary of Rs. 12,000, per annum. If it is the convention for this Government to provide for all these to the Commissioner of Police, I wish to know whether it is not high

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

time to break such a convention in the light of the cultural advancement in the country, in the light of modern conditions, and, most of all, in the light of the very serious economic distress now prevailing in the country. I once more request this House to vote for the motion, so that the House may show its emphatic protest against such a state of affairs as now obtains with reference to the Commissioner of Police. With these words, I support the motion moved by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): In opposing the motion, I wish to point out that the only question now before the House is whether the Commissioner of Police should be allowed the T. A. that has been provided for in the Budget. Therefore, whether he has got house-rent allowance, or any other allowance, has nothing to do with the motion now under discussion. If the House wants to consider those matters they should be considered independently and not under the present motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): What is the motor car intended for, if not for his travel?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not know the provisions in the covenant of the present incumbent. I am under the impression that the supply of a motor car also forms an item in his covenant.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I remind the member that the provisions in his covenant are quite beside the point?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): How is that? If there is a covenant, certainly the House cannot interfere with that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member suggest that this House has no right to propose any reduction in the expenditure on account of covenanted officers or to express its opinion on that?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not think the House would be justified in proposing changes in covenants agreed to by our Government. If we do it we would be exposing the Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether the House is under any obligation not to expose Government even in regard to their faults?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): It is after all *our* Government; we would not therefore be justified in attempting to break their covenants.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether it is the member's view that any covenant that Government may enter into should be countenanced and approved of by this House?

PRESIDENT: This question does not arise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If Mr. Govindan can refer to the covenant, I submit, Sir, I am also entitled to refer to it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not at all suggest that the House should ratify any covenant that the Government may enter into.

PRESIDENT: We are not discussing any covenant now.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I would not have referred to the question of the covenant at all but for the question put to me by Mr. Krishna Pillai.

In considering the question whether the amount, allotted for the T. A. to the Commissioner of Police, should be reduced, most of the arguments advanced on this side of the House related to the necessity for *more* of inspection and supervision by the Commissioner of Police, and not to obviate such necessity. I submit, Sir, the argument that there is *more* need for inspection and control by the Commissioner of Police is more in favour of *increasing* his travelling allowance, than in favour of any reduction in it. In the course of the discussion, Sir, there was a little unhappy comparison made, between the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner of Police, by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I thought *he* would not have indulged in it. It is not very good taste, I am afraid.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. The member is not authorised to use such strong expressions with reference to other members.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Where is the strength in the expression, I wonder.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I want a ruling from the Chair as to whether members are allowed to make personal references and cast reflections on the conduct of other members. If I am allowed I can very well meet my friend.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I am sure it is perfect parliamentary language that I used.

PRESIDENT: If all the members would always remember that personality had better be avoided, there would be no one more glad than I, as President of the Council. Sometimes personalities *are* indulged in, and I do not immediately pull up the members. Still, even there, there must be a limit. If any member goes beyond the limit, it is my duty to pull him up; and you may rest assured that I shall do it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): My point is that there is as much necessity for the Commissioner of Police here to go on circuit to control the work of his subordinates in these days, as there is in other countries; and it would be most unfortunate, if this House would use its discretion to cut down the travelling allowance which is very necessary for the efficient control of this department the work of which is all important for the safety of person and property in this country.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*).: May I know whether the member is in a position to tell us the percentage of the expenditure, connected with the travelling to be done by the Commissioner of Police, that is proposed to be met by the provision of Rs. 2,500 now under consideration? It has been pointed out that the Commissioner has been supplied with a motor car; that provision has been made for its upkeep, and that the Government also pay for a costly driver for his car. It is therefore that I wish to know from the member the items of expenditure, in connection with the travelling to be done by the Commissioner of Police, that are to be met out of this sum of Rs. 2,500?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Govindan has already resumed his seat. You may make a speech if you like.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I have stood up *before* he sat down.

PRESIDENT: No, he has sat down.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് എന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ ഒരു ഭയത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന ഒന്നായിട്ടാണു മുമ്പ് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അടുത്തകാലത്തു് അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരെക്കൂടി ചേർത്തുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഒരു മതിപ്പോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് എന്തെങ്കിലും സഹായം ചെയ്യുമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരമൊ അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ സ്ഥലം പിടിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറച്ചാൽ അധഃകൃതർ മററുള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ശമനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇപ്പോൾ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപാ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതേ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപാ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഏതെല്ലാം ചിലവിനാണ് എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ചുററിസഞ്ചരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും പോലീസിനെപ്പററി അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ ഒരു ബോധം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുമാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : മോട്ടാർകാറുണ്ടു്; ഡ്രൈവറുണ്ടു്; പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണു് ഈ ५,२०० രൂപാ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): പെട്ടെന്നു് ആവശ്യം നേരിടുമ്പോൾ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു എത്തുന്നതിനാണു് പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു വാഹനസൌകര്യം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരു വിപ്ലവം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു വാഹനസൌകര്യം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ പെട്ടെന്നു എത്താൻ സാധിക്കാതെ കാലതാമസം നേരിട്ടേയ്ക്കും. അതിനാൽ മോട്ടാർകാർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. പിന്നീടു സർക്കീട്ടിൽ പോകുമ്പോൾ മററു ചിലവിന് എന്തിനാണു പണം എന്നു ചോദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിലേക്കു് ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കയില്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : മോട്ടാർ കാറുള്ളപ്പോൾ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണു് ഈ അലവൻസ്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടു തന്നെ ചോദിക്കണം.

പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൈവിരൽകൊണ്ടു എണ്ണത്തക്കവണ്ണം അധഃകൃതരിൽ ചിലരെ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നാൽ അതു പോരാ.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir may I know how all this comes under T. A ?

PRESIDENT : മി. ജാൺ ജോസഫ്, സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഇതൊക്കെ പറയുന്നതെന്തിനാണു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതരെപ്പററി മാത്രം പറയുകയാണു്.

PRESIDENT: അതു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ പാടില്ല; വേറെ ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പറയണം.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതിനാൽ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രതിക്ഷേപിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Sir, as the debate has been fairly exhaustive, I move that the question be now put.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, some of my friends, especially Mr. Govindan and Mr. Mahomed, raised the argument that I complained, when I proposed this reduction under T. A., that the controlling by the Commissioner of Police was not satisfactory and that

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

the corruption in the department was not being properly looked into. According to them, it would look that I was contradicting myself when I complained of want of control by the head of the department and at the same time suggested a reduction in his T. A. I suppose that was the trend of their argument.

My proposal was contradicted because I complained that there are defects due to the want of control by the head of the department. They say it is not correct to suggest a reduction in the travelling allowance under such circumstances. I suppose that was the trend of their argument. What I want to tell them in reply is that even though there was no complaint of the inadequacy of the amount for last year he has not been doing that work and as Mr. Thanu Pillai suggested for the money we are now allowing there is no guarantee whatever to assure us that it will be spent for the proper guidance of the subordinate staff. Experience shows otherwise. He was saying that the liberty and freedom of the citizen was in his hands. Whenever his presence was required emergently in any place he has not been found there. I allude to the situation in Shertallai. There was a wire from one of the members of this Council saying that the situation was serious and therefore the Commissioner should go and enquire into the matter. A letter followed describing the details. Now after 40 days, if I am correct, the Commissioner goes there. And what was the result? We do not know whether any enquiry was made. That was referred to in the Council and the Acting Dewan promised to enquire into it. We are at a loss to know what the head of the department has done. That is how the liberty of the citizen has been the anxious consideration of the Police Commissioner.

There was another incident at Manakad. People went to his bungalow and complained to the Commissioner. But he did not go.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I contradict it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I was one of those who went to the Commissioner and I can assure the member that he responded.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I attach more value to the correctness of the Commissioner. I do not want the assurance of Mr. Govindan.

PRESIDENT: You did not accept the correction at once as you ought to have done and so Mr. Govindan said that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Mr. Govindan said only that he *responded*.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*); With regard to the traffic department and the activities of the police there, I think the Police Commissioner boldly and courageously made a comparison with the police in Madras and Great Britain. I think they might have more bus troubles and they might have more serious punishments. But what is the comparison between the British Police and the police in the traffic here?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I did not make a comparison between the British Police and the Police here. I only compared the system of punishment.

MR K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): He referred to the British Isles also, if I remember correct. The complaint is not that the bus drivers are punished. A more vigilant scrutiny of the subordinates is necessary. The complaint is due to the fact that these drivers are punished because they do not conform to certain details which will preclude them from the punishment of the constable Those who do not do it are punished. The subordinates take action in a vindictive way. If their desires are not satisfied these drivers are punished. That is the whole case of the complaint. The Commissioner said that he anticipated even the Gandhi-Irwin pact and followed a policy of concilation.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I never said that I followed a policy of conciliation.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I think he said like that. He does not recognise that the private citizen had the right of peaceful picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops even before the Gandhi-Irwin pact. I do not know what made him mention those great names.

Now I must remind the Commissioner that there was some prosecution in the Quilon Magistrates' Court because some people suggested picketing. Nobody actually picketed. I am not aware of any picketing movement in the State. But it was simply for suggesting picketing that they were prosecuted. But the Court honourably acquitted them. The Magistrate said that picketing is a legal measure.

The Police Commissioner wants us to believe conclusively all what he says and to take all that is contained in the report as correct. He was saying that all these are technical matters requiring special skill and that he did all that was possible under the circumstances. This is the way in which he wants the House to take it. I am sorry, we cannot take it as such. We cannot gulp down so much.

With regard to the temperance movement, I have been very much in touch with it and I know what the activities of the police have been. I do not want to make any special mention. What the Commissioner said was that he was guarding the right of the citizen, and the police were helping us. I know pretty well how the police were helping the movement. Anybody who had anything to do with the movement would be convinced of the conduct of the police. Whatever it may be that induces us to vote for or against the motion, this fact remains that the police were not helping the picketers or people who were fighting for prohibition. I do not think that this House is so dull as to understand that the police were helping the movement, or protecting the safety of the citizen.

With regard to the Alleppey picketing movement, the Commissioner said that he sympathised with it. We know the value of that sympathy. We know what had been going on and what complaints there are. The difficulty is that we will be called for specific instances

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

which will be impossible to furnish in certain cases. There is practical difficulty which a sympathetic administrator has to take into account. The Commissioner has now sent a clever Police Inspector there.. He was first sent from Trivandrum to Quilon. A very able officer was made to do this dirty job. He may succeed in his attempt. He has got sufficient ability, resources and intelligence. With regard to the picketing movement at Alleppey, you ask the attitude of the police to the ladies who were there. If you ask that venerable old lady Mrs. Anthruper about the attitude of the police there she will tell you the real facts. I think she will be the best person to be relied upon. Those who have eyes to see and ears to hear must believe her. She will give you the first hand information about the conduct of the police there. Sir, whatever attitude the House may take, one fact remains and the impression has been carried to all people who think independently that the whole reply of the Police Commissioner to the searching and minute questions of my friend Mr. S Krishna Pillai was a dull tale. That cannot be gain said Even Mr. Kunjitomman who opposed the motion has admitted that. The whole trend of the feeling of this House, I think is against the Commissioner and it is such an officer that has been given extension.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, several speakers have raised various points. I agree with Mr. Kunjitomman that corruption should be put down Every three months I enlist fresh police recruits They are of flesh and blood, people of this country. If there is to be no corruption I shall have to enlist angels. No one will come forward and give evidence of bribery. If I can get hold of a man who has taken bribes you may rest assured that I will dismiss that man.

A great deal was stressed about the decrease in the detection of crimes. I may draw the attention of the House that the percentage of detection improved.

Under	murder in 1103 it was	50	per cent,	and in 1107	71	per cent.
,,	culpable homicide	100	,,	..	100	,,
,,	robbery	50	,,	...	78	,,
,,	house breaking and theft	94	,,	...	100	,,
,,	cattle theft	90	,,	...	96	,,
,,	theft	84	,,	.	94	,,

There is not even one single minus figure and the members who spoke in opposition have carefully omitted this point.

Mr. Krishna Pillai seems to have remarked that every Commissioner who comes here is engaged in reorganisation scheme and there are three or four such reorganisation schemes made by successive Commissioners. Police work has to be improved to keep abreast with the times. Therefore a reorganisation is necessary. We cannot keep behind in police work. Members of this Council and those of the Assembly very often express a desire to have a Police Station here or

an Out-post there and more of Police in another place. These are matters which necessitate reorganisation and which have to be looked into by successive Commissioners. I do not think you can cavil at that.

Mr. Damodaran Asan questioned Mr. P. S. Mahomed when he spoke about the Police in Alleppey. I think Mr. Mahomed will be the first to agree that when a large number of people gather temper goes high and they may make trouble. He will be the first person to regret any trouble amongst his labourers and the Police must be there for safety to see that no trouble occurs. We are not interested in the claims of the labouring class whether they are legitimate or not because that does not concern the Police.

Various members mentioned about my motor car and I think that the implication was that I was happy enough to go in my motor car paying nothing, drawing milage and travelling allowance during my journeys. Of course, the motor car belongs to the Government. I am responsible for the upkeep ot the motor car. Once in an year it undergoes an annuval repair at the expense of Government and I have to meet all expenses of replacement, etc., up to a cost of 50 per cent. I have to pay for the petrol and the oil and for accessories. Government incur only the cost of the annual repairs and I have to meet the rest. Therefore members who think that I am having a free car with no expenses and drawing travelling allowance are mistaken.

Mr. Govindan said that I must move about the country for the safety of the public and I agree with him and especially so at a time of economic distress when there are likely to be more crimes. If you cut down my travelling allowance, I shall not be able to move about as much as I wish, and it will affect my work.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai referred to the picketing question and the Police activities connected with it. He said that there was no picketing I may tell him that there have been cases of picketing. There was picketing of liquor shops. Shop No. 27 near Quilon was picketed on 9-4-06. There was also another instance in Kunnatnad. The reports say that drinkers were obstructed and cases were charged in the Magistrate's court.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I want to know whether the Commissioner prosecuted anybody for picketing?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): You will find that one of the gentlemen who conducted picketing said that if those connected with the trade did not give up their activities, their trade will be stopped and they will be beaten with canes.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is the member aware that when one man said that he will picket another immediately the Police were called for?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): No.

PRESIDENT: Do you press you motion to a division, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put to the House and lost, 21 voting for and 25 against.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—21.

1. Mr. K. C. Chandi
2. „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
3. „ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
4. „ Joseph Kunju
5. „ K. Krishnan Nair
6. „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
7. „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
8. „ S. Krishna Pillai
9. „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
10. „ K. Madhavan Pillai
11. „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
12. Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
13. „ M. P. Madhavan Pillai
14. „ M. Mahomed Mustapha
15. „ A. Narayana Pillai
16. „ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
17. „ K. Padmanabha Panikkar
18. „ Rama Varma Raja
19. „ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
20. „ A. Thanu Pillai
21. „ O. M. Thomas

NOES—25.

1. Mr. K. P. Abraham
2. Mrs. Anna Chandi
3. Mr. M. Govindan
4. „ N. John Joseph
5. „ K. C. Karunakaran
6. „ K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla
7. „ Tariatu Kunjitomman
8 „ L. J. T. Polgreen
9. „ P. S. Mahomed
10. „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
11. „ L. A. Bishop
12. „ I. C. Chacko
13. „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
14. Mr. K. George
15. „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
16. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
17. „ R. Krishna Pillai
18. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
19. Mr. E. G. McAlpine
20. „ C. O. Madhavan
21. „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
22. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
23. Dr. K. Raman Tampi
24. Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
25. „ J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—3.

1. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2. „ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
3. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad

The motion was declared lost, 21 voting *for* the motion, 25 *against* and 3 remaining *neutral*.

Motions 138 to 140.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 3

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 4

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5

Motion 141.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for purchase of stores, equipment and clothing by Re. 1

My object in making this motion is to suggest that *Khaddar* or at least the Indian made clothes be purchased for the uniform of the Police. Sir, I do not think that a long speech is necessary to support my motion. These are days of economic crisis and we are trying to solve the economic problem. It is an accepted policy in all the States that indigenous industries should be encouraged and we have seen that His Highness the Yuva Raja of Mysore has in a recent speech said that all attempts should be made to encourage indigenous industries to provide employment for the people of the country. By purchasing *Khddar* for the uniform of the Police, Government will be taking a step which will be advantageous in more ways than one. First of all, it helps to reduce unemployment in the State. Secondly, this *Khaddar* has now become or is now considered to be the symbol of purity, justice and non-violence and all the desirable qualities particularly necessary for a Police officer. So in that way also purchasing *Khaddar* for these uniforms will be advantageous. I do not want to make a lengthy speech in support of this motion. With these words I place this motion before the House.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What does he mean by mill made cloth?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If *khaddar* is not obtained in sufficient quantity, mill made cloth may be purchased.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Is it mill made yarn and hand woven cloth?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In that case I would prefer *khaddar* first, and mill made yarn and hand woven cloth second and Indian mill woven cloth as a last resort.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Will there be sufficient supply?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am not sure. That is why I have provided for this contingency. In case you canot get *khaddar* for the whole money which is now available, you may prefer mill made cloth as a temporary measure.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, മി. ദാമോദരനാശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഖദറായിരുന്നാലും മിൽമെയിഡ് തുണിയായിരുന്നാലും കഴിയുന്നതും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വസ്ത്രംതന്നെ പോലീസുകാരുടെ യൂണിഫാറത്തിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. നമ്മുടെ ജയിലിൽ വസ്ത്ര

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഒരു നെയ്ത്തുവിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ വച്ചു നാം രൂപാ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. യൂണിഫാറം ഏതെല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്കെല്ലാം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ അവയ്ക്കെല്ലാം ആവശ്യമുള്ള വസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വസ്ത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന മററു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളോ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്? അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ മി. ആശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I also rise to support the motion of Mr. Asan. Indian cloth must be preferred to foreign cloth is a proposition that I am sure will be quite acceptable to the other side of the House also. No speech is wanted for that. I come particularly from a class which is primarly engaged in weaving and I am very particular that this mill made cloth and *khaddar*, those woven cloth made here should not be kept out and so I interupted Mr. Asan and introduced that woven cloth or cloth made in Travancore is available in sufficient quantity and if a proper tender is coming forward......

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it the member's opinion that the Commissioner should also wear *khaddar*?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): It is a matter of personal predeliction and I am not inclined to compel the Commissioner to wear any particular cloth.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I wish to refer the member to the rule which says that the Commissioner of Police when he wears the uniform does not have any exception.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I hope the Commissioner will accept the suggestions contained in the motion and will adopt this which is bound to have a far-reaching effect on the industry in the State.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): I also support the motion.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാനും പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*); Sir, I can plainly see that the whole House is in favour of the motion since no one has spoken against it. At the same time I must ask Mr. Damodaran Asan to withdraw it because the Police *are* supplied with Indian mill made cloth and I am also wearing Indian mill made cloth uniform. Every year tenders are called for cloth and the tender for the last few years and this year from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills has been accepted. We require 12,000 yards of khaki in one and 23,000 yards of khaki in the second year. The tender we have accepted is for six annas ten pies a yard. Every man who wears uniform from myself to

to the latest recruit wears Indian mill made cloth, made of cotton grown in India by Indians, taken to the factory by Indian labour, worked up by Indians and I think that the profit also goes—what share I do not know—to Indians.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : Do the profits go to Indians?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : A portion of it goes to Indians. It is run by Messrs. Binny and Co.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What about *khadar*?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : As regards *khadar*, I know nothing about the economics of *khadar* and it does not concern me very much. As far as I am able to gather, I understand that there are 5 yards of khaki *khadar* available in the bazaar. As regards *khadar* I can say that I am neither for nor against it. I am simply giving the facts. I have not thought about the economics of *khadar*. It is 11 3/4 annas to 14 annas a yard. Khaki drill is available at 6 annas 10 pies a yard.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : Has the Police Commissioner consulted the Textile Expert as to whether he can produce better quality of cloth at a cheaper cost?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I have not consulted him, I have not thought of it. I will consult him if and when necessary.

The quantity required is very large and it is a question of expense. *Khadar* is more expensive as regards stiching. So I must ask the member, that in view of the fact that everybody in the Police Department does wear Indian mill made cloth, to withdraw his motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I ask the Police Commissioner whether if *khadar* is available in sufficient quantity he would prefer that?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I have no opinion about it. No tender has been put forward by any firm of *khadar* makers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Will the member put himself in correspondence with the All-India Spinners' Association?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is for the firm to correspond with me if they want to supply.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Is the Police Department prepared to purchase *khadar* for uniforms?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): The Police Department is prepared to consider any tender.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Has the Police Commissioner asked the Textile Expert here whether he can supply *khadar*?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : We consult the Textile Expert only when there is ignorance about the values of different clothes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What I want to know is if sufficient *khadar* is available for the unifrom of the Police Department the department will purchase *khadar* ?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is a question of expert opinion, whether *khadar* is of equal quality to mill made cloth.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I wish to get a doubt cleared. He said that if any firm wanted to sell *khadar* to him they should correspond with him. Was it his experience that-I may even refer him to his student days was he ordering for articles from firms or did they give their tender to him?

PRESIDENT : It is a question of Government getting their supply by tenders. A tender notification is published and people who want to sell make their tenders to the department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : If the memebr is assured that khadar is as durable as Indian mill made cloth and also if there is sufficient supply, will the department purchase that?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) ; The price also should be the same.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Suppose there is only a slight increase in the price of *khadar*?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : We will have to compare the lasting power of the dye, the texture and the stitching charges.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN ((*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) ; Will he purchase that if it is of that quality?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is purely a hypothetical question. I shall have to get the opinion of the expert.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : For what purpose?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : On the question of cost of stitching charges, texture, strength, etc.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : My question is if the texture is of a higher quality whether the department will be prepared to purchase it?

PRESIDENT : Mr. Damodaran Asan, your question I take it, is whether all other things being equal and the cost alone being higher, *khadar* will be purchased.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I shall purchase mill made cloth which is cheaper.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So it depends upon price?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : All other things being equal.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : The whole money is distributed among the poor classes of the country. Does the member know that?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): As a buying agent I have not been concerned with that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Can he not visualise that eventuality?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I will have to close my eyes to that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, if mill made cloth and *khadar* are of equal quality, I asked the Police Commissioner whether he would prefer *khadar* even if the cost was a little higher. He is only for a little saving. He will purchase only mill made cloth if it is cheaper. Even in my speech at the opening I said that since it gives employment to people, since it is the duty of the Government to try to reduce the unemployment in the country, they should prefer *khadar*. It is not a question of poor men going and bargaining with another and trying to get the cheapest article from the market. This is a case where Government makes large purchases for uniforms and where the Government could in the interests of the country afford to pay higher prices.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Is not labour employed in the mills?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The mills do not provide employment for as many poor men as *khadar*. Mills may benefit capitalists. I introduced this mill made cloth also here just to show that I should not put the Government into a difficult position by saying that they should purchase *khadar* even though *khadar* is not available in sufficient quantity.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What percentage of difference in price will the member overlook?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Here what the member was saying was that he will look into the quality and price. I say that even if *khadar* is little costlier it will be more durable. My preparedness to pay higher price depends upon durability.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What perecentage of extra cost would he pay?

PRESIDENT: The point is whether at present even according to yourself it is not a purely hypothetical matter. You ask whether the department is prepared to purchase *khadar* all other things being equal, that is to say, quality, texture, dye everything being equal—and in case *khadar* is a little more costly than mill made cloth. When all other things are equal, it will be for the Government to see whether the difference in price is such as may be overlooked in favour of *khadar*. It is a matter in which the Commissioner himself cannot say anything just now. It will depend upon the actual circumstances at the time. So, that question is only in a hypothetical stage now. When all these circumstances combine and the department and the Government find that there is only a small difference in price, the Government will have to consider whether the difference is such as can be overlooked in favour of *khadar*.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If it is a hypothetical question, I need not answer that.

PRESIDENT: You need not make a statement on a hypothetical question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask whether the member will insist upon the Police Department to purchase *Khadar* irrespective of the difference in price?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What I say is that in the case of *khadar* we should not go entirely by the price. When we find that the money spent upon it is not wasted we should go by *khadar*.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Which country is benefited by *khadar*—Travancore or British India?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Travancore as well as British India. We know how many *taklis* were in vogue here some time ago. But none of them are seen now. Why? because there is no demand for *khadar*. So, what I say is that without waiting for the price to go down we must purchase *khadar*.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, the matter finally boils down to this. If on the question of quality, strength of dye and texture, about which he has not put forward any idea, there is equality between the two, and if there is a little difference between the price of the two, will you accept *khadar* or will you accept Indian mill made cloth? When I deal with a matter like that, I cannot give my sympathy to any side. I have only to serve the people and Government and I have to take the cheaper price. The member's motion is that *khadar* or Indian mill made cloth should be worn by the Police. My point is, that we all do wear Indian mill made cloth. So I request the member to withdraw his motion.

PRESIDENT: Do you press your motion?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I press it.

PRESIDENT: What is it that you are pressing?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): *Khadar* if available in sufficient quantity should be purchased.

PRESIDENT: At whatever price?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Sir, that is a question that has not been discussed.

PRESIDENT: In that case, as I told you before, it is not a matter for the head of the department to decide, but for the Government. As I told you, when all these circumstances combine, it will be for the Government to decide what difference in price may be ignored in favour of *khadar*. More than that nobody can say now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Will we get an assurance that Government will ask for tenders for the supply of *khadar*?

PRESIDENT: I do not think it is possible. If a *khadar* producing company makes a tender, that will be considered. There is no reason for anybody to say that it will not be considered.

What do you say, Mr. Asan?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I press the motion.

PRESIDENT: Your motion is that *khadar* or Indian mill made cloth should be purchased. Indian mill made cloth is being purchased now. So, what is it that you press now?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My point is that if *khadar* is not available, Indian mill made cloth may be purchased.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I request the member to withdraw the motion in view of the assurance from the Chair?

PRESIDENT: I too thought that the member would withdraw his motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 142.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 3,000.

Sir, there is an additional item in this years' Budget of Rs. 3,000 for Police Gazette. I have not clearly understood the necessity for this Police Gazette. For the Police Department there is a space allotted in the Gazette and they could publish all that is necessary under that head. If there is anything confidential they could have them by circulars. I think they have been resorting to that course till now. I have been going through the reports of the Police Department and I do not find any suggestions from the Police Commissioner that for want of a Police Gazette the department has not been working satisfactorily. So I suggest that Rs. 3,000 may be reduced from that.

PRESIDENT: I believe there are two or three other motions wherein the members desire to press the same point. They may speak now.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I support Mr. Damodaran Asan's motion. From what I have been able to understand, I believe this Police Gazette is one which is sought to be introduced into the department for the first time in Travancore by the Commissioner of Police for the general edification or convenience of Police officers. In the Travancore Government Gazette there is a particular chapter devoted to the Police Department, as there are separate chapters for every department in Travancore. I understand on enquiry that this

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

Police Gazette contemplated by the Commissioner of Police is not intended for public benefit or public use. On the other hand from what he has stated in pages 4, 9, and 11 of his Administration Report I am led to infer that this is intended as a matter of useful diversion to Police officers. Page 4 of his report says :—

> "I trust that my proposal in general including a greater increase in pay and strength, will be shortly sanctioned. The public deserves a good Police Force and for the Force to be good and efficient it must be strong enough to perform its duties, which must be properly allocated ; the men must be contended with good clothing, pay and prospects and promotion, they must be properly housed."

That is the first thing that he has provided for. The second is at page 9 where he encourages the public to give presents to Police officers and help them to have people get convicted.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Not to give presents. It will amount to bribery.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Which if accepted would encourage bribery. The Commissioner says that a silver rose-water sprinkler was given to one Police Inspector and the Police Commissioner applauds it. He next says that some sort of presents may be given to the Police officers who deal with the complainants for the help rendered by them. It is not enough if they are told that it is their pious duty to properly investigate cases. That is what he says :—

> " A silver rose-water sprinkler was given to an Inspector of Police............
>
> " Recognition by the public, complainants, and other departments is a strong incentive to good work.
>
> " I do not think that complainants in cases investigated by the Police always realise what care and attention has been devoted to the detection. Most of the powers possessed by police officers are those possessed by the public which often content to criticise suspected failures or omissions and disregard successes which are passed off with the phrase 'after all it is what they are paid and trained to do.' Even letters of thanks for good work are rare."

If anything tangible is to come, at least something in the shape of thanks must be given. Hereafter silver rose-water sprinklers may take the shape of gold rose water sprinklers and the Police Inspectors might hereafter expect a reward even to charge-sheet cases. At page 11, the Police Commissioner says :—

> " In several directions efforts have been made to make the life of the Police man in every way pleasanter and better. A Police Club based on purely voluntary effort, and open to all Gazetted officers and clerks of the department was opened with my approval on 1-1-1105 and has been much appreciated by the officers. Books of general and Police interest, notable trials, the Police Systems and Organisation in the different Provinces of British India and the Empire are made available and members take a keen interest in thus adding to their store of knowledge. Facilities for recreation are also provided. I look to the Police Club becoming in fullness of time, a support and help to the Force in all ways."

Sir, after providing for all these comforts it is but reasonable to suppose that the Commissioner should introduce a Police Gazette for these officers. The policeman must have something literary to read. They must have some amusements. A Chari-Vara or frivolity column

might be there to be read either at home or at the Police club. With all these encouragements I am unable to understand any particular reason why Rs. 3,000 of Government money should be spent on Police Gazette which is intended to be circulated privately among the Police officers. Till this time, we have been transacting this business. There are several typists in the Commissioner's Office and in the District Superintendents' Offices and in the Police Station Houses. All these are carrying on private communications between themselves and the head of the department. No necessity has hitherto been found for such a Gazette. My submission is that it ought to be a private document and it ought not to be printed in the Government Press where it is read through by the compositors and printers and probably looked through by the person who handled it. If it is to be a private document, which goes into the hands of the smallest number of persons, it must be done by circulars. That is what has been going on. My own impression is that this is only a necessary adjunct to the three facilities provided in the Administration Report for the encouragement and preservation of life and the pleasures of the Police officers. Why publish a gazette ? The police can still go on and as flourishingly as they have been hereto doing. The report shows that even without the Police Gazette crime has been on the decrease and the percentage of conviction has been on the increase. The Police Commissioner himself thinks that this state of affairs is to continue for the betterment of the country. I would also bring another point to the notice of this House, and that is, if there is to be a Police Gazette, I can not understand why there should not be an Excise Gazette, why there should not be a Forest Gazette because all these people are dealing with some sort of offences under the Regulations. The Chief Engineer will ask for a D. P. W. Gazette so that he may issue private instructions to the Executive Engineers, say that a particular matter may be done away with in a particular method. My submission is that this is an unnecessary embellishment to an already over-taxing department. And this House, I am sure, will not permit this contagion to spread to other departments by allowing this item. I strongly support this motion of Mr. Damodaran Asan.

MR L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, Mr. Krishna Pillai does not want this contagion to spread to other departments. I am afraid he does not know what the contagion is. The contagion is a means to do work. I do not think that he does not want that to spread to other departments.

In England there is a Gazette called the Police Gazette. On the front page is a picture of some wretched individual hanging and inside are given details about the case. Mr. Krishna Pillai said that we are going to have a column for frivolities. The Police have to obtain information and disseminate it. As a said in this Administration Report, it is not for the Station House officer to think that his own area is unvisited by any outside criminal and that it is untouchable and unapproachable. That was the idea years ago. If a corpse was found in a certain Inspector's area he threw it into another who threw it in his turn

[Mr. L. A. Bishop.]

into another area. Modern methods of criminal work insist upon dissemination of information. In Great Britain, in America and in Germany the modern system of dissemination of information is by the assistance of typewriters or interconnected telegraphy. You have a central bureau of information. From that central bureau information is disseminated by telegraphic means to innumerable stations and sub-stations. In a central bureau a man sits down on a typewriter and types information. He immediately communicates with the next station and simultaneously with every other sub-station. The type-writer in which he types automatically types down the information in other stations. We have not got that yet in British India or in Travancore. We are behind the times. The means of disseminating information has to be either orally or in writing. Orally is almost impossible. If you are going to do it on a cyclostyle, it will cost a great deal.

They have a Police Gazette in Ceylon and Cochin and in British Indian Districts and there is also the Madras City Police Gazette. All these keep us informed of what takes place there and we must in our turn keep them informed, if crime has to be kept down and if criminals are to be checked from their course.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from the Commissioner how many copies of this Gazette will be required?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Roughly one hundred a week.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Would not the present Police sheet in the Government Gazette be sufficient for the purpose?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): It will still require printing and good paper.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member mean to suggest that the cost of printing the Police Gazette will be higher because it will be printed in costly paper?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): The Police Gazette will not be printed on this paper in future. It is now being printed at a cheaper rate.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): If for the most part the Police Gazette is a reproduction of what is contained in the Travancore Government Gazette, what is the necessity for having a separate Police Gazette?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I will explain, Sir, with your permission, what the Travancore Police Gazette is. I stated as regards disseminating information, that it must be done and that it must be done in the cheapest way. If it is to be done by means of a typewriter or by cyclostyle as you would have to do otherwise, an

enormous amount of cyclostyle paper will have to be used and if you are going to type it, you will have to buy a large number of typewriters and papers. By printing a separate Gazette we can disseminate information to the neighbouring districts and to our Police officers here. This is the cheapest way of disseminating information. As I told you before we are behind the times here. It is being done in other parts.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether he receives such papers from Mysore, Cochin, Madras and other parts of India?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. Sir, the Madras City Police send me a daily printed report. They send me a fortnightly crime summary. I also get a weekly report.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): But are they printed?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. The Mysore Police has a much larger Gazette which they send me every week. Ceylon sends me a weekly Gazette. Ramnad, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Calicut, all these districts send me Gazettes. I get gazettes from all these places and from the neighbouring State of Cochin too.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have they a departmental sheet in their Gazette?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes, they have a sheet in the Gazette

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether it is confidential matter that is printed in the Gazette or matter which the public can have access to?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): It includes various circulars which may be confidential and they are sent to the different stations.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the average number of pages in one Gazette?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I cannot say definitely what the average number of pages will be. This particular Gazette in my hands contains 54 pages; sometimes it may have only 8 pages. It all depends on what information there is to disseminate.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are copies of the Government Gazette supplied to the Police stations?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Police stations used to get Government Gazettes. They are not getting them now so far as I know.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I ~~wish~~ to know whether there will be any duplication?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): No, because there will be confidential and departmental matters which will be printed in the Police Gazette and not in the Government Gazette.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member how many pages on an average out of 10 pages would consist of confidential matter which could be disclosed to the officers of the Police Department only?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I could not say.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Suppose all this matter is printed in the Government Gazette and copies are directed to be supplied to all Police officers, what will be the cost compared with the cost that is now sought to be incurred?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I should not imagine the cost would be equal.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Government Gazette costs only Rs. 6 a year.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it suggested that for printing 100 copies the cost would be Rs. 3,000? And what would be the cost of printing 100 police sheets with all this information?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I think it would not be anywhere near Rs. 6, per copy. We have got up to 20 numbers and I have only calculated the approximate expenditure that would be necessary. It may or it may not come to Rs. 3,000.

PRESIDENT: If you have to print all these in the Government Gazette it would not merely be a hundred copies that will be printed but as many copies as are now printed of the *Government Gazette.*

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Still the cost would not be so much.

PRESIDENT: It would be more. If all these ten or fifteen pages are printed in the Press with the Gazette, more copies will have to be printed than the hundred which Mr. Bishop says he wants, and the cost would be very much higher, I think.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is difficult to see how the cost could mount up to such a huge figure as Rs. 3,000. The subscription for a copy of the Government Gazette per annum is only Rs. 6.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I shall enlighten the member on that point. In the first place, the Government Gazette is not self-supporting and the subscription has nothing to do with the exact cost of production. In the second place, I must confess that this amount of Rs. 3,000 is a little excessive. We have put it only as an outside estimate. I have just ascertained from the Superintendent, Government Press, that one issue will cost Rs. 35 or so, so that 52 issues will cost Rs. 1,820. Thus the allotment is a little excessive. The cost will however be paid by the Police Department to the Press and the Stationery so that it will be only a book adjustment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We have not seen a copy of this Gazette and we do not know what it contains. We should like to have an idea of its contents before we can decide as to the necessity or otherwise for the publication of this Gazette. The Commissioner says that it might cover 8 pages or it might cover 50 pages.

What is the kind of matter with which all these pages are filled. Is it after all useful matter that the public also would be interested in knowing or is it something like the information that he once gave us in this House of a clique of people who are snatching at power. I want to know all this. We have absolutely no idea and we are in the darkas to it. For my part, it is difficult to see what kind of information will be disseminated through the Gazette. Unless we are satisfied cn t ese points we are not in a position to say whether this can be approved by this House or not.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): But, Sir, this is all interruption in the middle of my speech. I was on my feet speaking, when Mr. Thanu Pillai rose up.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I beg to be excused, Sir.

PRESIDENT: I thought that you started with a question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Of course it was the question that I wanted to ask the Commissioner of Police. But I was led on to make these observations with reference to that question. I should like to get some information on the point that I mentioned.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I shall be very happy to say what this Gazette contains. I have explained that information regarding crimes and criminals must be disseminated amongst our own police and foreign police. The station officers do not get any Government Gazette at all now and the first part of the Police Gazette contains extracts from the Government Gazette for the information of the officers of the Police Department. The next part contains deparmental promotions, leave, awards and orders—in short it contains information for dissemination of orders. Part III contains all departmental circulars and instructions. Part IV contains notifications and orders under the Motor Vehicles Rugulation and Rules. It also contains timing sheets given to different companies and buses which is essential to all Police stations. Part V is a law appendix containing interesting judgments, rulings and findings and also interesting extracts from works connected with police work which will be usefully disseminated among our officers. Part VI contains intelligence and a crime summary. It contains details of recent cases coming under the cognizance of different stations and their *modus operandi*. For instance, burglary may have been committed by entrance through the eaves or by making a hole near the door. All these facts are essential for the investigation and detection of cases. Then, Part VI contains also details of cases that have occurred so that other station officers can be on the outlook for similar cases occurring near their Station Houses. And then they can say "so and so K. D. is out of view. He is a man who always makes a hole near the door and enters". They can probably get into touch with other Station House officers and between them they can detect cases and book the criminals. Part VI also contains a list of O. V. K. Ds. (out of view known Depredators) which, gentlemen have seen in the old Government Gazette but which does not interest the public at all. But it interests us. We keep such lists in each Police station and

[Mr. L. A. Bishop.]

neighbouring police organisations also keep a list of O. V. K. Ds that are likely to go to their areas. In this Police Gazette we also publish a list of properties which are stolen in cases so that when other station officers go to pawn-brokers or search houses, they may find out stolen properties if they come across them.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know from the member whether the publication of this Gazette has been begun?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): It has already been begun.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): And is there any provision in the Budget for 1106 for the publication of this Gazette? I do not know from which funds this Gazette is now published.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I have been for some time representing to the Government the urgency and the necessity for the publication of this Gazette and I had funds by diversion from other heads after getting the sanction of Government for its publication since it was an urgent measure.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Would the Commissioner give us the assurance that in regard to the reports and remarks submitted by the subordinates of the Commissioner against respectable people and against institutions, they would undergo a revision at the hands of the Commissioner, in view of our experience that such is not the case in regard to reports and remarks submitted by the subordinates of the Police Department?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Had the member any experience of that kind?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I have and I can even bring to the notice of the Commissioner records to that affect

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*); I do not remember to have seen the name of Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai in the Gazette.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I would then consider it only as an honour done to me.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I assure the member that I am the editor and author of this publication and I will be responsible for including any news which appears in the Gazette. It is purely a departmenal Gazette which is intended to disseminate information which will be of use to the police and which I hope will improve their work.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is not the major portion of the information such as should appear in the Government Gazette?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): No, Sir.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): At least in regard to the rules, notifications, etc,?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): If there is duplication of information there would be a considerable expenditure at the cost of the country.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): And are we going to be deprived of that part of the Government Gazette which is known as the Police sheet?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not know. It will depend upon the utility of that sheet. The Police Department will hereafter not find any use for that sheet nor do I think that the public at large ever read that sheet with interest.

MR S KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Shall we have a copy of the rules and notifications published in the Gazette. For instance, the Road Rules that were recently published?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I think it was published in the Government Gazette but not in the police sheet.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are we going to be benefited by similar publications?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): I believe that was published according to law.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Shall we have it hereafter?

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): It must be so by law.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for this demand has now expired and all the remaining motions lapse.

The above and the following motions lapsed.

Motions 143 to 191.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,500 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs 3,000.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 3,000.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,500 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs 3,000

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. O. M. THOMAS:

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

152. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI :

153. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA ;

154. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,796 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

18 B. POLICE-DISTRICT POLICE-*Salaries.*

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,942 for Third Grade Inspectors by Rs. 2,160.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

156. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 52,942 for Third Grade Inspectors by Rs. 5.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

157. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,050 for duty allowances to the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

158. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,050 for duty allowances to the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

159. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,050 for duty allowances to the Traffic Inspectors by Rs. 4.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM :

160. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,050 for duty allowances to the Traffic Inspectors by Rs. 5.

DISTRICT POLICE *Establishment.*

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

161. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,498 for Inspectors by Rs. 4,420.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*):

162. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,498 for Inspectors by Rs. 2,420 (Rs. 1,100 for a 2nd Grade Inspector, and Rs. 1,320 for two 3rd Grade Inspectors.)

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

163. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,132 for establishment of the Assistant Superintendents' offices.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

164. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,132 for establishment of the Assistant Superintendents' offices.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI ;

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,132 for establishment of the Assistant Superintendents' offices by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN ;

166. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,020 for temporary establishment of the Inspectors' offices.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

167. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,020 for temporary establishment of the Inspectors' offices.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,020 for temporary establishment of the Inspectors' offices by Rs 220.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI : (*Chirayinkil*)

169. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,158 for Head Constables by Rs. 3,024.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

170. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,158 for Head Constables by Rs. 432.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

171. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,92,867 for Constables by Rs. 12,100.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

172. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,92,867 for Constables by Rs. 8,644.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

173. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,92,867 for Constables by Rs. 8,644.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

174. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,92,867 for Constables by Rs. 5,610.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

175. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,92,867 for Constables by Rs. 924.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN ;

176. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,92,867 for Constables by Rs. 5.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

177. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,820 for establishment by Rs. 6,347.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,820 for establishment by Rs. 6,072.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

179. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,820 for establishment by Rs. 10.

DISTRICT POLICE—*Allowances.*

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

180. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 71,575 for travelling allowance by Rs. 100

DISTRICT POLICE—*Supplies and Services, and Contingencies.*

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

181. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for secret service by Rs. 200.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

182. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,67,301 for District Police by Rs. 3,600.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :

183. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,67,301 for District Police by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

184. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,67,301 for District Police by Rs. 10.

MR. O. M. THOMAS:

185. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,67,301 for District Police by Rs. 10.

MR. O. M. THOMAS :

186. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,67,301 for District Police by Rs. 10

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

187. To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,67,301 for District Police by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand III.

MR. A. THANU PILLI :

188. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,28,097 under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED .

189. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,28,097 under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

190. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 6,28,097 under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

191. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,28,097 under Demand III by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: I put before the House Demand III—Police for Rs. 6,28,097.

I take it that the House passes the demand.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: The House will adjourn now and meet at 3 P. M.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-15 and reassembled at 3 P. M.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, before we proceed to formal business, I beg permission to make a statement with reference to the way in which visitors to this House are being treated. Sir, tickets of admission were issued to intending visitors and they used to come here and attend the proceedings till yesterday. As usual in the hope that they would get admission, this morning as well they came to the gate—I refer to gentlemen with proper tickets issued properly by competent authorities—and all on a sudden they were told that they would not be admitted. Sir, I know it may be urged that there is not sufficient accommodation in this Hall to admit all the visitors and the power of making suitable arrangements in respect of admitting visitors rests with the President. I appreciate that point; but my contention is this. In the first place, as many visitors as possible ought to be admitted, generally. Apart from that, I have one point particularly to emphasise. Tickets were issued to many for the whole session and when they come at 11-30 of the clock or a few minutes before the time for the meeting, they are told that they will not get admission. That is a thing that no reasonable man, no self-respecting man can view with equanimity. Of course whoever is responsible for that is under an obligation to offer sufficient explanation for this kind of conduct. As a member of this House I too, have got, under the rule or convention or practice, obtaining some tickets of admission and I have given those tickets to some of my friends who I know are men who ought to be allowed admission to this House. Now, Sir, they came here this morning on the strength of the tickets and they were told all on a sudden that they would not be admitted. With all reasonableness, I say, that it is an insult offered to those gentlemen, to me as a member of this House and to the other members of this House who have got tickets like that and passed them on to, their friends. I really fail to see what explanation, whoever is responsible for it, has to give.

If it was due to insufficient accommodation, there was ample time for them to inform us of the fact. They ought to have told us at least yesterday that the tickets that they had issued were cancelled and that the possessors of those tickets could not claim admission on the strength of those tickets. What sort of conduct this is and how it is to be reconciled with reason, I fail to see. I also can assure you that there is a good deal of resentment created in the minds of the public here on account of this.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Police and a lot of Police Inspectors were surrounding this Hall when the Police Demand was being discussed?

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I know.

PRESIDENT: That has nothing to do with the question of admission.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); They were occupying seats here. If they could be allowed admission why not the members of the public?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Their presence would have been discountenanced as those of strangers who have unduly influenced the vote of the House one way or the other if it were in the British Parliament.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: (*Trivandrum*): It is to some extent true. There is the fact that the Police budget was being discussed, the working of the Police Department was being criticised and the Policemen have to admit the people at the gate. I do not know whether there is any connection between the discussion of the Police budget and the admission of visitors at the gate by policemen.

Whatever that be, Sir, it is a matter which calls for scrutiny, and explanation. It is a grave matter in which we, the members of this House, and the public at large, and especially we, the members who have been responsible for bringing in friends here, who would otherwise spend their hours comfortably in their homes in this hot season, are entitled to have an explanation. I bring this matter to you for examination; and I hope that this will not be repeated in future.

PRESIDENT: I am sorry to hear your statement, Mr. Thanu Pillai that people who were given tickets were not admitted. I shall enquire into the matter that you have mentioned and shall make a statement in reply to that tomorrow.

DEMAND IV—LAND REVENUE.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,71,987 under Demand IV—Land Revenue.

Motions 192 and 193.

The following motions were not moved.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

192. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,604 for establishment by Rs. 6.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

193. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,604 for establishment by Rs. 15.

Motion 194

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൬,൦൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൧൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം. അധഃകൃതക്ക് ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള അവശതകളെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. കാരുണ്യമേറിയ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അധഃകൃതക്ക് സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളും സൗജന്യങ്ങളും നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു നന്ദിപറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ അവക്കു കിട്ടിവരുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ദയവുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറ് രാജ്യമൊട്ടുക്കായി ൧൬,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം സൗജന്യനിരക്കിൽ അധഃകൃതക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് തിരിച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ചില വൈകല്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു എൻെറ ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I rise to a point of order. I beg to know whether this discussion comes under allowances because it has been ruled that under allowances we can only discuss matters regarding allowances.

PRESIDENT: How do you bring this discussion under the head "allowance," Mr. John Joseph?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

PRESIDENT: ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസിനും നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന സംഗതിക്കും എന്തു ബന്ധമാണുള്ളതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ നാടു ഒട്ടുക്ക സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ അവശതകളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം.

അധഃകൃതക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ൧൬,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം തിരിച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അത്രയും ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം അവക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതിന് തരമില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ബോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. കേവലം സെററിൽമെൻറു രജിസ്റ്റർ നോക്കിയാണു ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിൽ ഒട്ടുവളരെ സ്ഥലം സ്വാധീന

ബലമുള്ള സമുദായക്കാരുടെ കൈവശം ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അവൎക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അധഃകൃതൎക്കു കിട്ടാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്‌സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ സഹായസഹകരണത്തോടുകൂടി ഏതാനും സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൈവശക്കാൎക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അങ്ങിനെ മേലാൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഉത്തരവു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഇങ്ങനെ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും പോയതിനുശേഷം ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറുത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കൃഷിക്കുപയോഗമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളും മലനാട്ടുകളിൽ വെള്ളമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളുമാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ പതിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കൂലിവേലകൊണ്ടു ജീവിക്കുന്നവരാണു് അധഃകൃതർ. ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ധനവാന്മാർ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കൂലിവേലപോലും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാത്ത അധഃകൃതർ എന്തുചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയവായി ചിന്തിക്കണം. നാട്ടിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും കന്നുകാലിവനങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കന്നുകാലികൾ മേയുന്നില്ല. അതുപോലെ കൂപ്പുകളായി തിരിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. കൺട്രാക്ടർമാരുടെ സ്വാധീനബലംകൊണ്ടു് അവൎക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കൂപ്പുസ്ഥലങ്ങളും കന്നുകാലിവനങ്ങളും ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അവയെ ആദ്യത്തെസ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കുപകരം അധഃകൃതൎക്കുകൊടുക്കണം.

പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന അനാശാസ്യത നിമിത്തം അധഃകൃതൎക്കു പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ആണ്ടുതോറും മനസ്താപിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽകാണിക്കുന്ന നയം നിമിത്തം ചില തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു താക്കീതു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ കീഴ്‌സിൽബന്തികൾ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. പാൎശ്വക്കാരുടെ ഓരോ പ്രവൎത്തികൾ നിമിത്തം ഏതാനും റിക്കാർഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായാൽ അതിനെ തഹശീൽദാൎക്കും പേഷ്കാൎക്കും മാററാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിലാണു് വന്നുചേരുന്നതു്. റിക്കാർഡുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ അതിൽനിന്നു് രക്ഷകിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ വ്യവഹാരത്തിനു പോകണം. അതിനു് അധഃകൃതൎക്കു് സാധിക്കുകയുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇതിനു് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണു്.

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

അതുകൂടാതെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികൾക്ക് ഒരു തെററിധാരണ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതക്ക് പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമികൾ തറവിലകൂടാതെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് പ്രത്യേകമായി അവർ വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുന്നു. ജന്മമായി ഇങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഇതു് നിമിത്തം അവർ തിരിയെ പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചു് സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഇവരെ ഇറക്കിവിടുകയും അവർ ഇപ്പോൾ അലഞ്ഞു നടക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഭൂമിതിരിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമി വളരെ ദൂരമാണെന്നും ന്യായമായ രീതിയിൽ അവക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നും, പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം.

ഇതിനെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതിനു അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനെ നിയമിക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അൻപതു് രൂപാ അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ധാരാളം ജോലി ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കും ഇതു് വളരെ ശ്രമപ്പെട്ട ജോലിയായതുകൊണ്ടും ഈ ജോലിയും കൂടി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് സമയം ഇല്ല. എങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് കഴിവുള്ളതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷേ അതു പോരാ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഫുൾടൈം ജോലിചെയ്യത്തക്ക ഒരു അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷകനെ നിയമിക്കണം.

PRESIDENT : അതു് ഈ വിഷയത്തോട് സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ടതല്ല.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെയും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകളുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുന്നതു്, അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഭൂമിപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെ പരിഹരിച്ചു, അവക്കായിതിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്ക് പകരം കഴിവുള്ളടത്തോളം നല്ല സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നോക്കി എടുത്തു്, അവയെ പ്രത്യേകം വേർതിരിച്ചു് പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തും വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു്.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I oppose the motion. This department has been very sympathetic in the matter of assignment of lands for depressed classes. In almost all taluks, lands are ear-marked for registry to depressed classes and lands, outside the ear-marked area are also registered to them. Up to the end of Medom 1106, an area

of about 5974 acres has been assigned to them both from the ear-marked area and outside it. The total extent ear-marked is 15,132 acres. As for the selection of lands, Government ordered that lands should be examined by the officers of the Land Revenue Department in company with the Protector of Depressed classes and selected so that lands really unfit for cultivation may wherever possible be substituted by lands fit for cultivation. That has been done. The difficulty is that there are only very few Tarisu lands in coastal taluks or midland taluks for registry to depressed classes. The Puduval lands now available lie near the mountains. These depressed classes require lands where they can get labour. That is the difficulty and the officers of the department are trying their level best to oblige them as far as possible. That is all I have to say.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, are we expected to support the motion or speak on it? I have tabled a similar motion which is coming lower down, to speak on the policy of the Government in the matter of assignment of lands to depressed classes.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is only one motion under this category. Others are different.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My motion comes lower down and that is to discuss the question of adopting more effective measures for the uplift of the depressed classes. So I want to know from the President, whether, I am expected to speak in support of the motion now before the House?

PRESIDENT: You need not.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): Sir, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartigapalli*): Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to draw the attention of the House to the unsympathetic attitude taken by the Land Revenue Commissioner in the matter of realisation of taxes. It has been brought home to this House on previous occasions, that the country is passing through a period of economic crisis. Even the last day when I just asked for leave to make an adjournment motion it was stated that the effect of economic depression is a well-known fact and so it does not require a repetition. And, the direct result of this economic depression is the hardship experienced by the agriculturists of this country. A cry—persistent cry—plaintive cry—was heard from all parts of the country for a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the authorities in the matter of realisation of taxes. The Government had been requested to remit at least a portion of the tax for 1106. Memorials

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

have been submitted, and deputations have waited. The Government were told by the memorialists, that, the real difficulty felt by the people was, scarcity of money and so they find it very difficult to pay land revenue. The Government did not do anything in the matter. They appointed a Committee. That Commitee, after consideration, submitted a proposal, that, at least coercive steps may be stayed with regard to realisation of land revenue. That proposal was considered to be very urgent by the Committee, and that Committee, if I remember right, even at its first meeting, considered this and submitted its proposal. Government have not adequately responded to that proposal.

Sir, in a notification published in the Government Gazette, the Land Revenue Commissioner has represented, that, since land revenue is a first charge upon the land, and, since prices of agricultural commodities now prevailing are not less than that prevailed at the time of the settlement rates, the ryots are well able to pay the land revenue. First of all, I do not know whether the Land Revenue Commissioner is the fittest man to give an opinion as to the ability of the ryot to pay taxes. Because, it appears, that he is concerned with the realisation of land revenue alone and he has forgotten the fact that at the time of the Settlement, the income of the Travancore Government was only less than Rs. 80 lakhs. Whereas now, it has increased three-fold. About 2 crores and 40 lakhs the Travancore Government are receiving from the people of this country. Therefore, Government are realising three times the revenue they received at the time of the Settlement. The Land Revenue Commissioner says, that land revenue is a first charge upon land and the people are well able to pay. Whether it is a first charge or something else which could be realised with greater expediency, I do not know, how, the ability of the ryot to pay tax could be increased. As I suggested, the real difficulty in the country is with regard to the scarcity of money. The Government in the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department at page 3 have observed as follows:—

"The number of demand notices issued showed a decrease as also the number of cases moveables distrained and immovables attached. The number of moveables and immoveables increased by 132. The increase was perceptible in the Quilon Division being 891 against 642 in 1104, the amount involved being Rs. 14,305 against Rs. 9,327 in 1104. The increase is attributed to the heavy fall in the price of agricultural produce and the consequent tightness of the money market during the year."

This is with regard to 1105. Today in anwer to an interpellation of mine it was stated that the demand notices issued this year from Mavelikara taluk are about 35 per cent. more than that issued in 1105. If the argument advanced there that the increase in the number of demand notices and other things is due to the fall in the price of the agricultural produce, one could imagine how far it has gone down from what it was in 1105, Sir, from what the Land Revenue Commissioner just say-

from his report, it appears, that his only concern is about land revenue and because land revenue is the first charge he could get it and that the people are able to pay it. The reason why we ask for remission in the Land Revenue is, that this is a revenue which is directly realised from the people and which if not paid, the Government will take coercive steps. It is not because land revenue is the last charge upon a porperty. But, that is the direct source of revenue. That is the place where a person could be compelled to pay the amount. As regards customs and other things there is no direct means of enforcing payment of amounts. This is the direct means and if that is not paid they can resort to coercive steps. This morning I asked Government the reason for the increase in the issue of demand notices in Mavelikara taluk and whether the Peishkars and Tahsildars have specially instructed the Revenue Officers to take coercive steps without any leniancy. The answer was that the Government are not aware Sir, from what I have heard, I could say that the Revenue Officers in order to attach movable properties are just removing the dish and plate from the house of the defaulting tax-payer. The inmates of the house may be taking *kanji* in dishes. When revenue authorities approach them, for realising land taxes, you can find the people taking *kanji* in their dishes. The inmates of the house are under the impression that if they take *kanji* slowly the Revenue Officers may go away without attaching the dish. Whatever be the human elemant in a Proverthikar, he has to obey the orders of Government. After the people have finished their *kanji*, their dish and plates are attached. This is the thing done by the Revenue Officers. It is also seen that they have been asked to submit bi-weekly reports as to the progress of realisation of taxes. It is a new thing this year. All these things show that Government want to take coercive steps against the ryots. Sir, what is their condition and how do they manage? One gentleman told me, that when the Revenue Officer came to a house for attaching the property he found that about 5 persons were suffering from fever. The Proverthikar waited and waited and saw the afflicted man coming out. On seeing that, even the Proverthikar was moved to see the suffering man coming out with great shivering. He showed human feelings and as a consequence took him inside the house and consoled him. These are the conditions that prevail in the country. For the realisation of land tax and for the sake of earning his bread, how a Revenue Officer has to exercise his powers, is demonstrated by those two instances. The Government should show their kindly feelings by giving remission of tax. The tax remitted will be with the people. It is they who feel the difficulty. Give them relief when it is absolutely needed. It is not misplaced leniency. It is something which has to be shown. I am extremely sorry, that the Land Revenue Commissioner is arguing in that Shylockian fashion demanding his pound of flesh irrespective of the fact whether the ship has sunk or not. That is, whether the people are able to pay or not, the Land Revenue Commissioner wants to realise tax.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Will the proportion of produce that was necessary for payment of tax at the Settlement be enough for payment of tax now ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I would ask now another question. May I know whether the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil could say how much money was spent by his forefathers for their daily subsistence ? I say, he must be spending now 10 times more than what was spent before. The standard of living has gone up. You don't expect a man to pay taxes when he is starving. To ask him to give all the produce from his garden for payment of land revenue when he is actually starving is very very hard.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is there dearth of food stuffs now ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : There is dearth of food stuffs for those who want food stuffs. There is no dearth among the high paid officers and among the landed gentry. But for a man who has no cash for purchasing food stuffs, there is—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Has the poor man to pay tax ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : By poor man, I do not say, that a man who has no inch of land. I say, a man who could not make a living from his property find it very difficult to pay tax. He has to make both ends meet in spite of his property. There is dearth of money. What is the use of our referring him to the Imperial Bank or to the Huzur Treasury and say that there is plenty of money? Of what avail is it to the poor man ? That is the real difficulty.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Has the poor man to pay land tax ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : In Travancore, almost all people will have few cents of paddy lands or one or two cocoanut trees. Even supposing that a poor man has no land, when his creditor happens to be a landed man and he presses upon the landless man, the latter also suffers.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*) : What is the principle of taxation on land? Is it in proportion to one's expenses or in proportion to the produce from the land ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : If I remember right, what has been stated by a previous Dewan Mr. Rama Aiyangar, when he got down all the important people from different parts of the State and explained to them the principle on which land revenue is to be fixed, is that Government in fixing taxation should always look upon the prosperity of the people of the country. He wanted just sufficient money to carry on the administration. He even said, that taking more than what was necessary for the carrying on of Government was doing the greatest harm to the country and that was why you see

that the settlement was so adjusted. If the Land Revenue Commissioner remembers that fact, it was stated in the Proclamation, that the prices of commodities fixed at the time of the previous settlements will be followed as far as possible in order to see that people are not burdened unnecessarily with tax—

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Is the member aware that it is only his settlement rates that have been adopted?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If I am allowed to speak on the principle of taxation on land and other things, and if I am given sufficient time, I will try to explain it in the best manner I could. The principle of taxation is a very big question. As to what Mr. Rama Aiyangar said and whether they were followed and how the settlement was finally done, etc, I can say, but—

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I want only to know whether it is to be according to one's family expenses or in proportion to the produce from the land?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In any civilised Government all that is looked after is, whether, a person, after meeting his usual expenses, is able to pay a portion of the income as tax to the State. That is the policy adopted by all civilised Governments. It is the duty of the Government to look after the good of the governed. They tax only after seeing whether a man could reasonably pay a portion of his income after meeting his bare expenses, and that is why, in England and other countries, we find that they try to realise more revenue from persons of higher income by imposing supertax and all that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it the opinion of the member, that return from land is getting poorer and poorer and the expenses of cultivation higher and higher?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikra* cum *Kartikapalli*): That question cannot be answered in a sentence. The expenses may be going up in some cases and going down in some others. My suggestion is, that owing to repeated cultivation, fertility of the land is degenerating and lands are not as much yielding as they were. So, I have to answer him in the positive. There are other circumstances also. People are cultivating more lands and that is why new areas are being opened up. In all those cases there may be larger income from the lands. But we have to look to the standard of living.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): What percentage of gross profits, a cultivator was having as net profits in 1105?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): One could not say.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Can you say roughly?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I say, that in certain cases, people do not get any profit, while in certain other cases pay the tax from their pockets. In certain cases owing to floods the yield may be very poor. There is also failure of crops. Just to see that their land is not sold for arreas of land revenue, the people had to borrow money and pay land revenue. They did not get a few rupees even from hundereds of acres of paddy lands. I would draw the attention of the Land Revenue Commissioner to paddy lands at Noornad, which place he happens to be familiar with as he was a Division Peishkar for Quilon Division for some time. He must know that there are more than 1000 acres where people have become impoverished, because their lands have not fetched enough to pay tax during the last so many years.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I would like to know whether land revenue is a tax due on a debt?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There is no case of debt here. How does it arise I do not know.

Even America which has absolutely no obligation to see to the protection of other countries, has declared a moratorium and given time to all debtor countries. I do not know why the Travancore Government, in the interests of the Government as well as the governed, could not give some time to the people and give remission of tax.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottrakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is there any instance of any other country where land revenue is remitted?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I think in Punjab there was remission.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Was it due to economic depression?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is owing to the difficulty of the people to pay tax.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Is that due to economic depression is my question?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That also must have been one of the reasons.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Is this fact also published in the papers?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not entirely rely on papers.

PRESIDENT: You are speaking on your personal knowledge?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Not personal knowledge.

MR R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): What is the commutation rate per para of paddy in your division?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is I think seven and one-fourth chackrams.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Is the member aware that Ambalapuzha people applied to Government that commutation rate may be changed to 12 chackrams per para ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes. I was one of those who led the deputation. But so far as I know my party stood for 10 chackrams. Since the Land Revenue Commissioner says that because some people wanted the commutation rate to be changed to 12 chackrams I do not question its correctness. So, there must be two memorialists one demanding 12 and another 10 chackrams.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): So that means that they are able to pay at 12 chackrams per para.

MR. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) The recommendations of the head of a department should be made after looking into the fact whether a ryot is in a position to pay tax after meeting his necessaries of life.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): A Kandukrishi ryot is able to pay at 12 chackrams per para after meeting his expenses.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is an argument, which I referred previously, that comes from an unsympathetic heartless creditor.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): My question is, is a Kandukrishi ryot able to pay at the rate of 12 chackrams per para?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not say that, if a cultivator realises all that is possible from his lands without taking even a small portion for his livelihood and if he sells all that he could not pay land tax. That is not my case. What is his condition to-day when compared with that of 2 years back?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): At Ambalapuzha, is not a Kandukrishi ryot able to pay at 12 chackrams per para ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The ability could be seen later on. The memorialists stated first that they were prepared to pay at the rate of 12 chackrams. But they were unable to pay at that rate and at present 10 chackrams is felt to be high. So what I want to impress upon the Government is, that there is very great difficulty for payment of tax and there is real hardship experienced by the ryots.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Whatever be the proportion that was intended to be set apart for payment of land tax at the time of Settlement, could that rate be set apart now also ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It could not be. My argument is this. As I suggested, there is the customs. The tariff value of copra in 1068 was Rs. 8. Till recently Rs. 20 and from that the Government have reduced it to Rs. 16. So now even the reduced rate is nearly double. So much so, it touches the purse of the cocoanut cultivator. Similarly in all things, we find an increase.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Has not the expenses for cultivation increased in recent years?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I thank the member for timely suggestion. Owing to the decrease in the price of paddy, and secondly due to the fact that the labour being better organised and the necessaries of life have increased, you have to pay higher wages to labourers, and so, the cost of cultivation has doubled.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മുപ്പതുവർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് നിലത്തിനുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വിലയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെവിലയും തമ്മിൽ എന്തു വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I think, the prices must have gone up five-fold from what it was thirty years back. I may assure the member, that during the last one year, the price of the land must have gone down at least by 50 per cent. owing to the fall in prices. What I suggest is, that it is the duty of the Government to give remission of a substantial portion of tax and to extend the period of payment for the remaining tax due from the ryots. These are the two steps that are absolutely necessary, to save the country from the present economic crisis, to generate confidence in the people about the good intentions of the Government, and to avert further calamities that might possibly arise in the future. With these words, I place the motion before the House.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I support Mr. Asan's motion. The Land Revenue Commissioner put several questions to Mr. Asan and tried to elicit an answer that would suit him. Last day when I was speaking on the subject, he asked me whether I knew the proportion of the land revenue to the total value of the produce raised on land. He was kind enough to tell me that it was somewhere about 18 per cent.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): 16 per cent. for wet lands when the yield is tenfold.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Calculated at that rat it will be seen, that 37 lakhs of rupees realised by Government in the shape of land revenue represents 16 per cent.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): He has about 33 per cent. as net profits even now in terms of money.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, the 33 Lakhs realised by Government represents 16 per cent. of the total yield collected from lands. At that rate the total value of produce raised would be about 6 and a quarter times that amount. That will come to about 198 lakhs of rupees. That, I believe, will be, the total value of the crops raised on land. You will find that 250 lakhs of rupees are being collected from the people of this country by way of tax on various items.

If that were so, if with this 198 lakhs of rupees worth of agricultural produce we are called upon to replenish the Travancore Treasury to the extent of Rs. 250 lakhs, you can imagine, Sir, the immense difficulty of the agriculturists of Travancore. It may be argued, perhaps, that a large portion of this 250 lakhs, that we contribute to the revenues of the Government, is made up of customs revenue. But I maintain that that fact does not materially affect my calculation. Because even deducting the fairly good portion of the total revenue contributed by the Customs Department, you will find that the tax paid by the land holder here is much more than the value of his products from land.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Is the member aware that tax is collected from garden lands also?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes; I believe the 33 lakhs of rupees are collected from garden lands and paddy lands.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): About 18 lakhs.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): And considering the proportion suggested by the Land Revenue Commissioner, namely 16 per cent. of the total yield, my calculation, that about 198 lakhs of rupees worth of produce is being raised in Travancore.........

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies, and Protector of Depressed Classes*): May I point out that that proportion affects only wet lands?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May be; and there may be a different proportion with regard to garden lands; and that may be even less. The total value of crops raised in Travancore may not be even 190 lakhs as the calculation would show. Let it be more or less.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The proportion is with reference to the produce in *kind* and not with reference to its money value.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. I valued it at this rate because the Land Revenue Commissioner said that the value of the produce that is being obtained at present is not in any way less than the price that obtained in 1070. It is for showing that that basis of calculation is wrong that I refer to these figures.

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

If, therefore, we are able to collect or raise only Rs. 198 lakhs worth of produce from our land, how would it be possible for us to pay 240 or 250 lakhs of rupees to Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is, *not less* than Rs. 190 lakhs; but it is ....

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I shall put the figure as high as possible and assume that we produce Rs. 250 lakhs worth of products from our lands. Even then, it would be only just sufficient for us to pay the revenue due to Government. The Registration Department takes some money from us. A portion of our income goes to Stamps; another portion for Civil Justice and a fourth to Criminal Justice; and a fifth to Education. And then, we have to pay land tax.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What about income tax?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): There is income tax also.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Besides land, are there not other sources of income?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. I shall take the agriculturist as the unit of the State. He collects all the agricultural produce by the sale of which other sources of income also are being derived. The customs revenue, realised at Arukutty and other frontier places is nothing but a tax on the agricultural produce of the State. Income tax is only a proportion of the income derived from other sources.

All that I want to impress upon the House is that the calculation made by the Land Revenue Commissioner cannot be considered as quite correct. When he said that the present land tax has been fixed in accordance with the rate prevailing about 30 years ago and that there was no hardship even now since the present prices of commodities were not less than what they were some 30 years ago, he did not take into account the enormous increase in the taxes that the land holder has to pay now. If that is also taken into consideration you would find, Sir, that it is not possible for the ordinary land holder to pay land revenue at present.

The Land Revenue Commissioner asked my friend Mr. Asan whether any other State had made any remission of land tax; and also wanted to know the reasons for such remissions if any. What I want to bring to the attention of this House is that some remission of land tax *has* been made elsewhere. It is not necessary for me to find out the reasons. The Land Revenue Commissioner's question implies that the grant of remission of land revenue is a thing which he cannot imagine. Sir, there is absolutely nothing wrong in remitting land revenue when necessity arises.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is not the member aware that, in 1040, even in this State, there was remission of land tax amounting to more than Rs. 2 lakhs on the whole?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Even in 1930 or 1931, land tax has been remitted.

I want to impress upon Government only the *principle* of remission of taxes when necessary. I would also urge that even in the first instance land revenue must be remitted because the agriculturists form the largest proportion of the people of the State. The Report of the Banking Enquiry Committee shows that the position of the ordinary agriculturists in Travancore is much worse than it was before. The Nayar Regulation, the Nanjanad Vellala Regulation and the Ezhava Regulation have caused the splitting of the agricultural holdings into very small uneconomic bits of land, and consequently there has been economic ruin of the agriculturists. Therefore, I submit, the Government must take a more sympathetic view of the difficulties of the agriculturists and grant at least a partial remission of land-tax.

From an examination of the answer that has been supplied to Mr. Asan, in reply to his interpellation about the coercive steps taken in the Mavelikara and Kartikapalli taluks, I am led to infer that the order, that has been issued by Government to suspend coercive steps till the 31st of Karkatakam, is a dead letter and has not been acted upon.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): When was that order passed?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*); I believe, a month ago; I am not sure.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): To which period does the statement furnished to Mr. Asan in reply to his interpellation, relate?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): 1105 and 1106, I think.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I suppose the issue of demand notices does not amount to coercive steps?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That is the first step in that direction. Without that notice you cannot distrain or attach property.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is only a notice.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): But it is the first step for further stages in the coercive action. Without the demand notice you cannot pursue the tenant.

It is clear therefore, Sir, from the answer given to Mr. Asan that the Government order to postpone coercive steps to the end of Karkatakam has been treated as a mere dead letter. The order also says that the Tahsildars have been instructed not to press those who, from sheer inability to pay the tax due, have made default in payment.

PRESIDENT: It is clear that the figures furnished to Mr. Asan elate to a period prior to the date of the Government order.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Anyhow, Sir, during this period of economic distress, so many demand notices have been issued.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But, no fee is proposed to be collected for these demand notices.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Only in the case of those who manage to pay the tax due before the 31st Karkatakam, and not the others. That does not help the poor ryot who is really not able to pay.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Even those, from whom the demand notice fee has been collected, would get back the fee if they pay their tax before the end of this month.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): But, what about the poor who are not able to pay, who would not be able to pay the full tax due even by the end of this month, and who really need the concession? This shows that Government have not taken a sympathetic view of the situation. The Gazette shows that lands are being sold in auction indiscriminately. It is really wonderful that the Tahsildars have not been able to find even a single instance in which the ryot is really unable to pay. Further, how is the ryot to convince the Tahsildar that he is really not in a position to pay? These are matters that the Government have to take into consideration.

As regards the *kandukrishi* tenant, last year, they were paying at the rate of 24 chs. This year they were promised a reduction of 6 chs.; and they now claim a further reduction of 6 chs. Therefore, they would be paying now only just half of what they were paying last year. Now, Sir, if the Government admit that there is some principle in making this reduction in the case of *kandukrishi* tenants, I submit, the ordinary tenant also is entitled to the same concession. I submit, that this half remission must be allowed in the case of the *ayacut* landholders also. That is the point that the Government have to consider; and not whether the tenant is paying something more than the *nirak* rate of paddy, something more than the 7¼ chs. *nirak* rate that obtained in the Kartikapalli taluk in 1070. I suppose, the extreme meaninglessness of the suggestion of the Land Revenue Commissioner would now be clear to the House. It should not be understood that I am now blaming the Government for showing concession to the *kandukrishi* tenant. My point is that, as Government have rightly accepted the principle of making 50 per cent. reduction in the case of the *kandukrishi* tenant, they must extend the concession also to the ordinary tenant of *pandarapattom* lands.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I oppose the motion. It has been more or less admitted that there has been no diminution in the yield from land. There has been a fall in the price of agricultural products to the extent of about 50 per cent. It has been estimated by enquiries made throughout the State that the cultivator of land has been getting for himself 70 per cent. of the gross produce out of the land. Now, as

the price of agricultural products has gone down by about 50 per cent. the cultivator though gets, 70 per cent. of the gross produce of land in hand as of old, we get only 35 per cent. *in terms of money*. Tax, Sir, is the first charge on land. So, when the landholder gets a net profit of about 35 per cent. my view is, that he cannot legitimately claim any reduction in the tax. It is true that he has only less money for personal and family expenses. But, the tax on land is not in proportion to his expenses. It is in proportion to the produce of land.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I wish to add a few words on the motion proposed by Mr. Asan to discuss the general policy, the general policy of the incidence of taxation obtaining in this country.

There are two kinds of taxes which the Government can depend upon for carrying their legitimate work. One is direct taxation and the other indirect taxation. It cannot be denied that a Government, which has got to function, has to depend greatly on direct taxation. What I want to point out to this House, as I had occassion to remark in the course of the general discussion on the Budget, is that the incidence of taxation has not been equally distributed among the people living in this country.

Sir, one-third of the land in this country is reserved forest: another third belongs to the *jenmies*; and the rest is distributed among the poor ryots in the country. The difficulty with regard to the incidence of taxation, especially at a time of financial stringency like this, arises because of the intensity of the suffering that the poor tax-payer, that is one-third of the population of this country, one-third of the occupiers of land here, has to undergo. While two-thirds of the land in the country is tax-free, the occupiers of the remaining one-third alone have to bear the whole burden of taxation. I want the Government to take early steps to see that this source of revenue is distributed among all classes of people in the State. It may be too much for me to suggest the methods of realising taxes from people who hold lands free of tax now. Government may impose income tax or even super tax and realise a portion of their revenue from the owners of these tax-free lands as well. When the Government get more money like that, it would be easy for them to distribute the incidence of taxation more fairly among the people. What they get from the occupiers of tax-free land, they may remit in the case of the people who now bear the whole of the burden of the incidence of taxation. The occupiers of tax-free land also enjoy all the amenities of life that the Government supply them at the expense of the poor ryots who occupy only one-third of the land in the country and pay all the taxes which go to form the land revenue of the Government. I do not think anybody can blame the Government for charging men who are not now paying anything to the Government for its functioning and who are getting all the benefits of the Government just like the people who pay full tax to Government.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): May I point out to the member that in the case of *jenmom* lands the tenants pay *their* contribution of tax, by way of *michavaram*, to the jenmies?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Exactly that is why I say that the *jenmies* also must be made to contribute their share to the Government for the benefit of Government that they enjoy just like the other tax-paying people of the country. The *michavaram* that the *jenmies* get is a source of income which is absolutely tax-free. That is why I suggest that a portion of it must be contributed to the Government revenue. It is accepted everywhere, in European countries also, that anybody who enjoys the benefits of Government must contribute to the revenues of the Government. I think, leaving tax-free lands to continue tax-free, the Government should not now say that they could not afford to reduce the tax on the land of the poor ryot who has all along been bearing the whole of the burden of taxation. The margin of profit that the ryot now gets is very little, and it would be very hard if the Government do not now reduce the tax on land. With regard to the lands in Kuttanad, particularly, I have heard that their margin of profit has almost dwindled into nothing and that they have now to pay the tax, due to the Government, from their pockets. They say, that, if things continue like this for a year or two, they would all be forced to abandon all the lands in order to escape from the payment of tax. That is a very serious matter which the Government have to consider, especially as this is a country which depends chiefly on its agricultural resources. The Government should never allow the production of food-stuffs in the country to go down on any account. On the other hand, it is their paramount duty to see that the country is made self-sufficient in the matter of the production of food-stuffs. Some people have suggested a sliding scale system of taxation. I have considered it very carefully; but I am not now in a position to hazard any opinion about it. Taxing food-stuffs is bad on principle. Insufficiency in the matter of food-stuffs is also bad. If we cannot have food-stuffs at least for the needs of our country, it is a dangerous state of affairs. The Madras Presidency was in that difficulty some years ago; but, somehow, they have now improved and have almost succeeded in producing the paddy required for their consumption. Italy, Spain and other countries which were, some years back, depending on other countries for their food-stuffs, have now increased their production of food-stuffs and are now self-sufficient in the matter. Now, Sir, the people of Burma are trying to dump their paddy here in order to see that the paddy cultivation here is extinguished if possible. I think that is the trend of the recommendation made by the Commission that was lately appointed to enquire into the causes of the fall in the price of paddy in Burma. It seems the idea of the people of Burma is to dump all their paddy, not only in Travancore, but in the whole of India and Asia, at such a low price as to force all the paddy-growers here to stop cultivation of paddy, so that, later on, when there is no paddy cultivation here, we would be forced to import Burma paddy at their price. Sir, Government have to look into the matter and do

something. Therefore, whatever be the sacrifice that the Government may have to make, they should grant some remission of tax to the cultivator here, at this period of serious economic crisis and financial stringency. I hope the Government will act with a long vision and a generous heart.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI : (*Chirayinkil*) : Is it the member's suggestion that Government need grant remission only to the owners of paddy lands ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Not at all ; that is not my opinion. With due regard to their finances, Government must allow remission to all the cultivators in the land. I am not at all partial to the paddy cultivator.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Does the member know that the price of copra has fallen considerably ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I know that ; and that is why I suggest that Government should grant remissions to all the land owners in the country.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) Is it not...........

PRESIDENT : You may make a speech if you like, Mr. Madhavan Pillai.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I never made any distinction between paddy and cocoanut with regard to taxation. My friend is imagining certain difficulties which do not exist.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandram cum Neduvangad*) : I must also support Mr. Asan's motion. I was hesitating whether I should, as a member of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee which has not so far concluded its enquiry and report, refer to the work of that Committee. Anyhow, since the Committee has submitted an *interim* report to the Government and since the Government have considered the report and published it, I think I am free to make references to the Committee. The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee was constituted by six officials and five non-official members. The majority of this Committee made a recommendation to Government that they should be pleased to suspend all coercive steps against non-payment of taxes during the current year. The recommendation was forwarded to the Land Revenue Commissioner for remarks. He seems to have forwarded it to the Dewan Peishkars, who, in their turn, have forwarded it to the Tahsildars of the State. I do not wish to say anything about the propriety of this procedure, except that the Committee, constituted as it was by some Heads of Government Departments and some representatives of the people, Members of this Council and other non-officials, need not have been honoured by their majority report being forwarded to the Tahsildars for examination and criticism. This is not, I beg to say, anywhere in the neighbourhood of reason or propriety.

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner was pleased to refer to Dewan Rama Aiyangar's statement as a justification for his argument that taxation depends on the income from the land. What has Rama Aiyangar said? I have got an extract from what he wrote some years ago. He said:

> "The present inequality of assessment such as it is, is another evil of great magnitude. Generally, to the north of Trivandrum the assessment on land is very moderate and properly so owing to physical peculiarities; but in southern taluks, notably in Tovalai and Agastisvaram, the burden is both onerous and unequal, the average rate of assessment being Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 per acre. The result is that notwithstanding a good system of irrigation and a large and annually recurring expenditure for its upkeep and notwithstanding that the ryots are industrious and thrifty, complaints of over-assessment and unequal incidence of the Government demand are frequent; the margin of profit is small; there is no accumulation of capital; the bulk of the agricultural population are able to derive but a bare subsistence from the land, and the first bad season reduces them to a struggle for existence. Without a more equal distribution of taxation and a moderate and fixed assessment, it is idle to expect any great extension of cultivation or economic progress."

Sir, the economic progress that Travancore has made has been revealed by the labours of my esteemed friend, Mr. Vaidyalingom Pillai. The Banking Enquiry Committee has disclosed the fact that the average ryot of Travancore is indebted to the extent of—I am not quite sure of the accuracy of the figures—Rs. 68, and that the total indebtedness of the country amounts to something like Rs. 25 crores. Sir, that is the position of the Travancore ryot. And, Mr. Krishna Pillai thinks that, because the Government have fixed a particular rate of assessment, whatever may be the embarrassment or the difficulty of the ryot, he is bound to pay it under any circumstance. I want to point out that the Government, in this matter, cannot take the position of the creditor and treat the ryot as a debtor. The tax due to Government may be a compulsory contribution by the people for the general welfare of the country; but the tax-payer should pay it only when he is in a position to pay. It has been proved beyond the shadow of doubt that the Travancore ryot is not now able to pay it. On account of the present economic depression, he has been rendered absolutely unable to do it. In this connection, I wish to quote Mr. Krishna Pillai himself. He says:

> "In all the other Divisions, there was increase in the number of sales. The increase in the amount involved under this head is reported to be due to the heavy fall in price in agricultural produce and the consequent dearth of money"

According to his own statement, Sir, there is dearth of money in the country.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is not *my* statement.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): As Mr. Krishna Aiyangar said, I am discussing the Land Revenue Commissioner *in the abstract*. I have been reading from the Report of the Land Revenue Commissioner.

Sir, it has been proved beyond the shadow of doubt that the Travancore ryot is heavily indebted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). When was the *interim* report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee submitted to Government?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I do not know the exact date now; my memory is not so keen. I think it is about a month or two ago.

Then, Sir, let me quote what Mr. Mahadeva Aiyar says in his Land Revenue Manual:

> "The average rate per acre of wet land under *pattom* tenure both channel-fed and river-fed comes to Rs. 16-27-12, or twice as much as the average, that is, Rs. 8-18-4. The comparison becomes more striking if we take the figures given in the Madras Manual of Administration. The statement given there shows that the average assessment in 20 settled districts ....is the highest for the Madras Presidency."

Sir, the Banking Enquiry Committee said that, in Nanjanad, the average tax per acre of land was Rs. 28. Sir, this is higher than the highest obtaining in any part of India.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies, and Protector of Depressed Classes*). May I point out that that is the *maximum* and not the *average* in South Travancore?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The average is Rs. 16 odd as could be seen from my extract from Mr. Mahadeva Aiyar's statement.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is for *pattom* tenure and not for all tenures.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know then, what is the average for all tenures?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Rs 12.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I was told it was Rs. 18.

Then, Sir, what is the incidence of taxation here compared with that in British India? It is Re. 1 ch. 1 c. 5 for last year; and in British India it is about Re. 1 as. 7.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Is it on the basis of population or on the basis of the extent of occupied land that my friend is now calculating the incidence of taxation?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I am speaking of the incidence of taxation per head of population. I am coming to the other aspect also.

Sir, as could be seen from the figures I have quoted, we are here paying 30 chs. for 63 cents of land, while in British India, the people are paying only about 41 chs. for 111 cents of land. Therefore, for 111 cents, our rate would come to about 53 chs. that is, 12 chs. more than

[Mr K. Madhavan Pillai.]

the rate in British India. And then, another peculiar feature in Travancore is that we are taxed not only on our lands but on our produces as well; because we levy a duty on all our exports.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is there any duty on jute?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): It is a monoply. It is only a nominal thing. It is not duty.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the Spanish Government put a tariff on paddy?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*); Export or import?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Export.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): I do not know. So far as British India is concerned, they do not levy any duty on exports.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*); May I know from the member whether there is any duty on hides and skin?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): It is only protective duty. Why do you mistake the terms.

There is no doubt that Travancore is overtaxed compared with British India. My friend Mr. Krishna Pillai says that Travancore people are able to pay the tax. The Trivandrum Dewan Peishkar declared the other day that he was attaching imoveables belonging to the defaulters for the reason that to seize and remove his movables affects their self-respect and lowers them in the estimation of their neighbours. If a man has money, would he allow himself to be thus insulted and humiliated? Mr. Krishna Pillai's plea that the royts are able to pay is therefore mishievous

I am reading for the information of the House a paragraph that appears in one of the old reports. One of the Dewan Peishkars was asked why he was issuing more demand notices. And his reply is embodied in the following report.

"The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, reports that the prevalence of cholera in several taluks and the failure of crops owing to the scarcity of water were some of the factors which contributed to the failure of pattadars to pay their dues in time and that the increase in the number of demand notices issued and in the number of distraint or attachment notices was due to the prompt steps taken for the realisation of arrears."

This is the way and circumstances under which Government Officers realise tax from the people.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In what year was it?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): In 1104.

As regards the demand notices, I may bring to the notice of the House another fact. In Madras they have got 7 crores and 90 lakhs of rupees to be realised as land tax. There they have issued only 7 lakhs of

notices for the purpose of realisation. But here for realising 40 lakhs of rupees Government have issued 4 lakhs of notices. You have realised from the defaulters an amount which is in excess of the amount levied by the criminal courts for criminal offences. The fees imposed come to Rs. 60,000 while the demand notices bring a much larger sum. This is the way in which men who are unable to pay the tax are treated by the Government. In collecting taxes, Government look into the capacity of the tax-payer. If he is able, will he hesitate to pay? Here we have a number of small land holders living in small huts. There are no capitalists. They are all very small land holders. If you carefully examine, you will find that more than one-third of the Pattadars pay ¾ of a rupee and less. While this is the condition of things here, it is strange to notice that the Land Revenue Commissioner comes forward and says that the people are able to pay.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is the member in a position to say what other recommendations the Committee have made to the Government.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedurangad*): I am not able to say that. If the President of the Committee allows, I shall say.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I had no idea of taking part in this discussion till the House was reminded by Dr. Madhavan Pillai of the value that Government attach to the recommendations of a committee constituted by them and composed of official and non-official members. Sir, the committee was constituted in order that Government might be advised as to what they should do to help the people at a crisis like this. Now as was mentioned here the committee was composed of very high placed and responsible officials of Government and a few equally responsible non-officials and the majority of the committee was also official in its composition. They thought it necessary to make certain urgent proposals without waiting till the end of their enquiry and consideration and evidently they did so out of anxiety to see that the Government were given proper advice in time to enable them to take effective measures to help the people. The recommendation in regard to the adoption of coercive measures seem to have been the only one they thought very urgent and so they made that recommendation. Of course, I am speaking subject to correction because I am not in possession of all the facts. Anyhow from what appears from the G. O. it seems that this was the only recommendation.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): May I know what exactly the recommendation of the Committee was?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am referring to the G. O. a copy of which was given to me.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): The exact recommendation of the Committee was that coercive action should be suspended. We did not recommend that payment of taxes should be suspended or stopped. We did not specify the period during which

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

the coercive action should be suspended. Government thought it fit to suspend it till the end of this year.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, am I to take it that the Committee suggested that such steps should be kept in abeyance for such time as was found to be necessary or in other words till better conditions came in to existence or till the economic distress was over?

Anyhow they made that recommendation. The point that I mean to emphasise is this, Sir. The Committee unanimously, or the majority of them thought that this should be immediately done. They made that recommendation. Government were not in a position to see eye to eye with them. It seems to me from the speech of Mr. Madhavan Pillai that this proposal was subjected to the scrutiny of the Land Revenue Officers down to the Tahsildars. From that we can understand the value attached by Government to the recommendations of that Committee. Now that has been done. Even the very humble and moderate recommendations of that Committee Government were not prepared to accept in *toto*. What they have done is to ask the Land Revenue Officers to desist from resorting to coercive steps in suitable cases and if payments were made by the end of the year, not to realise notice fees. After all that is very little. I liked to know when the recommendation was made. But Mr. Madhavan Pillai was not in a position to give me the information. I wanted to see how prompt Government were in the matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Does the member know that the recommendation was dated 29th May 1931?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, and the G. O. was issued on the 14th July. It was after one and a half months from the date of the recommendation. The recommendation was that coercive steps should not be resorted to for the revenue due this year. Government slept over the matter for one and a half months, if these dates are correct. I speak subject to correction.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It had to be referred to the Land Revenue Department for report.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Whatever that be, I suppose the head of the department was a member of the committee which made this recommendation and this is a matter which was referred to him. It is strange that the opinion of the Tahsildars should be considered to be very important in a matter like this where the heads of departments and the representatives of the people have thought that it was quite essential.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I inform the member that the recommendation was made by the committee before they toured round the country?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Anyhow the committee thought that the recommendation should be made. Does the Chief

Secretary think that touring round the country alone will enable the committee to make a proper recommendation ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): May I know whether the member thinks that the Government have not accepted the recommendation of the committee ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So far as I can see they have not accepted.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): They have stopped coercive action till the end of this year.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Have they done it in every case ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): They will do it wherever they find it necessary to do so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): They may not easily find it necessary.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): What is the meaning in deserving cases ?

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The President of the committee who made this recommendation says that it is accepted. He wants other people to believe that the recommendation is accepted. My point is that his recommendation was not accepted. I suppose Dr. Kunjan Pillai will not contradict me when I say that the recommendation of the committee was that no coercive steps should be taken until the end of this year. This has not been accepted. Government cannot be congratulated on the view they have taken of the recommendation.

One other thing also I wish to emphasise. Government can reconsider this, the all-important recommendation which the committee thought it necessary to make even before they did anything else, or as the Chief Secretary said even before they toured round the State. Seeing how this has fared I have my own fears about the fate of the other recommendations which the committee may make. I may tell the Government that they should not take a similar view of the other recommendations either. It is difficult to see why the recommendations of the committee composed of officers like the Agricultural Director cannot be accepted by Government. They must be recommendations made with due deference to the financial difficulties of Government. The majority of the members must be in a position to consider all the aspects of the question and it is that fact which gives due weight to the recommendation. I do not know what the recommendations are. I only urge upon Government that those recommendations must be reconsidered with due regard to the requirements of the situation. I also understand that the official view and the non-official view were not in agreement in the committee. I hope the views of the non-officials will also receive due consideration.

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

The Government should not limit their decisions to the recommendations of the officials alone. They must consider the opinion of the non-officials as well and deal with the matter in the best manner possible. I support the motion.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): May I inform the member that the committee did not send any recommendation to the Government. They passed certain resolutions at the last meeting and these will form the basis of the report of the committee.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it a speech or a question?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I am only informing the House. I started with: "may I inform the member."

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I take it that these resolutions form the basis of the recommendation that they mean to make?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Asan mainly because I come from a place where the recommendation of the Land Revenue Commissioner has mainly affected our people because the cocoanut palms which form the main produce in agriculture in the taluk of Shertalai become very expensive as the cultivators have to water them for six months of the year so that one fourth of the income derived from agriculture shall be expended on the land and it is only a portion of the income of the product remaining after they have expended on the amount that has to be paid as tax. The order of the Government at this particular juncture when economic distress is prevalent throughout the land affects the people of Shertallai to a greater extent than any other people in the whole State. My request to the House and the Government is that the order of Government may at this juncture be reconsidered in view of the fact that it barely gives a small margin of income to the ryots in the taluk of Shertallai after meeting all the expenses, and payment of tax. This question must deserve the earnest attention of Government. I have also to submit at this stage that there is general remission of tax in the whole of the world. I said in the general discussion of the Budget that there was remission of about 67 lakhs of rupees in the United States and 15 lakhs in Burma. I am surprised to find that this committee which is constituted to enquire into the economic distress of this very same House (*no*); on a motion at the instance of this House, even though it has recommended that there must be some concession given to the ryots, even though the recommendation has some authoritative effect because the Land Revenue Commissioner was also a member of the Committee, still the Commissioner only recommend to Government to postpone the payment till the end of the year. Such a recommendation coming as it does from a man who has been in charge of Kottayam Division and who had occasion to know the condition of the people there is not quite justifiable,

Even though he has recommended and even though Government have acted up to a certain extent, it is open for the Government to reconsider it and pass orders which will be consistent with the welfare of the people and popular demands of the country at the present time.

I may also point out that with regard to the customs duty that is prevailing at the further end of Shertallai *i. e.*, Arukutty there is no decrease. All these duties are paid to the Government either as customs duty or export duty together with the land revenue. All these are very heavy imports now raised from the people. So my prayer to Government is that they must reconsider the recommendation of the Land Revenue Commissioner and do some thing to relieve the destress of the people.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, while we are on this subject of remission of tax, I, as the representative of the people of Nanjanad, would like to put in a few words regarding their case. The condition of Nanjanad is very poor indeed. The produce from the land has been going down from year to year. We have been taxed to the extent of Rs. 28 per acre and we get by way of income only 10 *Kottas* of paddy calculated at the present rate the value of which will come to nearly Rs. 50 and we have to spend something like Rs. 60 for cultivating the land itself. The Government come in and demand a revenue to the extent of Rs. 28 per acre which is as exorbitant as anything can be. The poor ryot, having a conservative attachment to the land he tills finding it rather impossible to separate himself from it, so much so, what little he earns, he earns for the Government to be paid in the shape of land tax and also for the money lenders to whom he has to pay a heavy interest. Indeed our condition is so very miserable in Nanjanad that we find it hard to make both ends meet. The average debt of an acre in Nanjanad is Rs. 304. The average debt of a family is Rs. 380. The average debt per head is Rs. 68. That of an agricultural family is Rs. 1454. I base my information on the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee. Think of the condition of the agriculturist in Nanjanad. We, poor agriculturists, have to pay a heavy tax, incur expenses in connection with cultivation and we have to find out something to live upon. This is the state under which we are living. We are not only in chronic poverty but also in misery. Now under the present prevailing prices of paddy we are asked to pay land tax, at the older rates. Though orders have been issued to delay the payment to the end of this year, the subordinates of the Land Revenue Department have been demanding taxes at the usual rate and lands have been brought under attachment even to-day. Sir, I am not at all satisfied that the Government instructions are being carried loyally and faithfully by their subordinate officers, on whom the work of actual collection rests. They are as severe and as hard hearted as ever. Even this belated concession—concession if I may call it so— gives as little or no relief, when it comes to the matter of actual working in the hands of the Government subordinates. So I request the Government to investigate the matter and

[Mr. N. A. Sundaram Pillai.]

issue orders to the subordinate officers, that the orders of the Government are enforced and see that they are sympathetic towards the ryots. With these observations I resume my seat.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, I would also most whole heartedly support the motion of Mr. Damodaran Asan and in doing so I fully endorse the views expressed by him regarding the necessity of concessions and remissions at a time when the ryots are on the throes of an acute economic crisis. Sir, that we are financially in most distressing circumstances has been the burden of all the speeches that we have been hearing since this the Fourth Council met in this Hall. Therefore I would, in the first place, submit that it is absolutely necessary at this juncture that the Government should ungrudgingly go to the rescue of the ryots and help them out of their financial depression. Some reference was made in the course of the speech of a predecessor of mine to the remissions made by some Indian States in North India. I think my friend Mr. Asan referred to Punjab. This morning I read in a paper that in the small state of Kapurthala, remission was made to the extent of one lakh of rupees on account of the incapcity of the ryots to pay the land revenue. The other day the Financial Secretary was reading to us during the discussion of the Budget for the Public Works Department, the figures for Mysore, just to show that we stand favourably in the allotment for Public Works. We should go further north of Mysore, Sir, and take a leaf out of States like Kapurthala in the matter of collecting land revenue and giving remissions. Sir, much has been said about the G. O. recently published by the Government. As for that, what I have to submit is that people have not been able to get practically any benefit out of this G. O. In the first place, it has come out at the fag end of the year. Although the Depression Enquiry Committee submitted their proposals some months earlier, the Government have crippled the scope of the recommendations by restricting concessions to the end of this month. So that the so called concessions operate only for a period of a few days. What is the concession after all? In the case of demand notices, ryots who pay their arrears before the end of this month, four chuckrams demand notice fee need not be realised, and with regard to those who, in the opinion of the authorities are unable to pay, coercive processes are to be suspended till the close of this month. What about tom tom charges, etc. which come in many cases to more than the arrears of revenue? About that the G. O. is silent. Even when this G. O. is in force many lands which have been proclaimed for sale for arrears of tax have actually been sold away and there are several instances in my taluk of valuable lands sold away by revenue authorities even during this month and when we are sitting here. So that my respectful request to the Government is that they should reconsider the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner and extend real concessions and allow all possible remissions if they want to see that the ryots are not made extinct in the near future,

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Damodaran Asan. During this debate a good deal of discussion has been brought in, on the principle of taxation and on the incidence of taxation. I think that a discussion on these two points is irrelevant to the point at issue. The principle of land taxation is not in question; the proposition that land tax is the first charge is not disputed. All that is necessary to consider in this motion is whether the measure of relief given to the poor ryots is adequate or not. This question resolves itself into the question whether the ordinary ryot is able to pay land tax, or not. It would appear that the ordinary ryot is unable to pay the tax from the mere fact that tax has fallen into arrears as late as the 14th July 1931 which is the date of the G. O. The next question to consider would be whether Government have given an adequate measure of relief to the ryots by this G. O. The relief that is sought to be given by the Government seems to be of a very halting nature. Whatever measure of relief the Government have intended to give to the poor ryot has been taken away by the word 'deserving' in the last clause. This gives a very wide discretion to the officers, viz., the Tahsildars who are directly concerned in giving relief to the poor ryots. It is necessary therefore that the Government should come forward with a larger measure of relief, not of a halting nature like the one that they have intended to give under the G. O. I hope the Government will rise equal to the occasion and see their way to give a definite measure of relief to the poor ryots.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Asan. Nanjanad is the most heavily taxed portion of land in the whole State, nay, in the whole of India, so that if coercive steps are continued to be taken, I do say that grave results might follow. I do not mean to give an ultimatum to the Government but I urge upon the attention of the Government this fact that the people are discontented. They are paying a tax of Rs. 27½ or probably Rs. 28 for one acre of wet land. The last straw breaks the camel's back and therefore it is up to the Government to see that these people are not burdened with more taxation. For that I can suggest only two methods for the Government. One is that the present system of taxation ought to be revised in the near future. Of course, Government might say that they will do it in 1130. That will not do and we cannot wait for even two or three years more. The other alternative that I want to suggest is remission of taxation. I say that even 50 per cent. of the tax should be remitted. If one of these two courses is not adopted, as I said, grave results might follow and that too in the near future. So that it is up to the Government to see that coercive steps are not being taken. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): In supporting the motion, I have to make a few observations. The G. O. of 14th July 1931 referred to by my friends who spoke before me says that two concessions are allowed to the tax-payers till the end of this Malabar year. Practically it gives no

[Mr. K. P. Abraham.]

concession at all. If the arguments adverted to in the G. O. and the decisions numbered therein are read together it would only go to show that no remission should be made. It has been stated here in this House that the orders go to the subordinate officers of the Land Revenue Department. When they read through the arguments of their superiors, they will as far as possible try to oblige the spirit in which the order is promulgated. In the concession made as read from the second decision, it will be seen that remission shall be made in "deserving cases." That is a discretion given to the Division Peishkars as I read the G. O. I heard one of my friends interpreting that to mean that that is a discretion given to the Tahsildars. But the wording in the G. O. is "the Dewan Peishkars will be instructed to give extension of time for the payment of tax until the end of the year in deserving cases." I think these words are liable to be understood as giving the discretion to the Dewan Peishkars. Probably that is the reason why in many taluks even these coercive steps are not discontinued. I know that in my own constituency of Muvattupuzha nearly 31,000 demand notices have been issued till the 7th of this month. That is to say coercive measures are resorted to even say in Kothamangalam after the date of this Government order. That also puts people to many further difficulties. A man when he is compelled to pay tax of Re. 1 by the subordinate revenue authorities has to run up to Kottayam to apply to the Dewan Peishkar for an extension of time at the risk of four times the amount he has to pay to Government. Such is the nature of the relief now given to the ryots. I may say that really no substantial relief is given. Again if from the beginning of the next year that is from the first of Chingam 1107 Government propose to resort to coercive steps, the concession now proposed is of no good to the people at all. It is also patent from the G. O. that from the first of Chingam of next year, Government would realise from the people the expenses on account of the coercive steps taken already. One of the reasons given by the Land Revenue Commissioner in not remitting the taxes is that the people are well able to pay. But the ability of the people if not viewed sympathetically will certainly be misunderstood. The only difficulty now is that the Government members do not feel any sympathy towards the people and they always think that as they get money monthly without any postponement, the people also do not find any difficulty in making the money to pay tax at the proper time. The point of view where the people and the Government officials differ is in the means of getting the money. It is said that because the rates of tax were fixed at a time when the price of paddy was low, even now the people are able to pay tax which is the first charge on the land. The fallacy underlying that argument is the bare supposition that the people have always the same standard of life and facilities and that they are able to give all dues to Government without any consideration for the changes in their standards of life or their means of getting money. It simply would in any way amount to the mathematician's calculation

ആകനീത് അരശയാളം in total disregard of the actul consequences. It would appear that that argument is adverted to just to avoid remitting tax or in not giving any relief to the people. If the Government for a moment thought they should give a measure of relief to the people they could at least have said that the time is extended till the next instalment. Against that suggestion one difficulty is raised that by that time they will have to pay double the demand and so the difficulty of payment will be twice what it is at present. There is another aspect of the question. If the present instalments were divided into two parts and one part of it was made liable to be paid with the next instalment, the other part remaining payable along with the next 2nd instalment, it would I think be alright and the ryot would not find much difficulty in paying the tax as conditions are expected to improve in course of time. If some such concession were made, the people would be able to make money and would be able to pay them as their means permit them. My submission is that the Government will be pleased to reconsider the proposals in the G. O. and give some measure of relief to the people at this time of acute economic depression.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner asked me a question with regard to the general policy of land taxation. I would refer him to the Travancore State Manual, page 596.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I did not request him to state the policy but the principle of the tax.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) ; This is what is said in the Travancore State Manual ;

> "In valuing and assessing land—whether rice lands or gardens—on the most approved principles, modified where necessary, to suit local peculiarities, moderation will be our cardinal and guiding principle of action, for His Highness' Government is convinced that a fixed and moderate assessment on land lies at the foundation of all progress in an agricultural country like India. The Government have no wish to take from the landholders anything more than is absolutely necessary to meet the wants of good administration, for His Highness' Government is equally convinced that all margin of profits after meeting the expenses of cultivation, the Government demand and the necessaries of life will fructify a hundredfold more in the pockets of the people than in the hands of the Government."

Sir, it is because the Government have not stuck to this policy that there is so much famine in the country. More than 2 crores of rupees have been realised from the people and are invested in the Government of India Promissory notes. That has led to the great difficulty and the acute depression prevailing in the country. Why should not the Government at this time take back a portion of that money and spend it for the benefit of the country and for giving remission of taxation to the people of the State. After all is remission foreign to this country?

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

My friend Mr. S. Krishna Pillai and others said that remission has been allowed in other countries. For the information of this House, I will just draw the attention of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to another page in the State Manual. At page 511 of the State Manual it is stated that,—

"While Travancore affairs were getting on thus satisfactorily, certain unforeseen calamities befell the country. In 1028 M. E. the whole country suffered by the total failure of crops caused by the floods in the northern Taluqs and drought in the southern. The ryots were so completely ruined that they had not the wherewithal to begin cultivation for the next year. The Sirkar was consequently put to the necessity of remitting the tax on lands which had entirely and of suspending its collection on those which partially suffered. As paddy and provisions were sold at famine rates, the Government had to purchase large quantities of paddy and rice from foreign markets to relieve the existing pressure. This naturally affected the State finances rather seriously. Just about this time the British Government abolished their monopoly on tobacco, in consequence of which large quantities of the article were imported to British Cochin and thence smuggled under cover of night into Travancore in exchange for pepper and other monopoly articles similarly conveyed hence to that place. Thus a double system of contraband trade was in operation and a twofold loss resulted to the Travancore Government."

If that was done in those days when the Government were in financial difficulties and there was no representative chamber like the one that we have, why should not the Government do the same to relieve the people of their sufferings and why should not the Government at the request of the representatives of the people of this country take back a portion of the money that they have invested in the Government of India Promissory notes and utilise it for the benefit of the people?

PRESIDENT: The passage that you read refers to circumstances different from the present.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): The heading under which this passage is given is "Famine Strain." The conditions existing now are also due to famine strain.

PRESIDENT: But that was due to certain other circumstances such as failure of crops.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Anyhow, then also the people were in difficulties. Then it was due to the failure of crops; now it is due to the fall in the prices of the agricultural produce. Whatever that be, Sir, the people are at the present moment in a difficulty to pay tax and we want the Government to view the matter sympathetically and take the necessary action. All that I wish to state in regard to the G. O. that has been issued by the Government is that it says that in deserving cases the period may be extended till the close of Karkatakam. Is it the Proverthicar who is to decide whether a case is deserving or not, or is it the Tahsildar or the Dewan

Peishkar who is to decide it? Do you expect a poor ryot who has to pay a few chuckrams to run up to the Division Cutcherry and put in a petition and get the sanction that coercive steps should not be taken against him? Are we not vesting this discretion in the subordinate officers of the Land Revenue Department? I say if that be so, the discretion will be misused.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It has been ordered that the discretion to decide deserving cases should vest with the Tahsildar.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When the Government decided to forward the recommendation of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, did not they also take into consideration the fact that this recommendation will be forwarded to the Peishkar by the Land Revenue Commissioner, by the Peishkar to the Tahsildar, the Tahsildar to the Proverthicar and ultimately the Proverthy Accountant will collect the statistics which will result in an order which will make the whole recommendation of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee ineffective. That is how recommendations are called for from the subordinates. From what the Chief Secretary asked Mr. Thanu Pillai, I was led to think that it was imperative on the part of the Government to ask the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner about it. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is bound only to look at the revenue of his department. It is the Government that has to look at these things from all aspects of the question and come to a conclusion. When the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is asked to make a proposal he will only make a proposal which will not in any way tamper with the progress or revenue of his department.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He has to report to Government about the local conditions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It was news to me to hear that when the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee made that proposal regarding the remission of taxation, they did so without considering their responsibilities in the matter without being thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the recommendation and without touring round the country and without any responsibility. And so Government forwarded the recommendation to the Land Revenue Commissioner. What I say is that the suggestion of the Chief Secretary is an insult to the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I never had any idea of insulting anybody.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Anyhow, that is what one would gather from the statement of the Chief Secretary. The committee had an official majority and decided that the recommendation must be sent up to the Government.

PRESIDENT : All that the Chief Secretary said was that the recommendation was made before the enquiry was started.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) What I say is that there was a responsible committee and after deliberation they decided to make a recommendation to the Government probably before touring round the country. Whether before touring round the country or after that they have made that recommendation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : May I inform Mr. Damodaran Asan that the majority of the Committee were fully aware of the acute economic depression prevailing in the country?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : That is what I say. When they have made that recommendation, I say that the Government were not justified in drawing the inference that it was made on insufficient data. I hope that the Government will consider this matter seriously and extend the period of time now allotted for payment of tax and remove all ambiguities and restrictions contained in the G. O. and allow a substantial remission in tax.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have nothing more to add to what I said before.

PRESIDENT : Do you press your motion, Mr. Damodaran Asan?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I press the motion.

PRESIDENT : The motion before the house is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result :

AYES—29.

1. Mr. K. P. Abraham	17. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
2. Mrs. Anna Chandi	18. „ K. Madhavan Pillai
3. Mr. K. C. Chandi	19. „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
4. „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar	20. „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
5. „ A. S. Damodaran Asan	21. „ M. P. Madhavan Pillai
6. „ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai	22. „ M. Mahomed Mustapha
7. „ M. Govindan	23. „ P. S. Mahomed
8 „ Joseph Kunju	24. „ A. Narayana Pillai
9. „ K. C. Karunakaran	25. „ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
10. „ K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla	26. „ Rama Varma Raja
11. „ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan	27. „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
12. „ K. Krishnan Nayar	28. „ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
13. „ E. V. Krishna Pillai	29. „ A. Thanu Pillai
14. „ N. K. Krishna Pillai	
15. „ S. Krishna Pillai	
16. „ Tariatu Kunjitomman	

NOES—16.

1. Mr. N. John Joseph
2. „ L. A. Bishop
3. „ I. C. Chacko
4. „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
5. „ K. George
6. „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
7. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
8. „ R. Krishna Pillai
9. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
10. Mr. E. G. McAlpine
11. „ C. O. Madhavan
12. „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
13. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
14. Dr. K. Raman Tampi
15. Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
16. „ J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRAL

Nil.

The motion was declared carried, 29 voting *for* the motion and 16 *against*.

Motion 196.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI: In view of the former cut motion I do not move the motion standing in my name namely,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

The Motion was not made.

Motions 197 to 207.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

197. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

198. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

199. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

200. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

201. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI:

202. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

203. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,448 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner by Rs. 150.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR:

204. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,654 for establishment by Rs. 3,385.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

205. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,654 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

206. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,147 for Division Cutcherries by Re 1.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

207. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,147 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : The House will now rise and meet again at 11-30 A. M. tomorrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-15 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

Tuesday, 19th Karkatakam, 1106/the 4th August, 1931.

The Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven thirty of the Clock with the President in the Chair.

All the members except Mr. I. C. Chacko and Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai were present.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Thanu Pillai, with reference to your statement yesterday, I found on enquiry that there was some confusion as you stated. That was due to the fact that in the beginning, more tickets were issued than there was accommodation. The members themselves must have noticed on some days that there was a big crowd which could not be properly accommodated in the gallery. That, I find, was the cause of some little confusion that did really take place yesterday; and I have now issued instructions which would prevent a recurrence of such confusion.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Classification of Public Works for Budget purposes.

58. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the basis on which public works are classified as "works in progress" and "new works" in the Budget;

(*b*) the works which were included in the Budget for 1106 under "works in progress" and for which provision is not made in the next year's Budget; and

(*c*) whether in the next year's Budget, provision is made for "new works" without making provision for the incomplete works in progress in 1106?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Works that have been started or were expected to be taken up during the previous year are classified as "works in progress" in the Budget for the succeeding year. Works that are to be taken up newly in the year are classed as "new works."

(*b*) A statement,* showing the item numbers of works included under "works in progress" in the Budget for 1106 but not provided for in the Budget for 1107 owing to the expectation of their being completed in 1106, or for other reasons as explained therein, is attached.

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* *Vide* Appendix I—page 496.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

(c) Yes. A few incomplete works that are considered less urgent and that can afford to wait have been omitted.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With reference to the answer to part (*a*), am I to understand that the items included in the works in progress in the Budget of 1106 were expected to be started in 1105?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) May I know why such works were not started even before the close of 1106?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There can be very many difficulties before starting a work. In some cases lands will have to be acquired and in other cases there may be some changes in the design. For all these things actual taking up of the work may be delayed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How were these works expected to be taken up in 1106?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Expectations are not always fulfilled as the member himself may know.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*). Are not these expectations based on facts?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Certainly, they are.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With regard to the answer to part (*c*), may I know in whose views these works were considered less urgent?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): P. W. D. officers, and the Government agreeing with the opinion of the P. W. D. officers.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it the view of the P. W. D. officers of the lacality, *i. e.*, the Division Officer and the Sub-Division Officer?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): So far as Government are concerned they get the views of the Chief Engineer. He may base his conclusions on the reports of the Division Officers.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So, it is the view of the Chief Engineer that these works were less urgent?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): And of the Government also. The Chief Engineer's views have been accepted by the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So, Government's view is based upon the views of Chief Engineer?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): More or less it is like that. Of course, there may be exceptions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): And there have been works which were considered urgent by the Chief Engineer and which are considered to be not urgent by the Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is possible that such a contingency may arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have the Government any other advisors with regard to the execution of the public works?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government generally go by the recommendations of the Chief Engineer. But, some times, when the Chief Engineer recommends certain works to be urgently taken up, Government may not be able to accept his opinion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it on the ground of the urgency of the work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): May be for want of funds or on the ground that it can afford to wait.

Educational reforms.

59. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have constituted any agency for reforming the present educational system since the pronouncement made by the Dewan on the 6th August 1927 (*vide* page 382 of Vol. XI of the Council Proceedings), that the system of education in the State needs overhauling from top to bottom?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know why even after the lapse of 4 years no steps were taken to constitute the agency referred to in the question?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As was mentioned by the Director here two or three years ago, the matter has advanced a little further. He has reported to Government and he has placed before the Government the problem which the committee to be constituted has to consider.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So, it has advanced a little further during all these four years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. He was asked by the Government in October 1930 to report on the terms of reference.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know what was done up to the close of 1930?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was under consideration. There were difficulties.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Carrying out the declaration made in this House three years ago, was being considered all these years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Travelling allowance to Dewan Peishkars and Commissioner, Devicloam, and their staff for attending the session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, 1106.

60. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the cost incurred by them on account of batta and travelling allowances to the Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and their respective staff for attending the meetings of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in the year 1106?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The information required by the member is given below :—

Division.	*Officer or staff.*	*Amount.*		
		Rs.	*Ch.*	*C.*
Trivandrum			Nil.	
Quilon	Dewan Peishkar	86	14	0
	Staff	21	12	0
Kottayam	Dewan Peishkar	124	17	2
	Staff	65	0	0
Devicolam	Commissioner	244	7	0
	Staff	46	16	3

New works done in the Trivandrum Division.

61. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any new works included in the Budget for 1106 for the Trivandrum Public Works Division were done; and

(*b*) if so, what those works are and the amounts spent on that account?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A list* containing the required information is laid on the table.

Opening of a road from Tachottukavu to Choozhattukotta.

62. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): With reference to the road from Tachottukavu to Choozhattukotta in the Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the action hitherto (27-11-1106) taken on the representations made both in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in this Council regarding the same; and

(*b*) whether they are aware that the same is an urgent public need?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The member is referred to interpellation No. 71 answered in the meeting of the Council held on the 6th August 1930.

(*b*) The opinion is noted.

Lapse of allotments in the P. W. D. Budget for 1106.

63. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

* *Vide* Appendix II—pages 497 to 499.

(*a*) what amount, if any, was surrendered to them out of the budget for the Public Works Department for the year 1106 from each of the Public Works Divisions in the State ; and

(*b*) whether such surrender was made by their order or due to the incapacity of the officers to execute the works sanctioned, and, if not, for what other reasons ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) A statement *showing the amounts surrendered is laid on the table.

(*b*) The surrenders were ordered by the Government on account of financial stringency.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know when Government ordered the surrenders ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): All these surrenders were not ordered on the same day. They were issued on various dates. There is the list showing the various surrenders.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether these orders were spread over for a number of months or a number of days in a single month ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The general surrender was accepted on 7-2-'31. Another surrender was accepted on 22-12-'30. Then there was another additional surrender accepted on 18-5-'31.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Will the member enlighten me as to the amount surrendered on these respective days ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I gave the second date first. The first date is 22-12-'30. That surrender was out of the allotment for capital works which amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs. The second, dated 7-2-'31, was a surrender under ordinary public works amounting to Rs. 3,80,810. Then the additional surrender that is seen in the list was for Rs. 4,96,000. Out of these there was a re-allotment to the extent of Rs. 1,03,323½ for various items of work.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether these surrenders were in any order or whether they were equally or equitably distributed among the several divisions of the State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The main guiding principle was the possibility of surrendering the amounts without impairing the works in hand, so that surrenders were accepted in respect of works which could afford to wait.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): The answer says in Appendix I that all the other items are expected to be completed in 1106 and hence not provided for in 1107.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That does not relate to this question. Appendix I relates to question 58. The appendix to this question is III.

***Vide* Appendix III—pages 500 and 501.

Appointments made in the Registration Department during 1105.

64. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appointments made during the last year (1105) in the Registration Department and the number of Muslims who got such appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 11 permanent, 11 temporary, and 348 acting appointments in short vacancies, were made in the Registration Department in the year 1105, out of which one temporary and 12 acting appointments were given to Muslims.

Appointments made in the Account Office during 1105.

65. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appointments made during the last year (1105) in the Account Office and the number of Muslims who got such appointments?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): 17 acting appointments in superior service were made in 1105 in the Account Office. Of these, one was a Mahomedan. No permanent appointments were made during the year.

Demand notices issued from the Trivandrum taluk in 1106.

66. **MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Trivandrum cum Nedurangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of demand notices issued by the Revenue Department in the Trivandrum taluk for the collection of land tax and the number actually served on the parties concerned during the years 1105 and 1106?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The information required by the member is given below:—

Year.	*No. of Demand Notices issued.*	*No. actually served.*
1105	14,538	14,311
1106	11,947	11,784

English School Leaving Certificate Examination results in the English School, Shertallai, in 1106.

67. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the percentage of success in the recent English School Leaving Certificate Examination held at Shertallai;

(*b*) whether the said High School is under the control of a permanent Headmaster; and

(*c*) whether the said school was at all under the control of a permanent Headmaster?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 39·6 per cent.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) Yes.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member whether the present incumbent is not in the grade of English Middle School Headmaster?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He is a first grade teacher. He is not a Middle School Headmaster.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Is he teacher in charge ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes, he is teacher in charge.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : I want to know whether he is on the grade of English Middle School Headmasters ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No, he is a graduate teacher. He may be a teacher in a High School or the Head Master of a Middle School.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : So, does the member mean to say that there is no difference in grade between the two ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He is a first grade teacher. Any number of teachers will be in the first grade.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Am I to take it that first grade teachers are also Middle School Headmasters ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Middle School Headmasters may be first grade teachers or second grade teachers.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : With regard to the answer to part (c), will the member be able to tell me the name of the permanent Headmaster since the school was started ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There is no permanent Headmaster at present. The last person was Mr. K. Nilakanta Pillai who retired.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : He was made permanent on the eve of his retirement.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not know that.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 58.

List showing the item Nos. of the works included in the Budget for 1106 but not provided for in the Budget for 1107 M. E.

Part I of the Budget for 1106.

Items. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23*, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37*, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46*, 48, 50, 51*, 55*, 56, 57, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74*, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92*, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106*, 107, 108*, 110, 111, 120*, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137*, 138, 140*, 141, 142, 144, 145, 149, 150*, 152, 154, 156, 159, 166, 174, 177*, 180, 185, 186, 189, 192, 195, 196, 198, 202, 203, 204*, 205, 207, 209, 210*, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243*, 244, 245*, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 262*, 265, 266, 267, 270, 271, 272, 274, 276, 281, 283, 288*, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 297, 301, 303*, 306, 307*, 310, 312, 313, 314*, 317, 321*, 326, 328, 335, 336, 337, 338*, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344*, 346, 347*, 348, 349, 350*, 354*, 355*, 356, 357, 359, 361, 362, 363*, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 379, 380, 387, 387A, 388, 389, 393, 395, 397, 398, 399, 401, 402, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 417, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 430, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 445, 447, 448, 449, 453, 455, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 477, 478, 479, 481, 482, 483, 484, and 487.

N. B. Items marked* are to be held in abeyance in 1107 either for want of lands or change of design or because they are considered less urgent and can afford to wait. All the other items are expected to be completed in 1106 and hence not provided for in 1107.

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 61.**

Statement showing new works done in the Trivandrum Division during 1106.

No.	Name of work.	Expenditure up to the end of 10|06.			Remarks.
		Rs.	chs.	c.	
1	Special repairs to the roof of the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum .	9,605	5	8	
2	Completing the upper storey of the additional building of the office of the Director of Public Instruction and of connecting the main building and the additional building by a covered corridor. .	1,950	12	4	
3	Special repairs to Vernacular Middle School for Boys at Warkalai .	340	3	8	
4	Constructing a hot water bath shed in the new College Hostel, Trivandrum .	387	3	15	Completed
5	Certain works to the Munsiff's Court at Attingal .	3,517	5	10	
6	Providing latrines in the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Oolampara .	246	2	4	Completed
7	Additional accommodation to Fort Hospital, Trivandrum .	3,774	22	7	
8	Construction of Warkalai dispensary compound wall .	708	5	12	
9	Reconstructing the aviary in the Museum and Public Gardens, Trivandrum .	361	1	12	
10	Ashlar paving the floor of the Chackay landing ghat .	1,371	3	0	Completed
11	Rebuilding the old incinerator at Pangode lines .	440	2	13	
12	Improvements to Essendene bungalow, Trivandrum .	5,072	26	5	
13	Providing additional accommodation to Lyndhurst Bungalow, Trivandrum .	22,076	22	12	
14	Repairs to Ruadhsguer Bungalow, Trivandrum .	3,265	10	1	

Appendix II—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of work.	Expenditure up to the end of 10/06.			Remarks.
		Rs.	ch.	c.	
15	Recoating Kannimakothalam road .	2,966	19	0	Completed.
16	Recoating Mosque to Chackai road, 1 and 2 miles .	1,745	0	0	
17	Remetalling the first two miles of the Neyyattinkara-Poovar road .	4,597	5	3	
18	Widening M. S. road, 7th mile .	116	21	8	
19	Recoating bad portions of the T. S. road, miles 4 to 7 .	2,515	4	14	
20	Remetalling Karamanai-Poojapurai road before spramexing .	3,148	0	0	
21	Recoating the road from the Science College junction to Althara junction .	2,025	4	14	Do.
22	Remetalling the Kilimanur-Alenkod road, miles 2, 3 and 4 .	3,091	24	14	
23	Metalling the worst portion of Neduvangad-Shorlakod road, miles 1½ to 3 .	3,120	2	9	Do.
24	Improving the road from Shearam to Pothenkod, miles 4 to 6 .	913	8	11	
25	Metalling Fort to Oollur road, 2 to 4 miles .	3,321	0	0	
26	Opening a road from Kaniapuram railway station to Puttantope fish curing yard .	10	4	0	
27	Metalling Sastamangalam-Vellayambalam road .	2,259	6	3	
28	Reconstructing a culvert 3½ × 3½ in 5/4 Venjaramood-Attingal road in place of the dilapidated culvert .	410	3	10	Do. and C. R. sent.
29	Constructing culvert 2 × 2 in Venjaramood-Attingal road 1/1, 1/7, 2/2, 2/5, 3/4, 3/5 and 5/5	1,060	1	14	Do.
30	Constructing pipe culverts in 3/5 and 5/1 Vembayam-Neduvangad road .	199	8	0	

Appendix II.—(*concld.*)

No.	Name of work.	Expenditure up to the end of 10/66.			Remarks.
		Rs.	ch.	c.	
31	Constructing culverts on the bus road from the gate of the office of the Director of Public Instruction to Kochar at Jagathi .	963	17	0	Completed.
32	Constructing culverts on Amaravila-Ottasekaramangalam road .	62	9	10	
33	Filling gas house compound, Trivandrum .	398	0	0	
34	Constructing masonry drains on the branch roads from main road to Tampanur .	461	7	0	Do.
35	Restoration of Charachira in Madattuvilakam pakuthi .	2,956	0	0	
36	Improvements to Perumparattukonattukulam in Pallichal pakuthi .	730	0	0	
37	Do. Kannankonattukulam in Parassala pakuthi .	468	0	0	
38	Do. Askamkonattukulam in Madattuvilakam pakuthi .	321	2	7	
39	Do. Meppukuravankulam in Marukil pakuthi .	376	0	0	
40	Do. Parambankonattukulam in Uliyazhattura pakuthi .	211	15	14	
41	Do. Kottayilkulam in Maranallur pakuthi .	224	14	0	

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 63.**

Details showing the funds surrendered from the allotments sanctioned to the P. W. D. in the Budget for 1106 M. E.

Item No.	Particulars.	Ordinary Public Works.									Capital expenditure not charged to revenue.		
		Alwaye	Kottayam	Quilon	Trivandrum	Workshops and Stores.	Nagercoil	Reserves	Works in progress	Total	Water Works Dn.	Total	Grand Total
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	General surrender accepted in G. O., R. O. C 5218/30 P. W., dated 7-2-31	52300	53950	81500	24240	3000	41500	49320	75000	380810	..	..	380810
2	Surrender accepted in G. O. R.O.C.5218|30|P.W.,dated 22-12-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500000	500000	500000
3	Funds since sanctioned from the surrender referred to in item 1 above												
	(a) G. O. R. Dis. 413|31| P. W., dated 31-3-31	..	—4560	..	..	..	..	..	..	—4560	..	..	—4560
	(b) G. O. D. Dis. 715/31| Education dated 10-6-31	..	..	..	—900	..	..	..	..	—900	..	..	—900
	(c) G.O.,R.O.C.3607|30|P.W., dated 12-6-31	—5000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—5000	..	..	—5000
	(d) G. O.,RO. C. 3281|28|P. W., dated 30-6-31	..	..	—4100	..	..	..	..	..	—4100	..	..	—4100

Appendix III—(*concld.*)

Item No.	Particulars.	Ordinary Public Works.									Capital expenditure not charged to revenue.		
		Alwaye.	Kottayam.	Quilon.	Trivandrum.	Work-shops and Stores.	Nagercoil.	Reserves	Works in Progress.	Total.	Water Works Dn.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(*e*) G.O.R.O.C. 166/31/P.W., dated 7-7-31	...	..	..	—5000	...	..	..	..	—5000	..	..	—5000
	(*f*) G.O.R.O.C. 5414/26/P.W., dated 14-7-31	..	—3634½	..	..	..	..	.	..	—3634½	..	..	—3634½
	(*g*) G.O.R.O.C. 6670/30/P.W., dated 26-5-31	..	..	..	..	..	..	—5129	...	—5129	..	..	—5129
	(*h*) G. O. D. Dis. 968/31/P. W., dated 10-7-31	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	-7 560	—75000	..	..	—75000
4	Additional surrender since proposed on Trivandrum Water Works *vide* Chief Engineer's No. 561, dated 18-5-31 to the Account Officer	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	496000	496000	496000
		47300	45755½	77400	18340	3000	41500	44191	..	277486½	996000	996000	1273486

DEMAND No. IV—LAND REVENUE-(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT: The House will now resume the discussion on Demand No. IV.

Motion 208.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഡിവിഷൻകച്ചേരിക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വൃന്ദ, ൫ ൪ ൫ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൧ ൦ രൂപാ കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്നെ നിർബന്ധിതനാക്കിത്തീർത്തതു് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പൊതുവെയും ഡിവിഷൻകച്ചേരികളിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും നടക്കുന്നതായ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ഇന്നു കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അതിഭയങ്കരമായ അനീതിയെ ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരമാണു്.

സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പൊതുവെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വിവിധവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട പ്രജകൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം തുറന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി ജനങ്ങൾ പലകാലമായി ആഗ്രഹിക്കയും, ഹർജികൾമൂലവും മററു പലവിധത്തിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടാകുന്നു ഇന്നു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രവേശനാർഹമായി തീർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള അസമത്വം മററൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് പരമാർത്ഥമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. ഇന്നു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഇരിക്കുന്നനിലയ്ക്കു അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാർക്കു ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇനിയും കുറേക്കാലംകൂടി ആശിക്കാൻ യാതൊരുമാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കത്തക്ക യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ പലരും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളെ അവഗണിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളെ കണ്ടു ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധാരണ മനുഷ്യരുടെ മനസ്ഥിതി അനുവദിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇത്രയും ധിക്കാരമായ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന മററൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ നിയമനത്തെപ്പററിതന്നെ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനീതി എത്രയാണെന്നു ഒരു അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇതിൽ ഭീമമായ അനീതി നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ദൃഷ്ടിവച്ചുനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഒരു വലിയസംഖ്യ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കായി വീതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന

ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ജനങ്ങളുടെ അടുക്കൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ഒരു ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകമായി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ആണു് ഇതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർപോലും നീതിയായിട്ടു പെരുമാറുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അവരുടെനേർക്കുള്ള അവിശ്വാസം പൊതുവെ ഭരണാധികാരികളുടെനേർക്കുള്ള അവിശ്വാസമായി തീരുന്നതാണു്. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധവച്ചു, അക്രമം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നവർക്കു അവർ എത്രതന്നെ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിരുന്നാലും, തക്കതായ ശിക്ഷനൽകേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരായി എത്ര ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുണ്ടു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കുറെ പ്യൂൺസുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടെക്കൂട്ടത്തിലൊ ര് 0 0-ൽചില്വാനം പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുടെക്കൂട്ടത്തിലോ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടമുസ്ലീങ്ങൾ ആരുംതന്നെയില്ല. പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കുറവാണെങ്കിലും അധികാരമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ കുറെ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവരേയും വലിയഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽതന്നെ കണക്കുകൂട്ടാം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം മേലാൽ എങ്ങിനെ നടത്തണമെന്നാണു് മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കാത്ത സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ഇന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്ന രീതിയിൽ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ കയറുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധം എന്താണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഒന്നാമതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കരുണയില്ലായ്മതന്നെ. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ അധികാരികൾ കാണിക്കുന്ന സാമുദായികമായ പക്ഷപാതം തന്നെ.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വമനുസരിച്ചു് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തിയാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ചോദ്യം എനിക്കു നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലായില്ല. എല്ലാസമുദായത്തിലുംപ്പെട്ടവക്കും അവകാശമുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലാണ് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തേണ്ടതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഇതുവരെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന രീതിയനുസരിച്ച് എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാൎക്കും കൊടുക്കണം. എന്നാൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഭംഗംവരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ അസമത്വമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാൎക്കു അവൎക്കു ന്യായമായികിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കൊടുക്കയും വേണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : അതുസംബന്ധിച്ചു മെമ്പൎക്കു വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം എല്ലാസമുദായത്തിലുംപ്പെട്ടവൎക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകണമെന്നാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗദാനം നടത്തണമെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചായാലും മറേറതുതോതനുസരിച്ചായാലും അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവൎക്കു കൂടുതൽപ്രവേശനം കിട്ടണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട എല്ലാവൎക്കും ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവൎക്കെല്ലാംകൊടുക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ നേരിട്ടു റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുകയാണൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): നേരിട്ടു റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ പെട്ടവരെ ധാരാളം നിയമിക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഇനിഷ്യൽ അപ്പോയിൻറുമെൻറിൽ ആണോ അതല്ല പ്രമോഷൻകൊടുക്കുന്നതിലാണോ ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു വലിയകാര്യമായിട്ടു കരുതിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): അസമത്വ സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാമാണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നു പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിൽ വേണ്ടുവോളം പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാമാണോ അതൊക്കെയാണ് അസമത്വ സമുദായങ്ങൾ എന്നു ഞാൻ വ്യവഹരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇപ്പോൾ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരെ എടുത്തു നിയമിയ്ക്കുന്നതു എവിടെനിന്നുമാണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരിൽനിന്നുമാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മേലാൽ വരുന്ന ഒഴിവുകൾക്കു ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങളുടേയും ജനസംഖ്യനോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗ നിയമനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): നാട്ടിലുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം നോക്കി കൂടുതൽ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാൎക്കു പ്രിഫ്റൻസു കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കൌൺസിലിനു എത്രമാത്രം പഴക്കമുണ്ടോ അതിനെക്കാൾ പഴക്കമുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ് ഇതു്. ഇത്രയും കാലമായിട്ടും ഇതിനു തൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു തീരുമാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു സാധിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ അഭിലഷണീയമല്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കു ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു മാത്രമെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സമാധാനവും സംതൃപ്തിയുമുണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാവക്കും അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു സമാധാനമാണ് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ—ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജനങ്ങളുടെസംതൃപ്തിയാണു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ—ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കു ഉടനടി ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുപയുക്തമായ പല സംഗതികളിലും പ്രവേശിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതായ പൌരതതിയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കുംകൊണ്ടുനടന്നു കാലം കഴിക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വിവിധ ജാതിമതസ്ഥന്മാർ എപ്പോഴും കലഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കു

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

ന്നതിനും ഇവിടെ വർഗ്ഗീയമത്സരം വളർന്നുവരുന്നതിനും പ്രധാനകാരണം ഈ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നുള്ളതു് ഇവിടെ രാഷ്ട്രീയകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഇടപെട്ടയാളുകൾക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം.

വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നു ഈ കൌൺസിലിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും വളരെ കാലമായി വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാരെല്ലാം ഒന്നിച്ചുകൂടി നടത്തിയ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിന്റെ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൌരസമത്വവാദ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിന്റെ, ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരുടെ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു പ്രതിബന്ധമായിട്ടു നിന്നിരുന്ന ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും വേർതിരിച്ചതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു വേർതിരിച്ചതിൽനിന്നും ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു് എന്നു് പുത്തനായി ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റും വമ്പിച്ച ശമ്പളമുള്ള കുറെ സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും, കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടായിഎന്നല്ലാതെ പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ ൩ പേഷ്കാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ രണ്ടുപേർ ബ്രാഹ്മണരും ഒരാൾ നായരുമാണു്. ഇവിടെ ന്യൂനപക്ഷക്കാരായ ബ്രാഹ്മണരെ—കഷ്ടിച്ചു് അരലക്ഷം മാത്രംവരുന്നതായ ബ്രാഹ്മണരെ—എന്തൊരുതത്വത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇങ്ങനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നെനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ആറു ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റന്റന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ൩ പേർ ബ്രാഹ്മണരും ൩. പേര നായന്മാരുമാണു്. അവിടെ ഈ രണ്ടു സമുദായക്കാരേയും തുല്യമായിട്ടു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ൧-ാം ക്ലാസു തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരായി ൧൦ പേരുള്ളതിൽ ഒരാൾ പോലും കത്തോലിക്കനായി ഇല്ല. ഒരു ഈഴവനുമില്ല. ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനില്ല. രണ്ടാം ഗ്രേഡു് തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരായി ൨൨ പേരുള്ളതിൽ ആംഗ്ലിംഗായി ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയും രണ്ടു ഈഴവരും മാത്രമേയുള്ളു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇനീഷ്യൽ അപ്പോയിന്റുമെന്റിൽ വേണമെന്നാണോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുവരുമ്പോൾ അതു മനസ്സിലാകും.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതു വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതിലേക്കു ഞാൻ ശ്രമിയ്ക്കാം. പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാർ ൪൦൯-ം അക്കൌണ്ടന്റന്മാർ ൭൫൦-ം പേരുള്ളതിൽ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യ മിക്കവാറും പൂജ്യംതന്നെയാണ്. രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റായ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ കയ്യടക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ, ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു വേണ്ടി അവകാശവാദം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഞങ്ങളെ—അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഞങ്ങളെ—ഒരുമാതിരി ഭ്രാന്തന്മാരായിട്ടാണ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നമ്പൂതിരിമാർ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതിന്റെ കണക്കു ഞാൻ നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഞാൻ പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണരെമാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നമ്പൂതിരിമാർ എന്നോ മറ്റോ പറയുമായിരുന്നു.

ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗം മുഴുവനും കൈയ്യടക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവർ അവരുടെ ഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഉദ്യോഗാപ്പേക്ഷണത്തിന്നായി തെണ്ടിനടക്കുന്ന അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളെ പുച്ഛരസപ്രധാനമായ ഒരു മന്ദസ്മിതത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് വീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇത്രനിസ്സാരമായവിധത്തിലാണ് ഈ അപ്പേക്ഷണത്തെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതെങ്കിലും, അതു കൈവിട്ടുകളയുന്നതിനു അവക്കു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെമനസ്സില്ല. എന്നാൽ തങ്ങൾക്കുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം വേറെ ആക്കും കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല; തങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കണം, എന്നുള്ള മനഃസ്ഥിതി നല്ലതല്ല എന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പറയുന്നൊള്ളു.

അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കു് ജനസംഖ്യയുംധനവും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും, പ്രാപ്തിയും യോഗ്യതയും ഉണ്ടു്. അവരെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കാത്തതു എന്നു ഞാൻചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗവമെന്റിന്റെവരവിൽ അദ്ധാംശത്തോളമുള്ള ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണ്

[Mr. Joseph Kunju.]

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവിനും അലവൻസിനും ആയി വി നിയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. കണക്കനുസരിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ഫന ലക്ഷംരൂപായോളം ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ കത്തോലിക്കാ സമുദായത്തിനു ഇപ്പോഠം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത് വൃ ഠ, ഠ ഠ ഠ രൂപാ മാത്രമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പ്രജാസഞ്ചയത്ത ൻെറ മുക്കാൽഭാഗത്തോളം വരുന്ന ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനവിഭാഗത്തിൻെറ അസമത പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവമെൻറു ഇതുവരെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിൻെറ അത്ഥം. ഇതുവരെ പരശുരാമനെന്നും ക്ഷേത്രമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞ് ഞങ്ങളെ അകററി നിറുത്തിയിരുന്നു ഇനിഇപ്പോഠം ആ വക സമാധാനം പറയുവാൻ നിവത്തിയില്ല. പിന്നെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങളെ ഇതിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിയ്ക്കാത്തത് എന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഭരണത്തിൽ ഇടയ്ക്കുണ്ടായ കുഴപ്പംനിമിത്തം മദ്രാസ് ഗവമെൻറു തുടച്ചയായി ബ്രാഹ്മണ ദിവാൻജിമാരെ ഇങ്ങോട്ടയച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അവരാണ് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങളെല്ലാം നടത്തി ഈ അസമത്വം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത് അവർ ഇവിടെവന്ന് അവരുടെ സ്വജാതിക്കാക്കും അവരുടെ ഹിതാനുവത്തികഠക്കും വേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തു. അവർ നിയമിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെല്ലാം അവരുടെ യജമാനന്മാരെ മാതൃകയായി വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ സ്വജാതിക്കാക്കു മാത്രമേ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ള നയം അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് പരമാത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ പബ്ളിക്ക്സവ്വീസിൽ ധാരാളമായുണ്ടായത്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : ഒരു റോമൻകത്തോലിയ്ക്കൻ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് എങ്ങനെയാണ് ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നത്?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അദ്ദേഹം വളരെ ന്യായമായിട്ടാണ് ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നത്.

ഇപ്പോഴും കത്തോലിക്കർ ആദിയായ അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാക്ക് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ച് അവക്കു വേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണു കാണുന്നത്. ഈ സ്ഥിതി കഷ്ടമാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിയ്ക്കാൻ നിവത്തിയില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് എത്രകൊല്ലമായി ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : ഉദ്ദേശം പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തോളമായി.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഈ പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തെനിയമനത്തിൽ എത്ര ശതമാനം ഇവക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വളരെ ചുരുക്കമേയുള്ളു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ആകപ്പാടെ ഒഴിവു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ എത്ര ശതമാനം ഇവക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ശതമാനം കിട്ടിക്കാണുമായിരിക്കും.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു പള്ളികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു ദൈവാരാധന നടത്തുന്നതിനുപോലും കത്തോലിക്കർ ആദിയായ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക് നിവത്തിയില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങൾ എത്രനാൾ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടണം എന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്? ഞങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷമയെ ഗവമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടുവോളം പരീക്ഷിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇനിയും അതു് പരീക്ഷിക്കരുതു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ സാദരം ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതു്. സകല ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുസരിച്ചു് നടത്തണം എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഈ സഭയിലുള്ള സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദു അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥസാമാജികന്മാരും കൂടി ഏകാഭിപ്രായമായി പിൻതാങ്ങും എന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദിൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : In supporting the motion of Mr. Mahomed, I have to point out to this House that there are two principles to be kept in view in making appointments. One is that it is the right of every subject of the State to have a due share in the administration of the country. The other is that it is the right of every subject to be well-governed. From the first principle enunciated, it would appear that a fair consideration should be given to the principle of representation of various communities in the Government service. From the second it would appear that the efficiency of the administration should not suffer for the simple reason that appointments have to be distributed among the various classes in such a manner as to satisfy their demand for adequate representation. Now, Sir, I understand that Government have in view the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to consider the question of recruitment to the

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

public services. It was promised some time ago that that committee would be appointed immediately but some time has elapsed since that promise was given; and although other committees have been appointed since that promise this committee has not been appointed. Mr. Kunjitomman may tell us that the reports of other committees are shelved into the background and it does not matter whether a committee is appointed to consider this problem or not. I admit that there are reports on which action has not been taken ; but the only way that all civilised Governments, where responsibility is centred in the head of the administration, can tackle with difficult problems of this character is by appointing committees and satisfying public demand, by associating the public with those committees, getting their reports and giving due consideration to them. I do not suggest for a moment that the report should be immediately acted upon ; on the other hand, I would urge upon the Government the necessity of appointing a committee as soon as possible to consider this question and to give effect to their recommendations as early as possible.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പ്രജാസഭ തുടങ്ങിയ കാലം മുതൽ പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭ തുടങ്ങിയ കാലം മുതൽ നിയമസഭയിലും ഈ വാദം നടന്നുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു കമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിക്കാതെ തന്നെ ഈ കാൎയ്യം ഗവൺമെന്റിനു സാധിക്കുമെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not think so. അങ്ങിനെ എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ശരിയായി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടവൎക്കും അതിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായിരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം, ഗവൺമെന്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു തന്നെത്താൻ തോന്നുന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തെക്കാൾ ശക്തിമത്തായിരിക്കും. ആ അഭിപ്രായം ഫലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I wish to put one question to Mr. Govindan. As between the two considerations which the member suggested, *viz.*, the efficient administration of a country and the giving of due share for all communities in the matter of appointments—to which aspect would the member attach greater weight?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : It is a question of casuistry more or less. I would leave that question to the committee that is going to be constituted ; because, if I answer it now it would be laying down a principle beforehand for their acceptance. It is better that they are left unhampered in their work.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I to understand from the member that he has no definite opinion on the subject other than that of leaving everything to the committee that will be constituted hereafter ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I have got my own opinions on the matter.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): That is what I wanted to know.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : If the member would wait patiently he could understand what my views on the subject are ? I will now proceed. Some of my friends on this side of the House pointed out that the separation of the Revenue and Devaswom Departments had been effected long ago, but in talking about it I wish to point out one aspect of the matter which specially touches members of my community, and some other Hindu communities, more than the Christians. I do not say that it does not affect the Christian Community altogether. I do not know what was the principal object of effecting the separation of the two departments. But it may be for the purpose of allowing more participation of members of the Hindu and Christian communities in the Revenue Department and probably it may also be owing to the pressure of work in the Revenue Department and also for the greater efficiency of both the departments. I take it that it might have been in the minds of Government while making this separation. If that was the object, I ask, whether there is any necessity for excluding these communities from the administration of the Devaswom Department. Of course, the question of the temple entry is one about which it is better not to discuss. But is it very necessary that there must be direct supervision, personally in all minor matters concerned with the Devaswom management ?

PRESIDENT : You referred to the separation of the Revenue and Devaswom Departments and you said that Revenue Department must hereafter recruit more non-caste Hindu Officers. That is all right. But I would ask you not to go further into the other subject that you were mentioning.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : As the Devaswom Department is outside the purview of the Council I will refrain from discussing that subject. I would pass on to deal with the Revenue Department. This department has been separated some years ago. The percentage of appointments given to classes not hitherto represented is, as was pointed out by my friends here, very low indeed.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know from the member how many vacancies occur in a year on an average ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : On the average about two vacancies occur in a year. But, of the ten or twelve vacancies which have occurred till now only two places have been given to men of unrepresented communities. If the Government had been a little more serious about the matter, they could have given more appointments to these

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

communities in the Revenue Department, particularly in the subordinate services, without impairing in any way the efficiency of the department. I refer to the Proverthikars. We have hundreds of them throughout the State—I do not know the exact number but I believe it will come to about 500 or so. Of these, you have got only one or two Proverthikars who are members of unrepresented communities. They are very important officers although they are poorly paid. It is for a share in the dignity of the Government that these communities fight and they would have been quite satisfied if Government had only been a little more serious in the matter and if they had allotted a fair share of these subordinate appointments to members of these communities. I know, Sir, that survey training is a necessary qualification for appointment in the subordinate service and that many qualified hands are not available from these communities. Perhaps that could be remedied by reserving some seats in the Survey Schools to Christians and backward communities. That is all that I have to say in support of this motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to ask Mr. Govindan a question. Has he got any proposal in regard to recruitment?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) There is no necessity for adumbrating any scheme just at present because Government is contemplating the appointment of a committee.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know the member's view?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not think that I have any view to give to this House just at present. It is a fairly complicated question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does he agree to the view that hereafter recruitment should be on a population basis?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Not exactly on a population basis.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What other considerations will have to be taken into account?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): The field of choice may be one factor. Where there are many competent hands in one community and very few hands in another, two considerations will come in. From the point of view of efficiency a selection from the wider field would be better; for encouraging backward communities, appointment from the backward communities may be better. The whole thing has to be done with great care. It is not a very simple question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that this position has been accepted by the Government?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Which one?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The field of choice with regard to communities.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Not exclusively that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I think they have definitely and categorically stated that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I should like to have a definite answer from the member taking into consideration two particular communities, *viz.*, the Ezhava and the Brahmin communities and in what proportion the appointments should be made. How many places should go to the Brahmin and how many to the Ezhavas? And how many places should go to the Ezhavas if one place goes to the Nayars? I want to have an idea as to what his opinion is?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I have no cut and dried answer just at present.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): An approximate proportion will be enough?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I can give my view to my friend if he will allow me a few hour's deliberation over this subject.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചും വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ചും ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം മെമ്പർക്ക് സമാധാനപ്പെടാമോ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Not all appointments; I would not be satisfied if, say, the Judges of the High Court are recruited on the mere consideration of communal representation (*Hear, hear*). There are some appointments in which questions of communal representations should not arise, but I point out that in the subordinate services we can adopt the communal principle without affecting efficiency prejudicially and satisfying the principle of the right of communities getting a due share in the administration of the country.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഏതെല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് വേണമെന്ന് മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു?

PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Govindan has made his position quite clear when he said that he cannot give any definite proportion.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Sir, this department has been loyally carriying out the orders of Government in the matter of appointments. Till the separation of the Revenue from the Devaswom Departments in 1097 persons other than caste Hindus were not freely entertained in the Land Revenue Department. On the 1st of Medom 1102 there were 72 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus in the clerical branch of the Revenue Department and on the 1st of Mithunom 1106 there were 106 of them. In the pakuthi staff on the 1st of Medom 1102 there were 86 non-caste Hindus and on the 1st Mithunam 1106 there were 141 of them. It will be seen from the above that the department had 247 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindu employees in the superior service on the 1st of Mithunam 1106 as against 158 on the 1st of Medom 1102.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ എത്ര നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have no information.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മീഷണർ പേഷ്കാരായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ എത്ര അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അധികവും അഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ നിന്നും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നുമാണു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എത്ര പേരെ അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

The Unemployment Committee stated in their report that only 2 per cent. of the posts in a department ordinarily fell vacant permanently in a year. The total strength of the superior service in this department is 1,723. At 2 per cent. of it, the permanent vacancies in the department during the four years would be 136 and the increase in the strength of the non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus during these four years is 89. In other words 56 per cent. of the permanent vacancies were given to them during the period and not 2 as Mr. Joseph Kunju would have it.

From the speech of the Land Revenue Commissioner in this Council at its budget session in Karkatakam 1102 it will be noted that since the separation of the Devaswom Department form the Revenue Department up to the 1st of Medom 1102, 70 per cent of the vacancies that arose during the period were given to non-caste Hindus.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർ ഇപ്പോഴും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇപ്പോൾ സർവ്വീസിലിരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ഗ്രേഡിനെപ്പററിയും പ്രമോഷനെപ്പററിയും സങ്കടമുള്ളതായിട്ടു വല്ല ഹർജിയും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അങ്ങിനെ അധികം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നുരണ്ടെങ്കിലും കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അതു കാണും.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പ്രമോഷനം ഗ്രേഡും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ള ഹർജിയിന്മേൽ എന്തു നടപടി നടത്തി?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പരാതിയിന്മേൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട വാങ്ങി ന്യായംപോലെ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ചിലപ്പോൾ ന്യായം പോലെയും ചിലപ്പോൾ അന്യായമായിട്ടും തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള പരാതിയിന്മേൽ വല്ല ആക്ഷനം എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ആക്ഷൻ എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

PRESIDENT: Will you speak a little louder please? Mr. Joseph Kunju, who is very much interested in what you say, says that he does not hear you.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I was saying that from the speech of the Land Revenue Commissioner in this Council at its Budget session in Karkatakam 1102 it will be noted that since the separation of the Devaswom Department from the Revenue Department up to the 1st of Medom 1102 70 per cent. of the vacancies that arose during the period were given to non-caste Hindus.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): To non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Yes; Almost the same per cent. is kept up since then also. There is therefore no justification for a motion of this kind.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മേലാൽവർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തുമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില റൂലുസുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ച് ശരിയായി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has the member any objection to have a definite scheme or formula with regard to this?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have not thought about it.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ൨൦൦-ൽ ചാലാനം പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ അസമത്വ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ൫൮ പേരുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതിൽ ഈഴവർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഒരാളുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കത്തോലിക്കർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഒരാളുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മഹമ്മദീയർ എത്രയുണ്ട് ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): മഹമ്മദീയർ ആരുമില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതിൽ ഹിന്ദുനാടാർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ആരുമില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): വെള്ളാളർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ൩൮ പേരുണ്ട്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I know the number of appointments which were given to all these communities ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I said it was 66 per cent.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I want the number.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): According to the report of the Unemployment Committee the number of vacancies would be 132 since the 1st of Medom 1102, of which 89 appointments have been given to non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know how many of these appointments were temporary and how many were permanent?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): All of them were permanent.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): How many Jacobite Christians are there?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Four.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakkara* cum *Kunnattur*): How many Mar Thoma Chrisitans are there?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Four.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): May I know whether there were any applications from the Nadars?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have no information.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): How many Namputiris are there?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): There are no Namputiri Proverthikars.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): നമ്പൂതിരിമാർ ആരെങ്കിലും പ്രവൃത്തികാർ ജോലിക്കപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether there are no Mahomedan Accountants?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): There are four of them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member think that a settlement of this controversy is emergent?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commmissioner*): I do not think so, because non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus are being appointed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But could not a definite scheme be drawn up?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have not thought about the scheme.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Government had promised the appointment of a committee for drawing up a scheme for settling this controversy. May I know why that committee has not been appointed till now?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have no information.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAH ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does not the member speak on behalf of the Government?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commisssoner*): I only said that I have no information.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനംസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഖണ്ഡിതമായ ഒരു റൂൾ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നുവിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അതിലേക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള റൂൾസു മതിയാകുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പ്രവൃത്തികാർ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള യോഗ്യതയുടെ മാനദണ്ഡം ഏതാണ്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): വില്ലേജ് ടെസ്റ്റും റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റും പാസായിരിക്കണം. മററു ജനറൽ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഇതിനു പുറമെ പകുതിഅക്കൌണ്ടൻറായിട്ടു കുറെക്കാലം പരിശീലിച്ചിരിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പ്രവൃത്തികാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ കുറെദിവസം അപ്രെൻടിസായിട്ടു ജോലിചെയ്താലുംപോരെ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissoner*): അക്കൌണ്ടൻറായിട്ടിരുന്നുതന്നെ ജോലി പരിചയിക്കണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അക്കൌണ്ടൻറല്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ പ്രവൃത്തികാരായി കമ്മീഷണർ പേഷ്കാരുടെ നിലയിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissoner*): കമ്മീഷണർ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന പതിവില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മീഷണർ പേഷ്കാരായിരുന്നകാലത്തു അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know the number of sub-divisions in the Nayar community.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I do not know the exact number.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): The member was able to give a caste-war statement of appointments in respect of other communities and also the sub-divisions of caste in respect of some communities.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): That is according to the standing orders of Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I to understand that there is no sub-division in regard to the Nayar community?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): No, according to caste-war statement.

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does the member know that there are as many sub-divisions in the Nayar community as in other communities?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I know there are some sub-divisions in the Nayar community.

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from the member whether there is any justification for not mentioning these sub-divisions?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Whose opinion, I wish to know?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): There is a difference of opinion in the matter.

Mr. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are the Vilakkithala Nayars and Veluthadathu Nayars considered sufficiently represented in the Government service?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I do not know

Mr. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How will the Government consider an application from a member of the Vilakkithala Nayar community?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): As other Hindus—

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And Chakkala Nayars?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): They will be classed as Nayars.

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And Marans?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): As Nayars.

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And no sub-division for these?

Mr. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether any one from the depressed classes has been given employment in the Revenue Department during the last two years?

Mr. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): There is no separate statement for depressed classes. They are brought under one or other of the communities mentioned in the statement.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Under the Government Land Assignment Rules there is a denomination called depressed classes and various sub-divisions are mentioned?

MR. R. RRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): There is no separate heading for them in the caste-war statement.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Various classes such as Pulayas and Parayas are mentioned in appendix XIII of the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): That is in respect of puduval assignments.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It was with reference to that that I asked the question whether anybody from the depressed classes as contemplated by the Government Land Assignment Rules has been entertained?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have no information just now.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is the member aware that there are qualified men among the depressed classes?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know why, when there are qualified men in these communities, they have not been appointed?

PRESIDENT: He said that he had no separate figures with regard to the particular communities now.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): On the other hand I know that there are members of depressed classes employed in the Revenue Department.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it in the menial staff or in the clerical staff?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): In the superior service.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member mean that there is any Pulaya or Paraya in the superior service?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are there salaried officers in the Revenue Department belonging to these castes?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I only said that there were men in the superior service.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള നാനാജാതിമതസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കും അവയിൽ ഉള്ള ഉപവിഭാഗത്തിനും കൂടി ശരിയായി ഉദ്യോഗംകിട്ടുമെന്നുമെമ്പൎക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

PRESIDENT: That is a statement of your opinion and not a question which asks for information.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങി കൊള്ളുന്നു ഉദ്യോഗദാനം സംബന്ധിച്ച് എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും വലുതായ വർഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതവും അനീതിയും നടക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു നാടൊട്ടുക്കു പ്രസിദ്ധമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭ തുടങ്ങിയതു മുതൽ ശക്തിയായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയമാണിതു്. രാജ്യത്ത് ഐകമത്യവും, ജനക്ഷേമവും, മററു സകല വിധമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ദുഷിച്ച പക്ഷപാതം എത്രയും വേഗം ബഹിഷ്കരിക്കതന്നെ വേണം.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnathur*): എനിയ്ക്കൊരു ചോദ്യം ചോദിയ്ക്കാനുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ചോദ്യമെല്ലാം ഒടുവിൽ ചോദിയ്ക്കണം.

രാജ്യത്തെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നവർ—രാജഭക്തന്മാർ—നീതിയെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നവർ—ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രശസ്തിയ്ക്കു അർഹന്മാരായിരിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അതിനു വിപരീതമായ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽ തരുന്ന നിയമന പട്ടികകളിൽനിന്നും വ്യക്തമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവമെൻറുമൌനം ദീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടാൽ കഷ്ടതരം തന്നെ. അനീതി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നവരെ നിയന്ത്രിയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു അനീതി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു സമമാണ്. ഈ അനീതിയെനിൎത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഗവമെൻറിൻെറ സൽകീൎത്തിക്കു സാരമായ ഒരു കളങ്കമാകുന്നു.

റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം അസമത്വ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകളെയാണു ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് കമ്മീഷണർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പകുതിയിലാകട്ടെ താലൂക്കിലാകട്ടെ ഡിവിഷൻ കച്ചേരിയിലാകട്ടെ ഇവരെ കാണുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെ ഈ നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൻെറ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

അൎത്ഥം എന്താണ്? ൪൦൦-ൽ ശിഷ്ടം പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ നായർസമുദായത്തോളം തന്നെ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള വിഭാഗങ്ങളായ ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും കത്തോലിയ്ക്കാ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഓരോ ആളുകളെ വീതമാണ് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാരുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരെ നേരിട്ടു നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരെ എങ്ങനെ നിയമിച്ചാലും റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു് പത്തു വൎഷം ആയിട്ടും പത്തുപേരെ പോലും കമ്മീഷണൎക്കു ഈ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു നിയമിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): സീനിയാറിററി നോക്കിയാണു നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സവൎണ്ണരായ ഓരോ ആളുകളേയും ആക്റ്റിംഗായി നിയമിച്ചു് സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി അവരിൽ സീനിയേഴ്സിനെ മുകളിലേയ്ക്കുയക്കുന്ന ഒരു പതിവാണല്ലോ ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്നതു്. തങ്ങളുടെ ആളുകളിൽ ആൎക്കെങ്കിലും ഒരാൾക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു കണ്ടുവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് താഴെയുള്ള ഒരാളെക്കൊണ്ടവധി എടുപ്പിച്ചു് അയാൾക്കാക്റ്റിംഗ് കൊടുത്തു് പിന്നീടു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി സീനിയാറിററി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണല്ലോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പതിവു്.

നാനൂറിലധികമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികാരുദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന രണ്ടു വമ്പിച്ച സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടുപേരെമാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടൊള്ളു. മഹമ്മദീയരിൽ ആരുമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ശരിയായ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഉണ്ടു്; അതനുസരിച്ചു ശരിയായി നടന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു. പുതിയ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ വേണ്ട; എന്നൊക്കെ കമ്മീഷണർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഈ നിലയിലാണു നിയമനം നടക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ന്യായമായ അവകാശം മററുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു എങ്ങനെ ലഭിക്കും? എത്രവൎഷം വേണം? മുൻപിലത്തെ കമ്മീഷണർ പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരെ നേരിട്ടു നിയമിക്കാമെന്നു ഒരിക്കൽ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടും ഇപ്പോൾ അതുപോലെ നടത്തുന്നില്ല. മൈസൂർരാജ്യത്തു ഇവിടത്തെ തഹശീൽദാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള റവന്യൂഇൻ

സ്പെക്ടർസിനെ നേരിട്ട് റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുകയും വേണ്ടപരിശീലനം നൽകി സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുടേയും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടേയും പഴക്കംകൊണ്ടല്ല ജനങ്ങൾ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസിൻേറയും കർശനനടപടികളുടേയും ശക്തികൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): മൈസൂർരാജ്യത്തു നംപൂതിരിമാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അവിടെ നമ്പൂതിരിമാർ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുവേണം.

പേഷ്കാരന്മാരും കമ്മീഷണരും നടത്തീട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിക ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽനിന്നും മററുപല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ പക്ഷപാതബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഇവരിൽ പലരും പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു തുറന്നുപറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൎത്തിയില്ല. പന്ത്രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തോളംവരുന്ന ജനവിഭാഗത്തിൽനിന്നും പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്കു രണ്ടുപേരെമാത്രമെ നാന്തറിലധികമുള്ള പ്രവൎത്തികാരന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നുള്ളതുതന്നെ ഇതിലേക്കൊരു തെളിവാണ്.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒരു പേഷ്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിൽ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എടുത്തു കാണിക്കാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മുപ്പത്തിമൂന്നലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന അസമത്വജനവിഭാഗത്തിൽ നിന്നും ന്യായമായനിലയിൽ പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ നിയമനം നടത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കമ്മീഷണർ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമോ? ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കയില്ല. മുപ്പത്തിമൂന്നലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യ വരുന്ന അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അവരുടെ ജനസംഖ്യക്കനുസരണമായ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കമ്മീഷണർ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ഞാൻ എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ വൎഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം കാണിച്ചതിനുള്ള കണക്കുകൾ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യേകം തയ്യാറാക്കികൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ കൌൺസിൽചോദ്യങ്ങളുടെ മറുപടികൊണ്ടുംമററും അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും നിയമനങ്ങൾ ശരിയായ രീതിയിലാണു നടക്കുന്നതെന്നു കണക്കുകൾസഹിതം സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മററൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഇതുമാതിരി വലിയ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

അഴിമതികഠംഇല്ല. ഈ മാതിരിയിലുള്ള അക്രമവും അനീതിയും തുടൻ കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തു വലിയ അസ്വസ്ഥതയുംഅലങ്കോലവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ജനങ്ങഠംക്ക സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യബുദ്ധിയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗത്തിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങഠംക്ക മററുവർഗ്ഗങ്ങഠം അടിമപ്പെട്ടു കഴിച്ചുകൊള്ളണമെന്നൊരു മനസ്ഥിതി ഒരിക്കലും പാലിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല. പത്രങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഓരോവിധത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിലുള്ള ആഗ്രഹംകൊണ്ടാണോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു വഴക്കുപറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം അധികാരവും. അധികാരമാണു പ്രധാനം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അധികാരികളാണല്ലോ. അവൎക്കു ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനിടയിൽ അധികം സ്വാധീനവും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും ഉണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഠം അധികാരികളില്ലാത്തവർഗ്ഗങ്ങഠംക്ക വേണ്ടസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഇല്ല. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ മറെറാരു രാജ്യക്കാർ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്തിഭരണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നു ഉച്ചൈസ്തരം ഘോഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതനിൽ നിന്നും ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരുചോദ്യം വന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ആശ്ചര്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ഒരു രാജ്യം മറെറാരു രാജ്യത്തെ കീഴടക്കി ഭരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആ രാജ്യക്കാരുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനും അഭിമാനത്തിനും ഭംഗം വരുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ ഒരു വൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ അധികാരങ്ങഠംവഹിച്ചു മററു വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ കീഴടക്കി ഭരിച്ചാലും വരും.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങഠം കീഴടക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിയാണോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതേ. അടക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നഉദ്യോഗങ്ങഠം എല്ലാ വൎഗ്ഗങ്ങഠംക്കും കിട്ടുന്നതിന്നു് അവകാശമുള്ളതാണ്. യാതൊരുവൎഗ്ഗത്തിന്റേയും ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സ്വത്തല്ല. ഈ വാസ്തവം പരസ്പരംസമ്മതിച്ചുപ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാലെ ജനങ്ങഠംക്കുയോജിച്ചു രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനും കൂടുതൽ പൌരാവകാശങ്ങഠംക്കുമായിപരിശ്രമിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കു. ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്ന അഴിമതികളെ നിറുത്തി ജനക്ഷേമം പാലിക്കണമെന്നു് ഒരു രാജ്യഭക്തനായ ഞാൻ ഉച്ചൈസ്തരം ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. അനീതിയെ ബഹിഷ്ക്കരിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സൽകീർത്തിസുസ്ഥിരമാക്കണം.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതിനെന്താണു വഴി?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മൈസൂർഗവണ്മെൻറും മദ്രാസ്ഗവണ്മെൻറും വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ട് കുറെക്കാലമായി. അതു ഇവിടേയും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു പ്രഥമ തടസ്ഥക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ്. തങ്ങളുടെ ചാർച്ചക്കാരേയോ, മക്കളേയോ, മരുമക്കളേയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചില സേവകന്മാരേയോ, ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കാതെവന്നാലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ് അവർ തടസ്ഥക്കാരായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): മെമ്പർ ഇതിനെപ്പററി സംസാരിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു എത്ര വർഷമായി?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മെമ്പർ പണ്ടേ ഒരു ജേർണലിസ്റ്റാണല്ലോ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ കണക്കുകളെല്ലാം മെമ്പർതന്നെ കുറിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): എൻെറ ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടിപറയാൻ തയ്യാറുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇങ്ങനെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ചോദ്യത്തിനുമറുപടിപറയാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ അനീതിയെല്ലാം ഉടനെപരിഹരിയ്ക്കണം എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): സാർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെകാര്യമാണ് വളരെ പൂജ്യത്തിൽ വന്നുകൂടുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെനിലയ്ക്കുതന്നെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണമൊന്നുമില്ല. അൻപതുലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനങ്ങൾ വരുന്നതായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഉദ്യോഗം ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചുപകുത്തുകൊടുക്കുക എന്നുവന്നാൽ ന്നു;൦ ൦ ൦ പേരോളം വരുന്ന നംപൂതിരിസമുദായത്തിനു ഗവണ്മെഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആയിരത്തിൽ ഒരംശംപോലും ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുമോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. മൂന്നു പേഷ്ക്കാരന്മാരുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പേഷ്ക്കാരന്മാരെ ഭാഗിക്ക എന്നുവച്ചാൽ നംപൂതിരിസമുദായത്തിന് എത്ര അംശംകിട്ടും എന്നു ഞാൻ ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൽ യാതൊരു സമാധാനവും കണ്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായംപോലെ പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണരും നായന്മാരും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗമെല്ലാം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): അങ്ങനെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ശരിക്കുള്ള യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കണം എന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. P KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഇപ്പോഴും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽഇരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കുമാത്രമേ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളു എന്നഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കെല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുവിചാരിച്ചാൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ച ഇതുവരെവന്നിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഇപ്പോഴും നടക്കുന്നതു് അന്യായമാണെന്നും അതിനെ ന്യായമായനിലയിൽ നടത്തണമെന്നും മാത്രമെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടിട്ടൊള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ന്യായമായനിലയിൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതു് എങ്ങനെയാണെന്നു ആരുംതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുംഇല്ല. ഇന്നസമുദായത്തിൽഇത്രആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്! അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ ഒരുഭാഗം അവർക്കുകൊടുക്കണം! എന്നുള്ള ഒരു വാദം മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ കേട്ടതായിഓർക്കുന്നുള്ളു. യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ ഓരോജാതിയും തിരിച്ചു് പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്യോഗംമാററി വയ്ക്കുകഎന്നുള്ള നയം ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയാകുന്നതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കുമാത്രമാണൊ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): എന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സ്വജാതിക്കാർക്കുമാത്രമെ യോഗ്യതയുണ്ടാകാവു എന്നു വല്ല പ്രമാണവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*): യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ എല്ലാസമുദായത്തിലും ഉണ്ടു്. അവരെഒക്കെ യഥേഷ്ടം ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുകഎന്നുള്ളതു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലല്ലൊ. എന്നാൽ പലസമുദായങ്ങ

ളിൽനിന്നും യോഗ്യന്മാരായആളുകളെ ഇന്ന ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): വെള്ളത്തിൽ തൈലം ഒഴിച്ചാൽ തൈലം മീതെകിടക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞസമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ചിലരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ച് ഒരു സാമ്പിൾ കാണിയ്ക്കാനായിട്ട് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ വച്ചിരിയ്ക്കയാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ഞാൻ ഈ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ഒടുവിൽ സമാധാനംപറയാം.

വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു മുൻപുതന്നെ ചില ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിലല്ലഗവണ്മെൻറു ആനുകൂല്യം കാണിക്കേണ്ടിയിരുന്നത്. ശരിയായ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെമാത്രമെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നൊരു നിബന്ധന ഗവണ്മെൻറുനിർബന്ധമായി വക്കേണ്ടതാണു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): നിയമസഭാനടപടികൾ മെമ്പർവായിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു എത്രകാലമായി?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): അഞ്ചെട്ടു കൊല്ലമായി.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): ആദ്യത്തെനിയമസഭമുതൽ മിസ്റ്റർ തയ്യുതുകുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻഎന്നൊരാൾ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ "അന്യായം ചെയ്യുന്നു" എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതായി മെമ്പർ വായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): വല്ലഅവസരത്തിലും അന്യായം ഉദാഹരണത്തോടുകൂടി എടുത്തുചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതായി മെമ്പർ വായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ഇല്ല.

"അന്യായം" എന്നൊരുവാക്കുമാത്രമെ എനിയ്ക്കുകേൾക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Mahomed. In order to anticipate possible interruptions I make a round declaration that I shall not yield possession of the floor of this House until I finish my speech. My speech must necessarily be

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

restricted to five minutes according to rules, and I cannot possibly afford to waste time in answering questions. Hitherto I was waiting for some of my Nayar friends to come forward, either to support or to oppose the motion with such possible and cogent arguments as they could advance either for or against it. But I note with considerable melancholy that they had contented themselves with interruptions. I regret to say that they followed the proverbial dog in the manger policy. They are not willing or ready to contribute their intellectual quota nor will they allow others the chance of a free and unmolested debate.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Sir may I know whether these observations are to pass undisputed ?

PRESIDENT : You can dispute them in your turn.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): They did not contribute their quota to the discussion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I remind the member that the time for talking on the motion is not yet over so far as the other members are concerned ?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I stick to my original pronouncement.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Sir,—

PRESIDENT : No member is entitled to call upon another to reply to questions in the course of his speech. It is left to his good sense and spirit of courtesy to answer questions that are asked.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Thank you, Sir.

With regard to the principle that underlies my esteemed friend's motion, there cannot be any difficulty in supporting it. It is not a very new proposition that is advanced on the floor of this side of the House to-day. In the British Indian Provinces and in other Indian States, this question has been canvassed very vigorously for some time past. As a result of public opinion gaining ground, in this place, the principle of communal representation has more or less been recognised. I might tell my esteemed Nayar friends on the elected side, as well as on the official side, that a very distinguished Nayar gentleman was the protoganist of the principle of communal representation in Southern India. That brilliant and distinguished publicist Dr. T. M. Nayar, whom I had the honour to know personally, was the greatest exponent of communal representation. He was, and he still continues to be in spirit, the founder and mover of the Justice Party of Madras. Sir, it is the Justice Party formed by Dr. T. M. Nayar that vitally functions in the politics of Southern India. They control ministry after ministry in Madras and I suppose my Nayar friends here contempiate that aspect with absolute equanimity. But, Sir, they are not even capable of the cheapest form of chop-logic when we advocate, by following suit Dr. T. M. Nayar, the principle of communal representation here. Sir, earlier in the session, most of us were very emphatic with regard to the appointment

of foreigners in the Travancore public service. The big guns of criticism, not only of unrepresented communities but also of the Nayar community, were levelled against the principle of appointing Europeans in our public service. They were very emphatic that it was very extravagant. They trotted forth the plea of economy. Now, Sir, we who opposed their appointment then, do still oppose the principle of discrimination here. It is one thing to say that Europeans should not be appointed in the public service of Travancore—

PRESIDENT: Nobody made any such statement.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Anyhow, that was the trend of the discussion here. Now I stand corrected. By foreigners we all mean Europeans or non-Travancoreans. As far as we are concerned, in this House, a foreigner means a non-Travancorean. And I am at a loss to know what exactly it is that constitutes a Travancorean. I believe an attempt should be made to place the definition of 'Travancorean' on the Statute Book.

Sir, when discrimination is being resorted to by the children of the soil against the children of the soil, it certainly affects our heart much more bitterly. We expect a fair and equitable treatment by our compatriots and, when that is denied, it creates much heart-burning and bitterness which ought not to be allowed to swell in the hearts of thousands of people who are the loyal and devoted subjects of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, or it may be His Highness the Maha Raja. This discontent should not be allowed to develop to its terrible dimensions. Talking on the subject of communal representation it is not quite possible to quote exact figures. I noticed the inability of the Land Revenue Commissioner himself to supply the latest figures in regard to this matter. I venture to say that the present Land Revenue Commissioner is one of the ablest that has controlled the destinies of this department and even he is not very well posted in the developments in his own department, and we are not in a position to improve upon the situation of the Land Revenue Commissioner. We, Sir, who are laymen as far as internal secrets, the mystical secrets of the department are concerned, cannot be expected to supply this House with the latest possible figures with regard to appointments. Sir, in the last Council, a friend of mine Mr. V. J. Oommen who represented Commerce and Industry North, raised a question whether the old Government order of Mr. Raghaviah was being observed by departmental heads, That G. O. calls upon departmental heads to furnish a return with regard to appointments of members of various communities. The esteemed Chief Secretary who should have certainly known better, said that he was not in a position to say whether the departmental heads usually and punctually furnish the returns. An attempt was made to discriminate between the nuances of meaning of the words 'usual' and 'punctual'. Mr. Oomman's question was whether it is usual that they submit the returns and the Chief Secretary said something to suggest that those returns were submitted. But a number of supplementary questions were addressed to the Chief Secretary and then he was not in a

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

position to give exact figures and so he took refuge under the literal distinction of the words 'usual' and 'punctual'. Sir, the definite orders of Government are being deliberately flouted by the henchmen of Government when they know that such flouting is to the interests of their own community. That is a very intolerable state of affairs, and if this scheme of things is allowed to continue for a considerable time more, I am afraid, there will be great disaster which will involve tremendous loss of prestige to the Government and which will also lead to loss of life and property. Sir, I am reminded, when I talk on this subject, of a very terrible pronouncement made by an extremist politician.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Thomas, you have exceeded your time.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : That is the difficulty, Sir.

PRESIDENT : You started with that and still you are going on.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Will the Chair allow me the grace of two minutes more?

PRESIDENT : I will allow you one minute more.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Thank you, Sir, Moulana Mahomed Ali once startled the whole Indian public with a tremendous statement, that, if we cannot have justice by counting heads, well we must have it by cutting them. Certainly that is the position to which we are drifting to-day in Travancore. I would certainly have gratified the curiosity of my friend Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai or of my friend Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, with regard to constructive proposals. But, Sir, I did not have the occasion to hear them. And I observe Mr. Govindan was not able to give a cut and dried, scheme. If I had the time I could have done it just now. But the rules with regard to time limit do not allow that. However I shall give my friends the benefit of my advice, either in the press or on the platform.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : I oppose the motion for the sole purpose of making certain observations on a question which has engaged the time of the Legislative Council in a highly disproportionate manner. Communal justice, I appreciate. But representation by population is a doctrine which cannot commend itself to serious thinkers who have the future of the country at heart. My friend Mr. Thomas re-called to us the memory of the illustrious son of Malabar Dr. T. M. Nayar who was the founder of the Justice Party in Madras. I suppose, each administration and each Province is to be guided by the recommendations and resolutions made by their respective Legislative Councils. The Madras Legislative Council thought it was absolutely disirable to make some adjustment not absolutely with reference to strength of population, but certainly not ignoring that as an important factor in the matter of recruitment A Committee was appointed, certain adjustments were proposed and let us trust that those adjustments are being faithfully followed. That is, so far as Madras is concerned.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മദ്രാസിൽ വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ച് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നു അബ്രാഹ്മണകക്ഷി ജസ്റ്റീസ് പാർട്ടിയുടെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ വാദിക്കാതിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു മിനിസ്റ്റേർസായിട്ടു അബ്രാഹ്മണക്ക് ഇരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ ന്യായത്തെ ഞാനുംകൂടി ആദരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അധികം ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കാനിടയില്ല. മദ്രാസിലേയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മൈസൂരിലേയൊ നയം എന്തുതന്നെയായിരുന്നാലും നാം അതു അനുകരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതാതു നിയമസഭയിലെ തീൎച്ചയനുസരിച്ച് കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുക എന്നുള്ള പ്രധാനതത്വം മനസ്സിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ മാതിരി കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ നാം പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മദ്രാസിലെ നിയമസഭയെ നാം മാതൃകയാക്കേണ്ട?

PRESIDENT: മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ, അദ്ദേഹം ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞതു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ആയില്ല എന്നേയുള്ളു. അദ്ദേഹം ആരംഭിച്ചവാചകം പൂൎത്തിയാക്കിയിരുന്നു എന്നുവരികിൽ നിങ്ങൾ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം വരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I am not in the least afraid that Mr. Kunjitomman will drag me off the track. I have no such nervousness and I am sure, that is not the purpose with which he is interrupting me. He wants us bodily to adopt the policy that is now being pursued by the Madras Government after the advent of the Justice Party. I enter an emphatic protest against any such attempt against the wishes of the majority of the representatives of this Council. Sir, my friend has been harping upon the same string often, in season and out of season, and ever since he became a member. Of course it is considered worth doing on behalf of a particular community. So far as that community is concerned it ought to be grateful to him. We too should be grateful to him for drawing the attention of the House to what appears to be at first a serious miscarriage of justice in the matter of recruitment to public service. But historical incidents could not be ignored. This question was raised in our first reformed Legislative Council and the majority of us suggested a competitive examination. The only sound test is to prefer the best man, prefer the best Travancorean. We need not consider, religion or creed, caste or sub-caste before he is recruited. He is recruited because he is regarded as the best for the price that is offered.

[Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar.]

That was in the very first Council. I shall come to the latest. In the last Council, Mr. Kuriakose brought an identical motion, in which, various aspects of communal claims were embodied, and after a discussion extending over several days, the proposition was put to the vote, part by part, and the whole of it was rejected Is my friend now in order, in asking this Government to pursue a policy pursued in Madras or in Mysore or in some other Provinces, in preference to the policy that was recommended by this Council? So far no reference has been made to the motion under discussion. Coming to the merits of the particular proposition before the House, a reduction in the Demand of the Land Revenue Department is easy to secure. It might be too difficult however to vindicate it. What is the general allegation? After the separation of the Revenue and Devaswom Departments, claims of unrepresented minorities, especially non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus were said to have been ignored. That is a serious charge especially, when one of the objects of the separation was to benefit non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus regarding admission in the Revenue Department which may be said to be the backbone of the administration. When, from the information supplied by the Land Revenue Commissioner, we find that over 70 per cent. of the new appointments went to non-caste Hindus and non-Hindu communities, I think my friends who were supporting the motion should honestly recognise that there was ample evidence of a real intention on the part of the Government to recognise the claims of unrepresented communities. There is no use in going back into the early decades of Travancore history. If the assurance given by the Government has been steadily pursued in action and the neglected communities have been given the preference that could be given without sacrificing efficiency, I think there is no use in blaming the Government now. The communities which are not well represented in public service may ask for their claims being recognised in the stages of *initial recruitment*. But certainly, they cannot put a block in the matter of promotions That would be discouraging to those who have been serving the Government faithfully and loyally. No man is entitled to claim any promotion, not because of his work, but merely because of the accident of his birth in a particular community. That has never struck me, Sir, as a sane standard of judgment.

With reference to the motion now before the House, the Land Revenue Commissioner has pointed out that 70 per cent. of the permanent appointments, that fell vacant in his department subsequent to the separation of the Devaswom and the Revenue Departments, have been filled by non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus. Once that has been made clear, I should think, my friend Mr. Kunjitomman cannot, in fairness, ask, 'How many Catholics.. ....

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുപറയുന്നതു മലയാളത്തിലായാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനു ഞാൻ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു

അസൌകര്യമാണെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ മലയാളത്തിൽതന്നെ പറയാം, പക്ഷെ എന്റെ മലയാളം അത്ര നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ല എന്നേയുള്ളു.

റവന്യൂദേവസ്വവിഭജനത്തിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിരം ഒഴിവിൽ ൧൦ ശതമാനം അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ തത്വം സ്വീകരിച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതിനു ഒരു പ്രധാന തെളിവായിട്ടു സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ൧൦ ശതമാനത്തിൽ കത്തോലിക്കർ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരോടു മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതു സ്വവർഗ്ഗപ്രതിപത്തികൊണ്ടു ചോദിച്ചു എന്നു വന്നേയ്ക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ൪൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം പ്രവൃത്തികാരുള്ളതിൽ മഹമ്മദീയർ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചില്ലേ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): മഹമ്മദീയർ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു മി. പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദ് ചോദിച്ചു. ഏതായാലും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു മുഴുവനും കേട്ടുകൊള്ളുക.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാനും അതു ചോദിച്ചില്ലേ ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): മഹമ്മദീയർ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു ചോദിച്ചതു് വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത ഇതരസമുദായങ്ങളോടും സഹതാപം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ വേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ സഹതാപം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കരുതോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊള്ളുക. അഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നുമാണ് അധികവും നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തിൽനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞതു് സ്വീകരിക്കയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ൪൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമെ കത്തോലിക്കനായി ഉള്ളൂ എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതു കേട്ടില്ലേ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): അതു കേട്ടു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ൧൦ ശതമാനം അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നും അഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നും നിയമനം നടത്തി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കനേ നിയമനം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): മററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും ഉണ്ടല്ലോ.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ആകെ പതിനെട്ടുപേരെയൊള്ളൂ.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): ഉദ്യോഗവും അത്രയേ ഉള്ളൂ. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ നിയമിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതു അത്ര ശരിയല്ലല്ലോ. ഇതുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്നതു സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു ധാരാളവും മററുള്ളവരെയെല്ലാം ഒരു ജാതിയായി തിരിച്ചു അവർക്കു കുറെ കുറവായിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു എന്നാണു പരാതി. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ നയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു ൬൦ ശതമാനവും ശേഷം മററുള്ളവർക്കും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ അനീതിയൊന്നുംതന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല.

If interested parties want to make out a case that their community was not represented, the only course that would be open for the Government would be to sit down seriously, take the population basis and say, "so much for Catholics", and then sub-divide the Catholics and say "so much for Syrians, so much for Latin Christians" and thus go on sub-dividing community after community and exhaust all the various communities disclosed by the report of the Census Commissioner. That way, Sir, lies madness.

One word more. Mr. Thomas said that if this question of injustice was not rectified, it might lead to blood shed. Sir, that does not upset me at all. If a civilised Government is functioning in Travancore and if an officer of the stamp of Mr. Bishop is in charge of the Police Department, it would be their duty to maintain the prestige and fair name of the Government. No man can be bluffed out of his judgment by mere threat (*hear, hear*) or possibility of force. Possibly Mr. Thomas has nothing personal in his mind. As a student of history, he has perhaps read that when one set of people continually dominate over another, the only solution would be an arbitrament of arms. The people resort to brute force. But a reference to that state of affairs in these days of civilised Government does not sway *my* judgment at all. If it comes to a question of being stamped out of life I am prepared to face the consequences rather than being forced to abandon my judgment. I should not be understood, Sir, to lack sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of those who have real grievances of the matter. I only wanted to say that, in the interest of the country as a whole, the

claims of *all* should be recognised. I have said on more than one occasion that the strength of a chain depends on the strength of its weakest link. Unless that particular link is also strengthened, the chain may snap just at the time when we want it to be sound and strong right through. Granting all these and recognising the desirability of even some special concession being given to the members of some of the communities, I still maintain that the resort to the population basis would be illogical in the highest degree. It would look like the distribution of *spoils* and not like a sound recruitment to public service by a civilised Government, to run the administration in the cheapest, most efficient and most satisfactory manner.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യമനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗദാനം നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മെമ്പർ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിനു ഉദ്യോഗം കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുമോ, കുറഞ്ഞു കിട്ടുമോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം ഞാൻ സ്വപ്നത്തിൽ പോലും വിചാരിച്ചില്ല, എനിക്കൊട്ടും ഉദ്യോഗം വേണ്ടതാനും.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, this is not the first time that this question is discussed on the floor of this House; and this is not the first time that I take part in the discussion on this topic, I was extremely sorry to find my friend Mr. Thomas making certain, according to me, thoroughly unmerited observations about his Nayar friends, myself being one of them. Sir, if he had taken care to peruse the proceedings of the last Council of which I was a member, he would find what my views on this question are. If he would take the trouble of reading the proceedings of the last Council at least hereafter, he would be satisfied that his observations were groundless.

Sir, the matter now being discussed is one in which certain communities are particularly interested. I do not mean to say that the other communities are not interested at all in it. But it appears that certain communities feel that they have a particular grievance in regard to this matter When a topic like this was being discussed I thought it would be proper for me to wait and see what the gentlemen who ventilated the grievances of their own communities had to say. That was the reason why I did not take part in the very early stages of this discussion. I wanted to wait and see what the members of the House, who belong to the unrepresented communities, gentlemen like Mr. Mahomed and the Catholic and the Ezhava members, of this House, had to say on the matter. After listening fully to these gentlemen I thought it would be time for me to express *my* views. My friend Mr. Thomas had not the patience to wait some time more and hear what his Nayar friends had to say. I am sorry—I am speaking for myself; but I believe that the position of my Nayar friends here is practically the same—I am sorry, to have to say that it is a particularly communal attitude in regard to this matter that has

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

induced Mr. Thomas to make that observation about his Nayar friends. Sir, it is far from me to take *that* communal attitude in regard to this matter. My view has already been expressed and has been recorded in the proceedings of the last Council. I am glad to find that even Mr. Govindan, who belongs to a community particularly affected by this problem, or rather, by the non-solution of this problem as he would put it, agrees with me in thinking that a committee alone could solve this problem. More than once I have expressed the view that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of going into all the aspects of this question and for formulating proposals for its solution. I am glad to find that Mr. Govindan, who has been *nominated* by the Government to represent his community, has also suggested today that a committee should be appointed for the purpose and that a committee alone could solve the problem satisfactorily.

Coming to the merits of this question, I have to make a few points clear. The position that the principle of communal representation should not be excluded in the matter of recruitment to public service is one which cannot but be accepted, and the Government *have*, in fact, accepted it. Then, what are the principles that ought to be followed in giving effect to communal representation? That is a matter that has to be decided; and it is for that that we suggest the appointment of a committee. Early this year, Government promised the appointment of a committee. The Dewan, in his address to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, on the 2nd March 1931, said

> "Government therefore consider it desirable to constitute a committee to examine the question in its various aspects and to make proposals regarding the principles and methods of recruitment. Necessary orders on the subject will issue shortly."

Sir, it is regrettable that the necessary orders have not been issued till now. It is high time that orders are issued without further delay.

As regards the way in which the communities should be represented, for my part, I am prepared to admit that it is a very difficult question. It is very difficult indeed even to ascertain what are the different communities in the State. Further how are the numerous communities to be represented? These are matters, Sir, of detail which could be gone into only by a committee. Even now, Mr. Kunjitomman said that the Catholics, the Nayars and the Ezhavas were equally strong numerically and that therefore they had all equal claims in the matter of appointments. Are these communities to be taken as single units? The Ezhava community is one coherent whole; the Nayar community is also a coherent whole as a community. But, can the same be said of that Catholic community? There, the division of the community is on the basis of religion. I do not know whether the coast-Christians of Travancore, who, from the point of view of religion, belong to the same community as that of Mr. Kunjitomman, would, from the social point of view, be considered as belonging to the same community as that of Mr. Kunjitomman. Should religion

be the basis for the division of the various communities into communal units for purposes of appointments? If so, how is the Hindu community to be divided; as also the Mahomedan community? These are all questions which have to be very carefully considered. I would again repeat that a committee alone could do it satisfactorily.

With regard to promotions, I cannot fully agree with all that Mr. Mahomed said. No doubt, nobody should be kept out of service. Nobody should be prevented from rising to the highest ranks in public service. But, when we come to the question of promotions, it would be a serious blunder if the Government follow the principle of communal representation; because, that would vitiate the whole public service, and make good administration impossible. We do not expect an officer to supersede another simply because he belongs to a particular community. And the Government have not accepted that principle either for purposes of promotion; and I do dot think the Government will, at any time, accept it. Of course, as regards initial appointments it has become necessary that we should recognise some kind of communal representation. Is it to be purely on population basis or should other factors be also taken into account, are matters which are better considered by the committee which has already been suggested and which, as I have already pointed out, the Government have promised to constitute for this purpose. I am glad that Mr. Govindan himself admits that the numerical strength of communities must not be the sole guiding factor in the matter. Other factors, for example the field of choice, have also to be taken into account. For my part, I would say that numerical strength should certainly be one of the most important and deciding factors in the matter. How far, other factors should come in, and what such other factors should be, are matters of detail.

In regard to the Nayar community, Sir, I wish to make one point clear; and I believe my friends will not misunderstand me. In regard to this question of communal representation the Nayar and the Brahmin communities are clubbed together. I say that is wrong. Even as Mr. Kunjitomman pointed out, the former is a community numbering about seven or eight lakhs, while there are only less than half a lakh of Brahmins in the State. There is therefore absolutely no justification in putting these two communities on the same plane if communal representation is accepted. I ask definitely my Catholic and other Christian friends here, and Mr. Mahomed also, whether that is fair. I do not want that any partiality should be shown to the Nayars or that a Nayar should be preferred for any appointment because he is a Nayar. The Nayars need not be allowed anything more than what would be their due in an equitable adjustment of things. Whatever reasonable view the Government may take in regard to the method of giving effect to the principle of communal representation, the Nayars ought to be satisfied. If the Government take into account the field of choice in each community or the numerical strength of each community as the basis, the Nayars ought to be satisfied. I am speaking for myself, Sir, and do not claim to represent the Nayar community. Personally, my view is that Nayars

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

would be satisfied with any equitable arrangement that the Government would arrive at. But, to put them together with the Brahmins, to give them the same treatment as is to be given to the Brahmins is, I submit, entirely wrong and unfair. For instance, if there are 40 Nayars and 40 Brahmins in a particular department, it should not be argued that the Nayars have secured as much representation in that department as the Brahmins. There would be nothing more absurd than that.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*). അങ്ങിനെ വല്ലവരും ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുവോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) മി. കുഞ്ഞു അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. സാധാരണ ഇങ്ങിനെയാണു് ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ വാദിക്കുന്നതു എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്, അതായതു് സാധാരണ "ബ്രാഹ്മണരും നായന്മാരും" എന്നു ഒന്നിച്ചുചേർത്താണു് ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞു വരാറുള്ളതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : അങ്ങിനെ ചേർത്തു പറയാതെ എങ്ങിനെയാണു് പറയേണ്ടതു്?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ പറയണം.

I am not an advocate of communal representation in the abstract. As a matter of principle, it is objectionable. But, considering the state of things obtaining in our State at present, the sort of feeling that exists in the different communities and also the difficulties that Government feel in the matter of recruitment, communal representation has to be accepted by the Government for the time being, that is till better conditions are brought about in the country. As it is, the Government cannot say "No." And the Government have accepted the principle of communal representation. I therefore request the Government to make definite rules to guide their officers in giving the appointments. Whether the selection of candidates is to be left to a Board to be constituted or to the Heads of Departments and the appointing officers themselves, are matters of detail. And then, there is the question as to how the appointments are to be grouped, namely whether the smaller appointments in all the departments should be grouped together or whether all the appointments in each department should be considered separately. These also, are matters Sir, which, as I already submitted, are better considered by a committee.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : The member said, Sir, that the introduction of the principle of communal representationi n any manner in the matter of promotions, would be disastrous to good Government. I think that was what the member said.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) ; If so, may I ask the member the following question? Suppose there are two candidates both of equal qualification and of equal service, one belonging to a well-represented community and the other belonging to an unrepresented community. Let us take it that both of them entered service on the very same day and that both of them have served fairly satisfactorily without any black mark. In such circumstances, will the member have any objection to the candidate from the unrepresented community being preferred for promotion ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Personally, even at the time of their appointment, I would have appointed the candidate belonging to the unrepresented community as the senior. I would not wait till the chance of promotion comes.

In regard to the Land Revenue Department itself,............

PRESIDENT : You have exhausted your time, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want just two minutes more.

PRESIDENT: I shall allow you one minute more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I find from the figures of the Land Revenue Department that the department is not to blame in the matter of appointments. On the other hand, my friends here have been complaining year after year about the appointments in that department. I think that is because there are no definite rules on the matter. That is why the people look at *al* appointments with suspicion. Personally, I should think the figures furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner must be accepted as correct. judging from the figures furnished, that department is not to blame.

In regard to the complaint that most of the *Proverticars* are caste Hindus, I would submit that if Proverthicars are to be recruited direct, Government, having accepted the principle of communal representation, ought to give preference to the unrepresented communities It must be realised that that could be done only so far as the future appointments are concerned. There is no use in referring to the past and complaining that, on account of the conditions that obtained in former days, the members of certain communities happened to take to Government service in larger numbers than others It is not fair to make that complaint, because, if some communities took to Government service the members of other communities have progressed considerably in agriculture, trade and other walks of life. So far as the future appointments are concerned, there should be some equitable arrangement under which there would be no room for complaints.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : When we are advocating communal representation...........

PRESIDENT : Mr. Thanu Pillai has already sat down.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ. മി. പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗത്തെ കാംക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് സാധാരണ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തെ അധികൃതന്മാർ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഈ തത്വം പഠിപ്പിച്ചവർ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വലിയ കൌതുകംപ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചു വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതർക്കും അതിൽ കൌതുകം തോന്നുന്നതിൽ ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ അതിശയപ്പെടാനില്ല. അധഃകൃതരിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു കുഞ്ഞിനെപ്പോലും റവന്യു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലഎന്നുള്ളതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള അനേകം യുവാക്കന്മാർ അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിലുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനും മററുള്ളവർക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. റവന്യു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാനായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സർവ്വേപരീക്ഷയും റവന്യുടെസ്ററും പാസായവർ തന്നെ അധഃകൃതരിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. അവരിൽ നിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയും ഒരുത്തനെപ്പോലും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതു അധഃകൃതരുടെ കഷ്ടകാലദൈവം എന്നല്ലാതെ മറെറാന്നിനേയും കുററം പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ തുനിയുന്നില്ല. ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഇതിൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മററു ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അവർ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കാൻ അപ്രാപ്തരാണെന്നു ആരും തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ചിലരെയെങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ച കാരുണ്യമേറിയ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനോടു ഞാൻ നന്ദി പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തു അവരെ മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു തന്നെ അഭിമാനകരമാണെന്നും ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചു് കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ അഭിമാനമില്ലെങ്കിലും ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിമാനത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല എല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കുമുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, but for the premature inference of Mr. O. M. Thomas, with regard to the attitude of the Nayar members on this question, I would not have thought it worth-while to take part in this debate. May I at the outset clearly point out that, as a matter of principle, I do not, for a moment, accept communal

representation as a sound means of recruitment to public service? That, I wish to make as unambiguous as possible. For, according to me, service ought to be service and not a means of distributing the revenues of the State. But, Sir, that is a high ideal; and when my friends Mr. Thanu Pillai and others have come down from that ideal to the level of Mr. Kunjitomman and say that the principle of communal representation, according to population, must be accepted, I have nothing to say against it. I recognise that it is a lowering of the ideal. Unless this cankour of communalism is stamped out entirely one cannot expect to have high ideals in any matter in *this* country with its clashing interests and narrow vision. In these circumstances Sir, we are trying to see whether it is still possible to satisfy the wishes. of the numerous communities in the State.

In regard to the community to which Mr. Kunjitomman belongs, I may be permitted to point out that that community does not suffer from any of the difficulties which the depressed classes suffer from. (*Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai: Hear, hear.*) Mr. Kunjitomman belongs to a community which does not suffer from any of the difficulties which the depressed classes suffer from. (*Hear, hear*). The depressed classes have a stronger case for representation in the services. It is not merely because that this Government service will give them food to eat or that the emolument will save them from economic distress that the depressed classes want representation in the service. It is from another point of view as well. They want positions, positions of patronage, positions of prestige to solve the social reform question. In a way the entertainment of depressed classes will help social reform a great deal. I can understand that aspect very well. Whatever may be the difficulties, in view of the larger interests of the country and with a view to save the country's energy and time for higher and more proper purposes, I would certainly accede to the adoption of this principle of communal representation hereafter according to a definite fixed formula. Sir, the topic which has come to occupy the time of some of my friends in this House in season and out of season from the inauguration of this reformed Council is this and it should be put an end to without delay, for, otherwise, it will be impossible for us to do anything. If we can somehow settle this communal question we can do everything. That is the slogan of some of my friends, who seem to be so much obsessed with it. Good or bad let us stick to some principle of recruitment.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഒരാളിനെ പരിഗണിച്ചു ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): No, no. People of his view also. അതുമാത്രമല്ല. ഇതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമല്ലാതെ രാജ്യത്തു യോജിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടതായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടക്കുകയില്ല എന്നഭിപ്രായമുള്ള ചില ആളുകളെയുംകൂടി പരിഗണിച്ചാണു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അങ്ങിനെ എത്ര ലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകും?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ലക്ഷത്തിൽ എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ആയിരത്തിൽ വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ആയിരത്തിലും എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല.

PRESIDENT: Please don't make the discussion look silly,

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അനീതിയായ നില പരിരക്ഷിച്ചുവന്നാൽ രാജ്യത്തു ആപത്തൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെനില പരിരക്ഷിച്ചാൽതന്നെയും ആപത്തുകൾ യാതൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണ് ഞാൻ എന്നു തുറന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഏതായാലും ഇതിലേക്കെന്താണ് ഒരു പ്രതിവിധി?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള രീതിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രീതി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വമനുസരിച്ചു നടത്തണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതുതന്നെയാണ് ഞാനും പറയുന്നതു്.

I say that the whole difficulty arises because there is no definite scheme of recruitment. Something must be done. No scheme will be perfect, I can understand that. Even if you bring the most perfect scheme there will still be people clamouring that justice is not done. What a small percentage of people are affected by these appointments! It is in the name of 51 lakhs of people that we are wanting to make appointments for the middle class. Anyway that is an evil that we have to reckon with. The Government will have to act boldly; and I am recognising all the defects of communal representation when I say that Government ought to act definitely and promptly so that a definite scheme of communal representation may be adopted. With regard to the minor details and details of classification and the fixing of a proportion, I would certainly join with my friend Mr. Govindan who has advocated the necessity for a committee which has been agreed to by the Government as is seen from the speech of the Dewan in the Assembly.

I do not think that it is necessary to answer to the threat of Mr. O. M. Thomas. I ignore it.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, ഉദ്യോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള മുറവിളി പൊതുവെ ജനങ്ങളെ ബാധിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലെന്നും, കുറെ ആളുകൾക്കുമാത്രമെ ഇതിൽ സംബന്ധമുള്ളു എന്നും മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതിൽ യാതൊരടിസ്ഥാനവുമില്ല. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളുടെ സങ്കടം ഈ ഉദ്യോഗം സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്; എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ വന്നു പറയുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ ഒരുപക്ഷേ കുറവായിരിക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും പൊതുയോഗങ്ങൾകൂടി വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ പാസാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കത്തോലിക്കാസമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായവും ഇതാണെന്നു അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

PRESIDENT: ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് നിങ്ങൾ ഇൻററപ്ററ് ചെയ്തതു്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉദ്യോഗംകൊണ്ടു ജീവിതം കഴിക്കുന്നവരുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗം ജീവിതം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു വഴക്കായിട്ടാണ് മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കയുണ്ടായതു്. എന്നാൽ അതങ്ങിനെയല്ല. ഏതാനും ചിലരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതു ശരിയായിരിക്കാം ഇന്നു അനുദ്യോഗമായി നടക്കുന്ന സകല അവകാശങ്ങളേയും മററു സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു അപഹരിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൻെറ കുഴപ്പമാണ്. പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസിൽ എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഇന്നു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ അനേകം സമുദായക്കാർക്കു വരാമായിരുന്നു. അതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ വാദിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമെന്നുള്ളതു കുറെ പേരുടെ വാദമാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ പരമാർത്ഥം അശേഷമില്ല.

ഇതിനുമുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ മി. എ. സി. കുര്യാക്കോസ് ഇതേരീതിയിൽതന്നെ ഒരു റസല്യൂഷൻ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു എന്നും, അതു ഈ സഭ തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞു എന്നും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറു അവർകൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതും ശരിയല്ല. മി. കുര്യാക്കോസിൻെറ പ്രമേയം ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള ഒന്നല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഒരു എട്ടോ പത്തോ വർഷത്തേക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം മറെറാരു സമുദായക്കാർക്കും കൊ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ട്ടക്കാതെ അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാക്കുമാത്രം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് മി. കുഞ്ഞാക്കോസിന്റെ പ്രമേയം. അന്നു ആ പ്രമേയത്തെ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടവർപോലും സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ തള്ളിക്കളയുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മി കുഞ്ഞാക്കോസിന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിനും ഇപ്പോൾ വാദത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിനും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം എന്താണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മി. കുഞ്ഞാക്കോസിന്റെ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ മററുള്ളവർക്കാർക്കുംതന്നെ എട്ടോ പത്തോ കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം ഒന്നും കിട്ടുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരെ പ്രത്യേകമായി പരിഗണിച്ചു അവർക്കു ന്യായമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ട സംഖ്യയ്ക്കും പുറമെ സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അല്പസ്വല്പം കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കയും, ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ ന്യായമായികിട്ടേണ്ട സംഖ്യയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു്. അല്ലാതെ മററു സമുദായക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻപാടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കാണിച്ചതായ ഫിഗറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾഅങ്ങിനെ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു് എന്നു കാണുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫിഗേർസിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ അതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ കാണിക്കാൻപോകയാണു്. ഉദ്യോഗം ൧൦ ശതമാനം അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതു അധികവും പ്യൂൺസോ മറേറാ ആയിരിക്കും. ൧൧൦൨-നു മുമ്പു ചിലർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിന്റെ കണ്ണിൽകാണത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉദ്യോഗം ഒന്നുംതന്നെ അവർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ൪൧൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ മഹമ്മദീയർ ആരും തന്നെ ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമന സമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്റെ ദോഷത്തെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ടു്. അതിനുംപുറമെ ൧൦൨-നുശേഷമുള്ള കണക്കു ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അതിനു കാരണമെന്താണെന്നും എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

PRESIDENT: Did you not give figures after 1101 Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I did give figures.

൧൦൨ മേടം മുതൽ ൧൦൩ മീനം വരെയുള്ളതു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ നിയമനം എത്രയാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ ഈ അസമത്വം എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാവുന്നതാണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ൧൦൭-ലെ കണക്കു മെമ്പർ ഒന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതു ഞാനല്ല പറയേണ്ടതു്. ൧൦൭ ലെ നിയമനം ശരിയായ രീതിയിലല്ല നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ൧൦൭-ലെ ഫിഗേർസു കിട്ടിയാൽ അതു ശരിയാണോ എന്നു നോക്കാമല്ലോ.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിന്റെ കണക്കു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാരുടെ ആകെയുള്ള ഫിഗേർസു തന്നെ ഈ അനീതി നടക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനു ഒരു തെളിവല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): തെളിവാണു്. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളവരെ രഹസ്യമായിട്ടു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വരുകിൽ അതു കൊണ്ടു അവരെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു ബോദ്ധ്യം വരത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ യാതൊരു കണക്കും ഇവിടെ കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ, അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ, അഹിന്ദുക്കൾ എന്നു തരം തിരിച്ചു അതിനെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതായി തെറ്റിദ്ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാരുടേയും അവകാശങ്ങളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ കണക്കു തരുമ്പോൾ അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട എത്രപേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് തരേണ്ടിയിരുന്നതു്.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അസമത്വ സമുദായം ഏതെല്ലാമാണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നു പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിൽ വേണ്ടവണ്ണം പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): അതു് ഏതെല്ലാമാണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മുസ്ലീമീങ്ങളും, കത്തോലിക്കരും ചില വകുപ്പിൽപെട്ട ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): എല്ലാ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുമില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ചില വകുപ്പിൽപെട്ട ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അവർക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട ഓഹരി കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഈഴവരില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ടു്. അവരെ ഒന്നാമതു പറയേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു; ഞാൻ അതു വിട്ടുപോയി.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): നാടാർ സമുദായമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അവരും അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണു്.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകി എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ നംപൂതിരിമാരും ഉൾപ്പെടുമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഞാൻ മുമ്പേ തന്നെ ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. നംപൂതിരിമാർ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന്മാരാണെന്നു അവർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗദാനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അവർ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാണു്.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ഭട്ടതിരിമാരും ഉൾപ്പെടുമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) ; അവർക്കും ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരും ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടും. അതിനെ ഭയപ്പെട്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്ന രീതിയിൽ തന്നെ അവസാനം വരെ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകണമെന്നാണ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇതേ രീതിയിൽ തന്നെ പ്രസ്സ് ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്ന രീതിയിൽ നടന്നാൽ പോരാ. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഇന്നത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ അവകാശം കിട്ടണം.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): ആൾ വീതം അനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗം വീതിക്കുന്നതു മെമ്പർക്കു സമ്മതമാണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മി. നംപൂതിരിപ്പാടു ഭയപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രകാരം ഒരുദ്യോഗം വരുമ്പോൾ അതു പകുത്തു വീതിക്ക എന്ന ഒരു സംമ്പ്രദായമല്ല ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു മററു പല സംഗതികളിലും അനുകരിച്ചു വരുന്നതായ-മററു ഗവണ്മെൻറുകൾ ഇതിനെപ്പററി നടത്തിവരുന്ന-നയം ഇവിടെ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളൂ. അങ്ങിനെ സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ഈ വിഷമം തീരുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങളിൽ പലർക്കും ബോധമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, ഇതു കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ഈ കുഴപ്പം തീരാൻ വേറെ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, മാത്രമാണ് ഇതിലേക്കു ഇത്രയും ഒരു പ്രധാനസ്ഥാനം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നു ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ തടയണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മേലാൽ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം നടത്തേണ്ടതെന്നു മി. മഹമ്മദ് പറയുമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിലേയും ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമേ, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ജനസംഖ്യകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം നടത്തണം. എന്നാൽ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യംകൊണ്ടു എഫിഷ്യൻസി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കാഗ്രഹമില്ല. ഇന്നു ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുകല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള യോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്ത അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ആരെയുംതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഒരു പരീക്ഷ വച്ചാലോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നു എന്തെല്ലാം പരീക്ഷവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ അവ മാത്രമേ ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പാടുള്ളൂ. ഇതുവരെ

[Mr. P. S, Mahomed.]

പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു പരീക്ഷയില്ലാതെയിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഇന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുവരുമ്പോൾ മാത്രം പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു പരീക്ഷവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമെന്താണു്? അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതായ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ മറവയാതൊരു പരീക്ഷയും കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

അതിനാൽ ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്ന നിയമനരീതി മാററി ഗവണ്മെന്റു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഇതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട വഴി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കയും, അതുവരെ ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സർക്കുലർ അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യണം.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഈ കമ്മിററി പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മാത്രം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ മതിയോ, അതല്ല പഴയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ഗ്രേഡും പ്രമോഷനും സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടി ആലോചിക്കണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഇന്നു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നവർ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരാണ്.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അവക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ ശരിയായിട്ടുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നും ഈ കമ്മിററി അന്വേഷിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. എനിക്കു നിയമനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മാത്രമേ പറയുവാനുള്ളു. ഏതെല്ലാം വിധത്തിലാണ് നിയമനം നടത്തേണ്ടതു്, ഏതെല്ലാം വിധത്തിൽനിയമനം നടത്തിയാലാണു ഈ സമുദായവഴക്ക ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കാം, എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററിമാത്രം അന്വേഷിച്ചാൽമതി.

റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഒരിക്കലും തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ നടന്ന നിയമനംപോലെയാണ് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിലും നടത്താൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു വരുകിൽ എനിക്കു അതിനെ എതിർക്കാതെയിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മേലാലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ എത്ര ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനെ നിയമിക്കണം?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) ; ഏതായാലും കമ്മിററിഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ പോകയാണല്ലോ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ആ കമ്മിററിവരുന്നതുവരെ എങ്ങിനെചെയ്യണം ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനു എത്രകിട്ടുമോ അത്ര വാങ്ങി തൃപ്തിപ്പെടാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

PRESIDENT: As many of the members have referred to the promise that Government have made that a committee for this purpose will be constituted, I wish to assure the House that Government have had the matter under consideration and the committee that was promised will be constituted very soon.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 209.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn, the member being absent.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,147 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

Motion 210.

The following motion was not made:—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

210. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,265 for Deputy Surveyors, Field Surveyors, etc.

Motion 211.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,73,519 for establishment by Rs. 960.

The object of this motion is to urge the reduction of the number of Head Accountants, provided for under Taluk Cutcherries, from 30 to 28.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Is it under 'Taluk Cutcherry Head Accountants' or 'Divisional Treasury Head Accountants'?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Under 'Taluk Cutcherries".

The number of Sub-Treasuries in the State, I find, is 28 and the number of Head Accountants, provided for under the Taluk Cutcherries is 30. I do not find the necessity for 30 Head Accountants while there are only 28 Sub-Treasuries. The work of the Head Accountants is

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

concerned chiefly with Treasury transactions. I do not, therefore, find the necessity for having Head Accountants in places where there are no Sub-Treasuries. It is with this object that I have sought to reduce the allotment by Rs. 960.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the member has referred to the Kottayam and Quilon taluks. It is true there are no Sub-Treasuries. Even though there are no Sub-Treasuries the Head Accountants in those two taluks are necessary as in every other taluk. These Head Accountants are in immediate charge of the office and control the work in several branches. They have also to attend to certain executive duties, and also to supervise the accounts and the maintenance of registers. In fact, they are the office assistants of the Tahsildars. An officer of the status of a Head Accountant is necessary when the Tahsildar goes in camp. He is also entrusted with the disposal of uncontested *pokkuvaravu* cases. The Tahsildar will not be able to dispose of both contested and uncontested cases. For these reasons my view is that the Head Accountants have to be continued.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Am I to understand that the Head Accountants who are in places where there are no Sub-Treasuries have the same volume of work as in places where there are Sub-Treasuries?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): They have not the same quantity of work; but they have enough work.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Cannot the work be turned out by the Head Clerk? There are 30 Head Clerks.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): An officer of the status of a Head Accountant is necessary.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is it under any G. O.?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: He would then perhaps say, 'Why not cut out the Head Clerk'?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): That may be done.

PRESIDENT: Have you anything to say on that, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Nothing, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Do you say, Mr. Krishna Pillai, that, in those two taluks, the Head Clerks' places may be abolished?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT: That matter will be considered by Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): In view of the undertaking given by the Government, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved:—

Motions 212 to 215.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

212. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for contingencies in connection with puduval sub-division work in the Todupuzha and other taluks.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

213 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,70,858 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

214 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,70,858 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

215. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,70,858 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

Motions 216 and 217.

The following motions were deemed to have been withdrawn as the members were absent:

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

216. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,70,858 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI:

217. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,70,858 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

Motions 218 and 219.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

218. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,84,610 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

219. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,84,610 for establishment by Rs. 200.

Motion 220.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was absent:—

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,04,510 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

Motion 221.

The following motion was not moved :

MR. K. I. KOCHEPPAN MAPPILLA :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,04,510 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

Motion 222.

MR. A. S. DOMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,216 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

My object in making this motion is to impress upon the Government the necessity for reducing the commutation rate of the *pattom* payable by Kandukrishi land-holders in kind and for giving further extension of time to the tenants. The reduction now sanctioned by the Government is not sufficient to give adequate relief to the Kandukrishi tenants who do not find sufficient money to pay the price of Kandukrishi *pattom* for the rent due from them. So, I wish to urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of giving substantial reduction in the commutation rate and further extension of time. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, the matter is under the consideration of Government, and final orders will be issued soon.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Am I to understand that there will be substantial reduction in this ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*) : I cannot say.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it a fact that there is difference between the Ambalapuzha paddy and Trivandrum paddy in respect of this rate ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*) : There is.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); May I know on what it is based ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*) : The price of Trivandrum paddy is higher.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Is it fixed according to the market rates prevailing there ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : In case the rates to be sanctioned are not adequate will the Government receive the rent in kind ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): The whole matter is under consideration.

PRESIDENT: I may tell you, Mr. Damodaran Asan, that it is likely that orders will be passed soon to the effect that the rent for Edavom *thavana* that is the main instalment of rent—will be realised in kind.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Then I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 223 and 224.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

223. To omit the allotment of Rs. 13,612 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

224. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,612 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras by Rs. 10.

Motion 225.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was absent.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

225. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,612 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras by Rs. 10.

Motion 226.

The following motion was not moved:—

1 F—LAND REVENUE—LAND RECORDS—

Establishment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

226. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,236 for establishment by Rs. 5.

Motions 227 to 230.

The following motions were deemed to have been withdrawn as the members concerned were absent.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT—

Allowances.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

227. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,300 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

228. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,776 for Land Records Establishment by Rs. 10.

1 G—LAND REVENUE - REVENUE SURVEY—
Establishment.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

229. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,436 for establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

230. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,636 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 10.

Motions 231 and 232.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

231. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,987 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

232. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,987 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

Motion 233.

The following motion was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was absent.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

233. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,987 under Demand IV by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand IV—Land Revenue—for a sum of Rs. 8,71,987 less Re. 1 cut by the Council.

The grant was made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-1 P. M. and reassembled at 2-45 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

DEMAND V—TAXES ON INCOME.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 16,608 under Demand V—Taxes on Income.

Motions 234 and 235.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

234. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,380 for Income Tax Inspectors.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

235. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,380 for Income Tax Inspectors.

Motion 236.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,890 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്താൻ അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആദായനികുതിചുമത്തുന്നതിലുള്ള അക്രമങ്ങളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതിനാണ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിനത്തിലുള്ള ൮,൮൯൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും അഞ്ചുരൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു്. ആദായം ഉണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നുള്ളതു് നോക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡം പലതാണു്. കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കാതെ കാൺഫിഡൻഷ്യൽഎൻക്വയറി നടത്തി സാധുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതി ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നതു അക്രമമായ രീതിയാകുന്നു. കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കുകളെ അവിശ്വസിച്ചു പലസംഗതികളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനു പല ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ പറയാൻ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവയെ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നില്ല. കച്ചവടക്കാരെ വിട്ടു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കാര്യം നോക്കിയാൽ പത്തും അൻപതും രൂപാകരം ഉള്ളവരുടെപേൎക്കു നോട്ടീസു അയക്കുകയും, ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്താതിരിക്കാൻ വല്ലകാരണവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് എഴുതി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഒടുവിൽ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്താൻ ഉത്തരവും കൊടുക്കുന്നു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏതെങ്കിലും അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നുവച്ചാൽ അതിനു അഞ്ചെട്ടു മാസവും കുറെ രൂപായും ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ, രണ്ടാമത്തെ കൊല്ലത്തിലും ഇതുമാതിരി നോട്ടീസ് അയക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ കച്ചവടക്കാർ, വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ, തൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ എന്നിവരുടെ പേരിൽ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തിയാൽ ചുമത്താൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി അധികം പണവും സമയവും ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കുകളെ ഗവമ്മെൻറു വിശ്വസിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആദായം ഉണ്ടെന്നു മററുവിധത്തിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കത്തക്ക ശരിയായ രേഖകൾഉണ്ടെന്നു ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തണം. ഇപ്രകാരം അല്ലാതെ അവരവർ നടത്തുന്ന സ്വകാര്യമായ അന്വേഷണംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഇന്നത്തെപ്പോലെ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്ന നയം തീരെ നല്ലതല്ല. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർ ഇത്ര രൂപാവീതം ആണ്ടുതോറും ആദായനികുതികൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വെച്ചാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. ഈ സംഗതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു വളരെ നീചതമമായ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായമായി തീരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും അവരുടെ കീഴിലുള്ളവരുടേയും അടുത്തുപോയി നല്ല വാക്കുപറഞ്ഞും ചില കൈമടക്കുകൾ കൊടുത്തുമാണു് ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളെ

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.]

ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈമാതിരി എല്ലാവക്കും ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ആയിരുന്നാൽ സാധുക്കൾക്കു് എങ്ങനെ ഗതിഉണ്ടാകും.

കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ രണ്ടായിരം രൂപാമുടക്കി കച്ചവടം നടത്തുന്നവരുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ കുറവാണു എങ്കിലും ആദായനികുതിക്കു ധാരാളം നോട്ടീസുകൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരു മോട്ടാർകാർ വാങ്ങിച്ച ആളിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതികിട്ടുന്നതിനു നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒരു എയിററ്സീററർമോട്ടാർ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ എന്നല്ലാതെ അയാളുടെ പേരിൽ ഒരു കാശും കരംതീരുവായില്ല. അതിനെപ്പററി തക്കിക്കാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ല എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് രൂപാകൊടുത്തു. ഇതുപോലെ സാധുക്കളായ പലരും ഇതുനിമിത്തം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കമ്മീഷണരോടു സങ്കടം പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനെകേൾക്കാൻ ആരും ഇല്ല. ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിനു അപ്പീൽ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആലുവായിൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു പോയിപറയാമെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരംകൂടി ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹംഇതിലേക്കു വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നസമയം അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മററുജോലി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടായിരിക്കും. അതുകൂടാതെയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസുമജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അധികാരംകൂടി ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മുമ്പിൽപോയി ഇവയെപ്പററി അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾമടിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. സങ്കടപരിഹാരത്തിനു പോകുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് വിപരീതഫലം വന്നുപോകുമോഎന്നാണു അവരുടെ സംശയം. ഇങ്ങനെ കണ്ടമാനം നടക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനിടയാകാതെ ക്ലിപ്തമായ ഒരു നിയമം വച്ചു കരം ഈടാക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ രഹസ്യമായ അന്വേഷണംകൊണ്ടു കിട്ടുന്ന അറിവുകളെവച്ചു ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്താൻ പാടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങൾ ഓരോരുത്തരും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Motions 239, 240, 241 and 242 are indentical substantially with the one now moved by Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan; and those who have sent in their motions may speak now.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I have very great pleaure in supporting the motion moved by Mr. Tarakan. What he said was a plain fact. I know in several cases uninmaginable hardship is brought to bear upon the poor people on the ground that they receive taxable income. I shall now submit some of the instances which came to my knowledge.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Were appeals preferred under the Regulation in these cases?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Yes, Sir. Once I was told that one Tahsildar Collector issued a notice to a particular individual to appear before him and to explain why he should not be taxed for the income he received. He told the Tahsildar that he was a poor man receiving not more than 1000 Rs. a year at the most, including all the income derived by him from his own landed property as well. In spite of this explanation submitted by him, the Tahsildar Collector assessed him and took coercive steps to realise the amount. There was an appeal preferred against the order and not even a stay was allowed. When the matter was enquired into, he was told that there were instructions from the superior officers that as far as possible stay in such matters should be disallowed. But, as was expected, the party got some equity at the hands of the appellate authority and the case was remanded. Then again, the Tahsildar Collector arrived at the same conclusion as before and said that on a confidential enquiry, he found that the person has taxable income. There was nothing at all to show that he had taxable income. What I gather from the order is that when notices are issued to the party to explain whether he has got taxable income, the burden is on the party to prove that he has not taxable income. Doubtless, it is a very bad predicament to which the poor people are put. That case was decided against the person. I want to know whether there are any such confidential enquiries allowed by the Regulation. I am at a loss to know of any Section providing for that. So far as my knowledge goes, there is no Section wherein it is stated that, if the person called for to explain does not explain, or explains it satisfactorily and does not produce the records called for, he may be assessed for any amount that the Tahsildar Collector would choose to fix. I need hardly state that it is a very hard case. If there is such a Circular or instruction sent or given by the Income Tax Commissioner, what I wish to say is that at the earliest opportunity such a Circular should be withdrawn. Because it is confidential and so vague, anybody can say that so and so has a taxable income. The confidential enquiry is based on the mere statement of the Proverticar. If there is any personal animosity between the Proverticar and any person, the latter can be assessed. It is always the case that the person taxed is at a disadvantage, and he will be dragged before the Income Tax Collector on the ground that his income is taxable. So, I again make the request to the Land Revenue Commissioner that the very earliest opportunity should be taken to cancel and withdraw such Circular, if any.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായ രീതിയിലാണ് പ്രയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതെന്ന് ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ പല സെഷൻസിലും ഞാൻതന്നെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം മെമ്പേഴ്സിനും

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

യോജിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും ബോധ്യപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും അവയെപ്പററി പ്രസ്ഥാവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനു പരിഹാരമായിട്ട് ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ന് ആദായനികുതിചുമത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ മാധവൻപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കുകളെ വിശ്വസിക്കാതെ കാൺഫിഡൻഷ്യൽ എൻക്വയറി നടത്തി അതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് അധികമായി ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തിവരുന്നത്. കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കുകളെ മിക്കപ്പോഴും വെറുതെ കച്ചേരികളിൽ വരുത്തുകയും അവസാനത്തിൽ അവയെ തിരിയെ അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ പ്രൈവററ്എൻക്വയറിനടത്തുന്നത് തീരെ അത്ഥശൂന്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് രണ്ടുമൂന്നുസംഗതികളെക്കൊണ്ടു് മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഇൻസാൾവെൻസിപെററിഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് രണ്ടുദിവസത്തിനുമുമ്പ് കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെമേൽ ആദായനികുതി ധാരാളമായി ചുമത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. മറെറാന്ന് കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കുകളെ നോക്കി അവരുടെ ആദായം എന്തെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെ ചവുക്കയിൽപോയി അവർ എത്രമാത്രം ചരക്കുകൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ഇത്രകണ്ടിചരക്ക് അയച്ചാൽ ഇത്രരൂപാ ആദായംകിട്ടുമെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ച് ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. ഈ ചരക്കുകളെ അയച്ചതിൽ അവക്കു എത്രമാത്രം നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് നോക്കുന്നില്ല. ലാഭവും നഷ്ടവും അറിയണമെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ കണക്കുകൾ നോക്കിയാൽമാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. കുറേകാലമായി തുടന്നുവരുന്ന കച്ചവടത്തിൻെറ നിലയും കണക്കും നോക്കിയാൽ വിശേഷിച്ച് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂത്തീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സമയത്ത് ഒരു ഒററക്കച്ചവടക്കാരനും ലാഭം കിട്ടാൻ വഴിയില്ല. ഇന്ന് ചരക്ക് മേടിച്ചാൽ അതിൻെറ വില നാളെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആദായം കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് തീർച്ചയാണ്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കച്ചവടക്കാർ നഷ്ടം വരാതിരിക്കാൻമാത്രമാണ് പ്രധാനമായി നോക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പ്രൈവററ് എൻക്വയറി നടത്തി എത്രരൂപായുടെ കച്ചവടം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന്കണ്ടു് അതിൽനിന്നും ഇത്രപേഴ്സൻേറജ് ആദായംകിട്ടുമെന്ന് സങ്കല്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു. ഇത്രരൂപായുടെ ചരക്കു വാങ്ങി അയച്ചാൽ അതുനിമിത്തം എത്ര നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതേകണക്കുകൾ നോക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന

ളു്. പ്രൈവററ്എൻക്വയറിയും മററുംകൊണ്ടു് കണ്ടുമാനം ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ മാററി യഥാർത്ഥമായി അവരുടെ കണക്കുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു് ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തേണ്ടതാണു്. കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കിൽ പിശകുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ—അവർ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ മനഃപൂർവ്വം വഞ്ചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ—അവരുടെമേൽ വേണ്ട നടപടിനടത്തണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതെ കച്ചവടക്കാരെ വിശ്വസിക്കാൻപാടില്ലാത്തരീതിയിൽ ആക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): അവരുടെമേൽ എന്തുനടപടിയാണു് നടത്തേണ്ടതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അവരെ പ്രോസിക്യൂട്ട്ചെയ്യണം. അങ്ങിനെചെയ്താൽ അവരുടെ കണക്കുകൾ ശരിയാണെന്നു് അവക്കു് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കും.

കച്ചവടക്കാക്കു് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ചില ചിലവുകൾഉണ്ടു്. കച്ചവടക്കാക്കു് പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അവക്കു് വാഹനച്ചിലവു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കസ്റ്റമേർസ് വരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ വെററില മുറുക്കാൻ മുതലായ ചില കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ചിലവുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതു് അഡ്‌വർടൈസ്മെൻറ്പോലെയാണ്ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതെല്ലാം കച്ചവടത്തിൻെറ ചിലവായി ഗണിക്കാത്തതു് അക്രമമാണു്. അതിനാൽ ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു് വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്കയും പ്രൈവററ്എൻക്വയറി നടത്തുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടു് ഉടനടിനിർത്തുകയും വേണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA (*Commerce and Industry, South*): ஸர், மி: கே. பி. கொச்சுகேசரதாசன் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள மோஷனை நான் பின்தாங்குகிறேன். உலகம் பூராவும் வியாபாரமில்லை என்பது தெரிந்த விஷயம். இந்த டிப்ரஷன், டிப்ரஷன், (depression) என்று சொல்வது வியாபாரமில்லை என்பது. அது பணமில்லாததினால் ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டமேதவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. 105-மாண்டு இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது — page 5 —'Banking was the only business which thrived.' அதாவது 1104-ல் பாங்கிங் பிஸினஸ் (Banking business) மாத்திரம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் இந்த 105-மாண்டு ரிப்போர்ட்டில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாவது—'The year 1105 was therefore a very poor year for income tax'. அதாவது 105-மாண்டில் இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் வசூலிக்க யோக்கியதையுள்ளதல்லவென்றும் ஆனால் நாங்கள் வசூலித்துவிட்டோம், அப்படிக்கு வசூலித்த தொகையும் அவ்வளவு குறைவல்லவென்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிக்கு கச்சவடமில்லாதிருக்க இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் வசூலித்தது லாபத்திலிருந்தல்ல. முதலிலிருந்துதான் என்பது உண்மை.

[Mr. Mahomed Mustapha.]

ஸர், அப்படி இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் கொடுத்தபேரும் கச்சவடக்காரர்கள், அதாவது பாங்கிங் பிஸினஸ் நடத்தியவர்கள் இன்ஸால்வெண்டாகவும் தங்கள் வியாபாரத்தை நிறுத்தியும் தாம் வாங்கினவர்களுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு அரை ரூபாய் முதல் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலும்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்கு டாக்ஸ் எப்படி கொடுக்கமுடியும்? இவர்களது நிலைமையும் ரொம்பவும் பரிதாபம்.

ஸர், நமது ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள சாமான்கள், விளைபொருள்கள், அன்னிய நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதியில்லாததினால் வருமானம் குறைந்துவிட்டதென்றும் நமது ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள விளைபொருள்கள் அன்னியநாடுகளுக்குப் போகாததினால் பணக்கஷ்டம் ரொம்ப இருக்கிறதென்றும் General Administration Report, page 20 லும் போன வருஷம் பர்மா ஆண்ட் இண்டோசைனாவிலிருந்து 4 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு அரிசியும் நெல்லும், 2 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு ஆடையும் இறக்குமதியாயிருக்கிறதென்றும் 114-ம், 168-ம் பேஜுகளிலும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்தப்பிரகாரம் 6 கோடி ரூபாய் வெளியில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் போனால் நமது நிலைமை தானென்ன. இந்த நிலைமையில் கவர்மெண்டு இவ்வருஷமும் இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நமது உடைக்காகவும், ஆகாரத்திற்கும் வருஷாவருஷம் 6 கோடி ரூபாய் நம் ராஜ்யத்தினின்று போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால் இறுதியில் நமது நிலைமையை இன்னதாகுமென்று சொல்லாமலே விளங்கும். இந்த ஜனரல் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் (General Administration Report page 168), 6 கோடி ரூபாய் நமது ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து போயும், இவிடம் விளைபொருள்கள் அயல் நாடுகளுக்கு போக தடைபட்டால், நமது நிலைமைதானென்ன. எதற்காக இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் கமிஷனர் ரிப்போர்ட்டு. Income-tax commissioner's report dated 28-12-1930 says, 'No business at all for income tax. Banking was the only business which thrived'. — என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. 105-ம் ஆண்டில் பெரிய கச்சவடம் செய்துவந்தவர்களும் (income-tax)இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் கொடுத்தவர்களும் 106-ல் ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கு எட்டணாக்கூட கொடுக்கக்கூடாத நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள்.

சென்ற மூன்று வருஷங்களின் (104, 105, 106) நிலைமையிப்படியிருக்க, இன்கம் டாக்ஸை வசூலிக்க 107-ம் ஆண்டில் 16,000 ரூபாய்க்கு சம்பளக்காரர்கள் எதற்கென்று எனக்கு தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால் இந்த மோஷனை நான் பின்தாங்குவதுடன், இந்த இன்கம் டாக்ஸையே நிறுத்திவிடவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல்போனால் இந்த நாட்டில் வியாபாரிகள் இல்லாமலே போய்விடுவார்கள் என்றே சொல்கிறேன்.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): Sir, Income-tax is levied under law and that law provides appellate and revisional authorities. If any one has any grievance in the administration of the law he must get his grievance redressed by going to the Income-Tax Commissioner. About the allegations made here about the Income-Tax Department, I may say that most of them

are vague. One member has said that confidential enquiries should no be made. Confidential enquiries are made under the provisions of the Regulation and assessees are not taxed without hearing them on the basis of such enquiries.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know the Section in the Income Tax Regulation which provides for confidential enquiries?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I do not exactly remember the Section. But I know there is a provision in the Regulation.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): There is only Section 18 which says:—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Income-Tax Officers are appointed for the special C. I. D. work in the Depatment.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It was also said that Account Books certified by auditors are not returned to them. We are not questioning the correctness of accounts maintained by certain persons, since they are maintained correctly. But some merchants keep false accounts, and it is with reference to them that confidential enquiries are made to arrive at the truth, and when these enquiries are made some useful information is forthcoming. These assessees are heard before final orders are passed.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you press your motion, Mr. Tarakan?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പ്രൈവററ് എൻക്വയറി നടത്താനുള്ള വകുപ്പുണ്ടെന്നും അതനുസരിച്ച് അന്വേഷിക്കുകയാണെന്നും കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ അതനുസരിച്ചുമാത്രം തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് എൻെറ അനുഭവത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെപ്പററി പരാതിപറഞ്ഞാൽ ആരും കേൾക്കാനില്ല. എന്തെന്നാൽ ആ സംഖ്യ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ചെല്ലാനുള്ളതാണ്. സാധുക്കൾ പണം കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ് എന്നു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ല വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു സ്വന്തം പുരയിടത്തെ പണയം എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്ത് ആദായനികുതി കൊടുത്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ഇങ്ങനെ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലംപോലും എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തു പണംകൊടുക്കാൻ നിർബന്ധിതരാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന നയം നീചത്വമെന്നോ എന്താണ് പറയേണ്ടതെന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ; അത്ര ഭയങ്കരമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒഴിവുകഴിവുകൾപറഞ്ഞു ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞു പണമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ന്യായം എവിടെ

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.]

ന്നിന്നുകിട്ടും. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂർത്തീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള നയംനിമിത്തം എന്തു ഫലമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കണ്ടറിയേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രൈവററായി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതിനു വകുപ്പുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വേണ്ട സ്ഥലത്തു ന്യായമായും മര്യാദയായും പെരുമാറണമെന്നു പറയാതെനിവത്തിയില്ല. നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളടത്തോളം ആ വിധത്തിൽ പെരുമാറാതെ കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യണം. കള്ളക്കണക്കുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് എന്തു നടപടി നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്? കള്ളക്കണക്കു കണ്ടാൽ റിമാൎക്ക എഴുതുകയില്ല, ഇത്രരൂപാ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു, കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കണം, എന്നാണു പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പ്രൈവററു് എൻക്വയറി നടത്തുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു മിക്കവാറും പാർത്ഥ്യകാരന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമല്ലെ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർ പറയുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു പാർവത്ത്യകാരുടെ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: പേഷ്കാരുടെ അടുത്തും ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ അടുക്കലും അപ്പീൽകൊടുക്കാമല്ലൊ.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പേഷ്കാരുടേയും ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടേയും അടുത്തു് അപ്പീൽപോകുന്നതിലുള്ള വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതാണല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന രീതികൊണ്ടു് അപ്പീലുകൊടുത്താലും രക്ഷയുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പ്രൈവററു എൻക്വയറികൊണ്ടുകിട്ടുന്നതു സ്വകാര്യമായ അറിവാണ്. അതിനനുസരണമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം രക്ഷകിട്ടുകയില്ലന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അപ്പീൽകൊടുക്കുന്നതു നിമിത്തമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ചിലവു വഹിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ അതിനേക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞ തുകയായ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുകയല്ലെ കുറേക്കൂടി സൌകര്യം?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) ഒരു കേസിന് അപ്പീൽകൊടുത്തു തീരുമാനം അറിയുമ്പോഴേക്കും ൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽകൂടുതൽ ചിലവുവരും. അതുകൊണ്ട് അപ്പീൽകൊടുത്തു പരിഹാരം നേടാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ മുമ്പുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഇതുനിമിത്തം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു പൊതുവിൽ ചീത്തപ്പേരും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): അപ്പീലുകൊടുത്തു കേസ് തീർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു നടപടി നടത്തി പണം കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുത്തരവിടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): കേസു തീർച്ചചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു പണം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Idustry, North*): അതിന് ഒരു സ്റ്റേഓർഡർ കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*). എങ്ങിനെയായാലും കടികളെ അങ്ങേഅററത്തെ നിലയിൽ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയമാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നടത്തിവരുന്നത്. ഈ രീതിയിൽ ഇനിമേലും തുടന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതായാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്ഥിതിക്കു സാരമായ മാററം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു തൃപ്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ പ്രസ്സ്ചെയ്യുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT. Have you anything more to add, Mr. R. Krishna Pillai?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have nothing more to add.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,890 for establishment by Rs. 5.

The motion was carried, 21 voting for the motion and 16 against.

Motions 237 to 242.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

237. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,890 for establishment by Rs. 100.

TAXES ON INCOME—*Allowances.*

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

238. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand V.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

239. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,608 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

240. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,608 under Demand V by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

241. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,608 under Demand V by Rs. 10.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI:

242. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,608 under Demand V by Rs. 40.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is that the House sanctions a demand for Rs. 16,608 minus Rs. 5 under Demand V—Taxes on Income.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VI—EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : May I come to the front, Sir, so that I may be heard ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Oh, yes.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs 6,30,625 under Demand VI—Excise Department.

Motion 243.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,280 for establishment by Rs. 1,000.
(To urge the need for the abolition of the Salt Factories Division.)

Sir, my object in making this motion is to urge upon the Government the desirability of amalgamating the two Excise Divisions known as the Excise Division, Nagercoil, and the Salt Factories Division. There are twelve Excise Divisions in the State of which the Salt Factories Division is one. This is under the charge of an officer of the status of an Assistant Excise Commissioner. There is another division known as the Nagercoil Excise Division which is also under the charge of an Assistant Excise Commissioner. These two divisions lie very close to one another. Rather, the Salt Factories Division is territorially a part of the Nagercoil Excise Division. The total area of the Salt Factories, to be administered by the Salt Factories Division officer, is 1,194 acres. It consists of about 13 Salt factories ; and we have got seven Inspectors to administer the internal affairs of the Salt factories. The average area to be administered by each Inspector works out to 170 acres.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : What is the sort of supervision which these Inspectors and the Assistant Excise Commissioner are expected to conduct ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencottah*) : The Assistant Excise Commissioner is expected to co-ordinate the activities of the several Inspectors and the Inspectors have to attend to the manufacture of salt.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Who manufactures salt?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Salt is manufactured by the licensees.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What does 'attending to the manufacture' mean?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*); They have to see that the provisions of the Salt Regulation are not infringed by the licensees.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Who is the present licensee for salt?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): There are several licensees.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And, the member cannot remember any one of them?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): There are several licensees; I myself am one of them.

Of the 13 factories included in the Salt Factories Division, as many as 11, I believe, are closely packed together and they are within a small area. The Assistant Excise Commissioner in charge of these factories has practically only to go round these 1,194 acres; and I do not think he has got sufficient work all the year round. He has simply to go round and watch the work of these Inspectors. He has practically nothing to do with the internal management of the several factories—I mean—the work of manufacturing the salt. To substantiate my position, I would only point out that the Excise Division of Nagercoil and the Salt Factories Division have been under the charge of one Assistant Excise Commissioner on several occasions; and I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. T. V. Ramakrishna Aiyar was in charge of both the divisions for about 6 months continuously from 13-9-1104 till about 30-3-1105. Again, Mr. A. Raman Pillai was in charge of both the divisions for about another six months from 1-1-1103 till 19-6-1103. I understand that one Assistant Commissioner was in charge of both the divisions on previous occasions too. I do not think and the figures I have cited will also substantiate my position—that the interests of Government were in any way affected by both the divisions being in charge of one Assistant Commissioner. If the interests of the Government are to be estimated from the outturn of salt from all the factories put together, it would be seen that when Mr. Raman Pillai was in charge of both the divisions the maximum quantity of salt in any of these years was produced.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): How long was he in charge of both the divisions?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): He was in charge of both the divisions for about six months in the year 1103.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : And Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : He was in charge of both the divisions in 1104.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Was it in the nature of an experiment to see how the two divisions could be worked under one Assistant Commissioner ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : It was a mere accident. There was some administrative inconvenience or some such difficulty. Any how, Sir, in the year 1103 when Mr. Raman Pillai was in charge of both the divisions, as much as 9 lacs of maunds were produced in all the factories put together. That figure by itself is sufficient to corroborate my statement that the outturn is not going to be affected in any way by both the divisions being put under one Assistant Excise Commissioner.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : May I know from the member whether the officers or the seasonal conditions are more responsible for better outturn of salt ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : I was answering only with reference to the point whether the interests of Government would in any way be affected. The interests of Government are not going to be affected by one officer being in charge of both these duties. Of course, the outturn is due to several causes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is there anything connected with his duties that necessitates the presence of an Assistant Excise Commissioner in the allom area ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : He has necessarily to go to the allom ; but he has only to co-ordinate the work of the Inspectors.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : May I know where the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Salt Factories Division usually lives ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : I think he usually lives at Nagercoil.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : How many miles is Nagercoil from the factories ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : About 5 or 6 miles.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Where is the Nagercoil Excise Division Officer living ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I rise to a point of order. The member asks the question without rising from his seat.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): The Nagercoil Excise Division Officer lives at Nagercoil.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : So, both are at Nagercoil ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Presumably.

The average outturn, I take it, is 7 to 8 lacs of maunds per annum from all these factories put together. This outturn is not going to be affected at all by the two divisions being put in charge of one Assistant Commissioner.

Speaking from my own experience as an important salt licensee I can say that the administration of the Salt Department will not be affected by the two divisions being amalgamated and placed in charge of one Assistant Excise Commissioner.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Would you kindly detail the particulars of work that the salt Assistant Commissioner has to do? What is the nature of the work that he has to do?

MR. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Practically the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Salt Factories has to check the work of the Inspectors and has nothing to do with the outturn or the manufacture of salt in the several factories. Probably he has to check whether the rules, relating to storage of salt particularly, are being strictly complied with by the licensees, and whether the rules are being enforced by the Inspectors. But this does not occupy any very great length of time. It is carried on only during a very limited portion of the year. Most of the time of the Assistant Excise Commissioner is probably taken up only by correspondence. That any administrative inconvenience will not be caused can be seen from the fact that both the divisions have been for a long time under the charge of one Assistant Commissioner without the interests of Government being affected. On these grounds I urge that the allotment of Rs. 2,280 for establishment be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): In supporting the motion brought forward by Mr. Chattanatha Karayalar I have to add that we should be able to gather from his own statement that the work of the Assistant Excise Commissioner, in charge of the Salt Factories is only one of administrative control of his subordinates actually engaged in directly supervising the manufacture of salt, *viz*, the 7 Inspectors that he has been speaking about and a number of subordinates. He is said to be going round the factories. Mr. Karayalar is one of the biggest of our salt licensees and as he has made out such a very strong case for the reduction of a big office in these times of financial stringency, I think the House will have to accept it. If he would be affected by any inadequate......

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Affected in what way, favourably or unfavourably?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): The better the supervision, particularly for an absentee licensee like himself, the better for his own interest—Government interests are not opposed to his interests. If the salt manufacture is better and the outturn increases, he will get profits

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

so that I think his interests and the interest of the Government do not clash. When a statement comes from him that such a big office is not necessary we may assume that it will be accepted by the Excise Commissioner, who, I know, is very particular about reducing superfluous appointments and who is very zealous about his economy. He would liberally come forward and accept the suggestion and undertake to consider the reduction. With these words, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Chattanatha Karayalar.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I listened to Mr. Karayalar with great interest. The motion tabled for discussion relates to the abolition of the Salt Factories Division, but I think much of what he spoke referred to the amalgamation of the two divisions and not the abolition of the Salt Factories Division. Salt forms an important item in the economy of the State. It forms an important branch of the Excise Department. I believe the Excise Department was re-organised about the year 1081 and for some years, that is up 1089, the Salt Factories division was being managed by the Circle Officer in charge of the Nagercoil Division. As that arrangement was found to be extremely unsatisfactory, that was given up and a new division was formed, called the Salt Factories Division; and it has been working till now. Well, if I remember aright, even before the formation of the Excise Department, salt formed a separate branch on the revenue side. There was an officer called the Salt Division Peishkar who was administering the salt revenue.

In point of Government interest, it fetches about 18 lakhs of rupees -- in the year 1105 it fetched Rs. 18·75 lakhs - and in point of administration it is no less important. As my friend himself said there are 7 Inspectors, 39 Petty Officers and 135 peons and an officer is absolutely necessary to supervise the work of these men. His duty consists not only in supervising the quality of the salt manufactured by the licensee but also in trying to increase the output of salt year after year. Even in this Council Hall persistent recommendations have been made to induce the department to increase the output year after year. And then, Sir, there are also several licensees.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : As a result of such recommendations has there been any an increase in the output of salt?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Before the year 1102, the average output was 4·84 lakhs of maunds per annum. From 1103 to 1105, the average has come up to 8·5 lakhs.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : The average is taken for how many years?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have statistics for ten years from which I have calculated the average. The average output between 1103 and 1105 comes to 8·48 lakhs of maunds per annum.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neducangad*): When was this new division constituted?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): As I said, in the year 1089.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mave'ikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was there any increase in the output of salt during the last two years?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, during 1103 the total output was 9,87,515 maunds; during 1104 it was 7,64,413 maunds and during 1105 it was 7,93,965 maunds.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): So, it has fallen from 9 to 7 lakhs?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Taking the standard of 1103, the output has fallen. But when compared to the output in previous years it has increased.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): I want to know whether it was not due to seasonal conditions.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): In the year 1100 the whole salt might have been washed away by the floods. Is that also included in this calculation of the out turn?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): When questions are put to me from two different quarters, I do not know where to turn.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You answer Mr. Govindan first.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It was washed away only after it was manufactured. It could not have been washed away before.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Is that included in the outturn?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Surely.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How could it be washed away before it was manufactured?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): That was what I said.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): When did the outturn reach the level of 8 lakhs for the first time?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I said in 1103.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): What about 1102?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It was 7·86 lakhs of maunds.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): What was the outturn in 1089 when the Salt Division was consituted?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I am sorry I have not got figures now.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : As a general proposition you say that there has been a steady increase in the quanity manufactured after the creation of a separate office ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes. I was saying that repeated recommendations have been made by members of this Council with a view to induce the department to increase the output. My friend asked me what was the effect of the recommendation. I say this is the effect of the recommendation. I just got a telegram to the effect that the total out-put during this year is 9,59,000 maunds of which eight hundred and forty five thousand maunds have been stored and the rest unstored. That is the telegram I got just now.

Sir, it is my view that to devote attention to salt culture and to see that good quality of salt is manufactured, the presence of an officer there is absolutely necessary.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is it the opinion of the member that bad salt was being manufactured before the separation of the two divisions ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I said 'to improve the quality'.

There is one more point to be considered. As I said at the time when my friend interrupted me, there are severel licensees there and their interests do not ordinarily agree. They sometimes come into conflict, and for the settlement of these disputes in which often rich and influential persons are involved an officer of a higher status than an Inspector seems to be absolutely necessary. For these reasons I would oppose the motion tabled for discussion, *viz.*, for the abolition of the Salt Division.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Does the member mean to suggest that the Assistant Commissioner will always be available at the spot ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : . His headquarters is at Tamaracolam.

MR S KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I want to know whether he is there always ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sometimes he will be at Rajakkamangalam, sometimes at Colachel, he has business there also.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Suppose a breach of the peace occurs ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : The Assistant Excise Commissioner has nothing to do with breaches of the peace.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Let it be quarrels or bickerings. You require a senior officer to decide these quarrels. Suppose there are bickerings at one place and the Assistant Commissioner is at another place ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): He will have to come up at once. He will be able to hear the bickerings and run up.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Suppose it is not possible for him to hear of these bickerings. Sir, all that I wanted to impress was that that will not be justification enough for the continuance of his division.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not a case as the member thinks of one man trying to cut the throat of another.

It is only the case of licensees claiming some sort of preference. It is a question that has to be carefully heard and decided. It was therefore that I suggested that an Assistant Excise Commissioner at Nagercoil might be unable to do it. For this purpose it is enough if he is somewhere near the salt factories.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Assistant Excise Commissioner at Nagercoil has a wider range to cover.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): May I know the distance between Tamaracolam and Nagercoil?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): 7 miles.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How does the presence of a full-time Assistant Commissioner help to increase the output?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): There will be constant supervision. The Assistant Excise Commissioner will be going out frequently.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member expect an increased output by constant supervision?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I believe so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know how that increase would be obtained?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Some licensees may neglect their pans.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikura* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it not to their detriment?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): If the licensees neglect their pans they do not suffer any pecuniary loss, for it is only when they put money that they get money.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the Excise Commissioner supply them with funds?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): He does not supply them with funds but he hands them up for punishment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What is the area of the jurisdiction of the Nagercoil Assistant Excise Commissioner?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : He is in charge of three taluks Tovala, Agastisvaram and Kalkulam.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : അളത്തിൽ ഉപ്പുകൃഷി ചെയ്യില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരെശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : ലൈസൻസ് ക്യാൻസൽചെയ്കയും സസ്പെൻഡുചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : അളം പണംകൊടുത്തു് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതല്ലേ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLI (*Excise Commissioner*) : അളത്തിനല്ല, വസ്തുവിനാണ് പണംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : പണംകൊടുത്തു് വസ്തു വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ട് അതിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെയിരുന്നാൽ അവക്കു നഷ്ടം വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : പണം കൊടുത്തു് വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടു് ചിലർ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടു എന്നുവരാം.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : പാവപ്പെട്ടവക്കു് ഉപദ്രവംവരുത്താതെ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു് കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അവരെ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നതു് അക്രമമാണ്.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : May I know from the member whether on the floor of this House, any substantial complaint was raised against the present Allom Commissioner?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not aware.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Could not the Inspector see whether the licensees neglect their alloms and report the matter to the Commissioner?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : As I said, it requires an officer of some status. In the case of rich and influential people quarrelling with one another, an officer of some status has to deal with the matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Is it to report about the neglected conditions of the alloms?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Not to report, but to take action. Report forms the basis of action, that is the first thing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): And who is to cancel licenses?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): The Commissioner himself.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So, cannot the Inspector report the matter to the Commissioner?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Should there not be an enquiry held in the matter? So, there must be an intermediate officer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So am I to understand that the Commissioner cancels licenses without any enquiry.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): The Inspector will first report the matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Who is the gentleman that institutes an enquiry? Is it the Assistant Commissioner or the Commissioner?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): The Excise Commissioner.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In his absence probably the Assistant Commissioner could do that.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): That does not necessarily follow.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know, the number of Inspectors in the Nagercoil Division?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Two.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It comprises three taluks.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): And, the number in the salt division?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Seven Inspectors.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the average number of Inspectors under an Assistant Excise Commissioner?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): In one division there is only one. In some, there are 6. That depends upon the nature of the work done.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If the mover's object is to amalgamate the two places and not to abolish the Salt Factories Division, has the Excise Commissioner any objection to that proposal?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): In fact such a proposal is pending before Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether the work to be done by the Assistant Commissioner does not depend upon the number of Inspectors under him.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : That is only a factor to be taken into consideration.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിനു കിട്ടിയ മറുപടിയിൽനിന്നും എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതു് അളങ്ങൾ വിലകൊടുത്തുവാങ്ങിച്ചു് അതിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ലൈസൻസുവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു്. സാധാരണയായി ഉപ്പളങ്ങളിലെ കാര്യത്തിൽമാത്രമെ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നു് കൃഷിചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു നിർബന്ധിക്കുകയും കൃഷിചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെലൈസൻസ് ക്യാൻസൽ ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ വല്ലവിധത്തിലും കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു പോലെ നമ്മുടെ നിലങ്ങളിലും മറ്റും നിർബന്ധമായി കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു് ആളില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: നിലങ്ങളിലുംമറ്റും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ ലോൺ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): നിലങ്ങൾ കൃഷിഡിപാർട്ടുമെന്റുവക ലൈസൻസു പിടിച്ചല്ല കൃഷിനടക്കുന്നതു് ഉപ്പളംസംബന്ധിച്ച ജോലികൾക്കു് ഇത്രയും പണം ചിലവാകുന്നതു് കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ മനസ്സില്ലാത്തവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ജോലിമാത്രം ചെയ്യുന്ന ആഫീസറന്മാൎക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണു്.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : അവരുടെ ലൈസൻസ് കാൻസൽചെയ്യുന്നതു് അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു് തുല്യമാണു്.

ഈയൊരു സംഗതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമാത്രം ഇത്രയും ആഫീസേർസ് വേണമെന്നെനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മി. കരയാളരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : What do you say, Mr. Karayalar? The Excise Commissioner says that the matter is pending before Government. Does this Rs. 1000 include the establishment of the Salt Excise Division?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): It is Rs. 2,280. I propose to reduce it by Rs. 1000.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : For what purpose?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencottah*): To urge the amalgamation of the two divisions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is not in the nature of a token motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I make a substantial cut in the establishment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: By a substantial cut, will it be possible for the department to carry on work?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): The object of my motion mentioned in this paper is not necessarily the object of my motion. It is only an indication of the object of the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If it is a token motion, such a big amount is not put in for reduction. Only a nominal cut is suggested for that purpose, so that taking advantage of that you may discuss the principle of retaining an extra Assistant Commissioner at Nagercoil.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I shall have a substantial reduction in the establishment. If the department can carry on with 1280 rupees, I would be satisfied.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is it possible to do that?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I do not know. Probably if the two divisions are amalgamated, the work could be carried on. That is my view of the matter.

The Excise Commissioner made much of the point that the constitution of a separate Salt Division has contributed to a substantial increase in the out-put of salt.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Not exactly that.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): He said so.

The constitution of a separate division was made in the year 1089. As a matter of fact it is not exactly the constitution of a separate Salt Division that contributed to the substantial increase in the out-put. It was due to the existence of a number of salt factories coming into being in recent years, after the constitution. It is the additional factories which have contributed substantially to the increased out-put.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Is that not an additional reason, *viz.*, the formation of new factories, for the retention of the Salt Factories Division?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): The administration of the Salt Division can be as well carried on by one officer in charge of both the divisions as has been testified to by the out-turn of work during the period of Messrs. Ramakrishna Iyer and Raman Pillai. As a matter of fact, in 1103, those two divisions were under one Assistant Excise Commissioner. When Mr. Raman Pillai was in charge of both the Divisions there was a record out-put so that there is no point in saying that if the salt division is in charge of one officer, there will be a substantial increase in out-put.

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

The Excise Commissioner made a point by saying that the Salt Department is an important department and is contributing 18 lakhs of rupees to the State Revenue. This 18 lakhs is contributed not only by the Salt Factories but by the salt trade that the Government are carrying on; and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Salt Factories is not responsible for it nor is he in charge of the salt trade.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is importation of salt.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): So then, the point urged by the Excise Commissioner cannot stand.

Then the Commissioner would have it, that, if the Excise Division Officer is in charge of the Salt Factories, waste pans left uncultivated would be cultivated under his supervision. As a matter of fact, he has nothing to do with the cultivation of pans. There is the Inspector in charge of every factory and he takes care to see that the maximum out-turn is produced from the allom under his charge, and it is the interest of the licensee to manufacture as much as possible.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): He says that every licensee is interested in turning out the maximum out-put from his pans. But is it a fact that the old allom and the factories surrounding it are producing the maximum? Is not the production there far below the standard obtained in his own factories.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): That is because of the system under which the licensees of the old allom are working *viz.*, the monopoly system. That has to be thrown overboard. They are working under a handicap.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): What about the Avadhanikal's Allom?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): That is because of internal dissensions.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*); Are these licensees generally of a quarrelling nature?

MR. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Not all, but some. Human nature is, what it is everywhere.

So that there is no point, in saying, that because there is an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Salt Factories, licensees would not leave their pans idle.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Just for information, may I know how many of these alloms are the member's allom?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I have got one salt factory of my own, and I am interested in another as a share-holder. So, the argument advanced by the Excise Commissioner in favour of the retention of the Salt factories Division does not stand.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member find the existence of Assistant Commissioners a nuisance? We would be able to attach sufficient importance if we get this information from my friend, since it is coming from one amonnst us and, as a result of his personal experience.

MR. S CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I have got experience of the working of salt factories; and so I urge, in the interest of economy, particularly at this juncture when we are suffering from financial stringency, and when the whole department can be managed as efficiently as possible by one officer. I am for the abolition of the Salt Factories Division.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it the opinion of the member that when financial stringency disappears an Assistant Commissioner may be put in.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*); Not necessarily. Such a thing was done when Mr. Raman Pillai was the Assistant Excise Commissioner. Since it was done in the past without any detriment to efficiency, I am not for the retention of the Salt Factories Division as a separate division.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Will it be advantageous to the licensees in any way if there is no supervision by a separate Assistant Excise Commissioner?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): There is no relaxation of control anticipated. There is the Assistant Commissioner at Nagercoil who is supposed to exercise control. He can do it very effectively. He is more or less the man at the place. As a matter of fact the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Salt Factory resides at Nagercoil.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know who has heavier work. Is it the Nagercoil Assistant Commissioner or the Salt Factories Assistant Commissioner.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I am only concerned with the work of the Salt Factories Division Officer. This is all I have to say.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I believe he has only two Inspectors under him.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): My friend wanted to make much of the fact that there was greater out-put when one officer was in charge of the two divisions. That was purely an accident. During that year, I remember, there was a vacancy and there was delay in filling it up. So, the Officer at Nagercoil was put in charge of this office temporarily. During 1103 also such a thing happened. The real cause that contributed to the increase in out-put was severe drought. In 1103 there was a drought. This year also conditions are not much better in point of rain. Less the rain more the out-put.

In regard to the amalgamation proposal I want to add one word more. The proposal is to amalgamate the Nagercoil Division with the Salt Factories Division.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is, there is to be only one Assistant Commissioner for the Salt Division and the Nagercoil Excise Division?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. There is not much work in the Nagercoil Excise Division. So there is a proposal pending consideration of Government. If my friend feels satisfied with that explanation I request him to withdraw this motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the proposal?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Amalgamation of two divisions.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Will that effect more saving than the one proposed by my friend.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): That forms part of a general scheme which costs a trifle more.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): So there is no saving.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): That scheme costs more and it involves other interests also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): As a result of another scheme the Commissioner thinks that this will be amalgamated?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKOM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, and that scheme is for all the divisions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When was that first taken into consideration?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Some months ago.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Then the Commissioner felt that there was no necessity for having two Assistant Commissioners at Nagercoil and in the alloms.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it a proposal to amalgamate the whole of the Nagercoil Salt Division or to amalgamate a portion of the Nagercoil Salt Division with the Factories Division.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): The whole Nagercoil Excise Division with the Salt Factory Division.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, the Commissioner is in agreement with what is suggested here. Then why so much talk.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I myself said that.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): When is this scheme likely to come into effect?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not possible for me to say anything more than that.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): In view of the assurance given by the Commissioner that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government, I withdraw the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I take it that the House gives permission to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved.

Motions 244 and 245.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

244. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,81,274 for Salt by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

245. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,81,274 for Salt by Rs. 10.

Motion 246.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,937 for establishment by Rs. 3.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the Ruling of the Chair that this motion is in order? Sometimes, we are not allowed to speak on the policy of the department under 'Establishment'.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: His is a token motion to reduce the allotment for establishment by Rs. 3.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sometimes we are allowed to discuss, and sometimes we are not, the policy of the department under Establishment. So, I want to know whether this motion of Mr. Tarakan is in order and whether we can discuss the question of policy of the department under it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think you are disallowed to discuss the policy of the department under 'Establishment'. This is a motion which suggests a cut under the total allotment.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The policy of the department may be discussed to the extent that arises under the head 'Commissioner'.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I will ask the members who have sent these motions what exactly they meant when sending the motion. Mr. Tarakan, I think, you want to discuss the question of policy of the department. Then, Mr. Kocheepan Mappilla, you want to discuss about prohibition. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, probably, you want to discuss the Excise policy. Without going further, all these motions we may consider as identical in substance. I allow Mr. Tarakan to move his motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is it your opinion that the general policy of the department can be discussed under the head "Establishment".

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under the head 'Establishment' only.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapallai*): Last year, there was a specific ruling from the Chair—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Without going further into the question of policy, when there are several motions involving identical subjects to be supported by identical reasons, under Standing Orders, I think, Mr. Tarakan can move his motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That Standing Order was read out just to show that identical motions could not be moved. Last year, this point was specifically raised. When the demand under General Administration came, there was a motion under Establishment, and it was ruled that we could only point out the defects in the Establishment and suggest reforms and not discuss the policy of the Department or of the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: As a matter of convenience, without committing myself, it will be more satisfactory, if you discuss the question of policy under the head of reduction in the total allotment instead of repeating it at every stage. That is the object of sending token motions. And a healthier procedure will be to reserve the discussion of policy when we come to token motions of Re. 1 reduction in the total allotment. It is there we can survey the whole of mankind from China to Peru. Let me just see whether there is any ruling to the contrary.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Under the circumstances, your present statement affords us convenience, because without waiting for the several items to come up we would be able to discuss the policy of the department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If I am wrong I must rectify myself. So let me know the previous ruling on the point.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In Volume XVII page 582 there is a motion to reduce the allotment for the pay of higher grade clerks.

> "MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. This is a motion under a specific head, 'clerks of the Secretariat.' The object of the motion appears to be to point out "the inefficiency and irregularities in the General Administration". That is a question of general policy which cannot be allowed to be discussed under the specific head "Higher grade clerks".
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> MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is the Law Member aware that such motions are allowed very often to be discussed and that they have been allowed to the extent that they related to the work of the clerks. The question of General Administrative policy and the General Administration does not, it is true, arise.
>
> PRESIDENT: I take it that Mr. Pachu Pillai will confine himself to a consideration of the work of these clerks, the expenditure on whose establishment he wants to cut down. If Mr. Pachu Pillai is going to do that I will allow him to discuss the motion."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I know we have been violating that rule all along.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): And, we, on this side of the House, have always been in very great difficulty in tabling motions and in moving them here.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can you refer me to any other ruling, Mr. Asan?

Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, you are not aware of any other ruling on the subject?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The practice has been, Sir, to discuss such policy as could be relevantly brought within the purpose for which the allotment, proposed to be cut, is provided in the Budget.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The real object of the sender of the motion would then be restricted.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is only a question of the relevancy of the matter raised, to the allotment proposed to be cut; that is to be decided by the President in each case.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The only thing I want to know is whether, under the Head of Establishment, I could allow the discussion of the general policy of the Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I was asked to refer to another ruling. In Volume XVII, page 625, it is stated:

> "Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Such matters have been allowed to be discussed here under establishment. It was done here on the first day in connection with the Land Revenue Department and other Departments as well. When it comes to the General Administration which is a matter which the members want to discuss, the Law Member stands up and brings forward an objection.
>
> "PRESIDENT: That is not a correct statement. As I had told you even in the case of Demand I there were several motions that were ruled out on this ground and I specifically stated the reasons why they were ruled out It may happen that among a large number of motions one or two small motions might have escaped notice. That does not mean that these motions are according to the rules As a matter of fact I ruled on the first day that only matters relating to the particular section from the allotment for which the cut is proposed, could be discussed as a general rule. I gave that ruling on the first day. As a consequence of that ruling several motions were ruled out. So it is not correct to say that has been the practice here. It might be that one or two points might have been raised under such motions, which do not strictly come under them. But it is not correct to say that the ruling is new."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: My attention has been drawn by Mr. Asan to two rulings in pages 583 and 625 of Volume XVII. No doubt, it has been the practice, occasionally, to discuss the question of policy of the Department under the Head of Establishment or T. A., though, strictly interpreting the Rules and Standing Orders, such discussion can be permitted only when there is a token motion for a cut in the total allotment for the particular item. Now that my attention has been specifically drawn to the rulings in this Council on former occasions, only one of two courses is open to me. If motions 246, 247 and 248 are to be regarded as token motions for the purpose of discussing the general policy, I think, in the light of the rulings that

[Deputy President.]

Mr. Asan has referred to, I should have to rule the motions out of order ; or, in the alternative, it is open to the members in whose names the motions stand, to confine their discussion within the narrow compass of the particular item the provision for which they propose to reduce. There is also an earlier ruling in page 291 of Volume XI to which also my attention is now being drawn. It runs as follows :

"I rule that, on a token motion, for a nominal cut in any item in the budget, any question of policy relating to that item may be discussed. But if the discussion goes upon matters not raised by the mover, the vote of the House may not amount to a decision on the matter raised by him. If any matter is raised by a subsequent token motion, the President will decide whether the vote of the House on a previous token motion did, in fact, amount to a decision on that same matter. This ruling is provisional."

I do not think we have gone far beyond the stage at which that ruling has left us. A more satisfactory course which I would now suggest for the consideration and adoption by the members is this; allow me to rule all these motions as being out of order, proceed as quickly as possible to the token motions which propose reductions in the total allotment and there discuss the question of the general policy of the department. If you are very particular of making your motions, Mr. Tarakan and others, you may do so; but you will have to restrict your discussion strictly to the policy of the department so far as it relates to the Establishment, the allotment for which you seek to cut.

Motions 246 to 250.

The following motions were not made :

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN :

246. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,937 for establishment by Rs. 3.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

247. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,937 for establishment by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

248. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,937 for establishment by Rs. 100.

COMMISSIONER —*Allowances.*

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

249. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1,600.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

250. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1,000.

Motion 251.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : May I discuss the question of tariff policy, Sir, under this motion ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : No.

Motions 251 to 255.

The following motions were not made :

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

251. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

252. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 50.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

253. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

254. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 200.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

255. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,200 for travelling allowances by Rs. 200.

Motion 256.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can you discuss your points under the amount for the transport of opium and ganja, Mr. Tarakan?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The object of the motion seems to be to talk about opium eating, and all that. Could that be done under this motion which relates to the *transport* of opium?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Tarakan, if you do not want to discuss the question of the cost or the method of transport of opium and ganja, if you want to discuss the general policy of the department in regard to opium and ganja, better not move this motion. We shall carry on till the general token motion and under them I shall allow you to discuss everything about the policy of the department. I suppose we have five hours for this demand. We have ample time.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Only 2½ hours.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: When did we begin?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): At 3 20.

Motion 256.

The following motion was not made:

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for transport of opium and ganja by Rs. 5

Motion 257.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is understood that there are more important matters for discussion here, and therefore, as a matter of principle, I am refraining from moving this motion now.

The following motion was not therefore made:

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,194 for supplies and services and contingencies by Rs. 100.

Motion 258.

The following motion was not made;

MR JOSEPH KUNJU:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,331 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

Motion 259.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,331 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to bring to the notice of this House the fact that the attitude of the Commissioner towards the prohibition movement is not what it ought to be.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is there any other motion relating to the attitude of the Government?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No; generally we style it as the attitude of the *Commissioner* who is the Officer that comes here with the demand. Of course, the Government shoulder the blame and the responsibility.

Sir, it is admitted by the Government that the drink is an evil and that it must be avoided as far as possible, that they should check the drinking tendency of the people; they have also declared *temperance* as their policy.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Have not the Government accepted *prohibition* as their policy?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No; they have accepted *temperance* as their policy.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): They have accepted *prohibition*, I think.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): They have *not* accepted *prohibition*, if I remember right. They have accepted *temperance*.

Even in respect of their professed policy of temperance, I wish to state that the attitude of the Excise Commissioner is far from satisfactory. Sir, the enlightened people of the country want to see that the prohibition movement is encouraged and that there is total abstinence from drinking. But the Commissioner views with great disfavour not only the prohibition movement but even the temperance movement. I am not now going to mention the advantages of lessening the drink, because they are too well known; and nobody dispputes them either. All that I wish to say is that, from the conduct of the Commissioner during the last 12 months towards the temperance propaganda in the country, it is clear that he has been using all methods, approved and unapproved, for putting down the temperance propaganda. It appers that the Commissioner thinks that it is his duty to see that the revenue of his department is always kept up on a high level. I know of several instances in which the Officers have been countenancing illicit and unauthorised tapping of trees because there was a strong movement in the country which prevented the contractors from conducting the shops and keeping them open. In my own place, Sir, about four shops were stopped for the last 4 or 5 months in the current year. But so many trees were allowed to be tapped unauthorisedly. The matter was brought to the notice of the Excise authorities, and the petitions which I received from some of the inhabitants of the Tekke Kara in Mavelikara were placed in the hands of the Excise Commissioner during the last Dhanu meeting of this Council. I also told him that the subordinate officers of the department were manipulating several things. When it was not possible for anybody to tap trees at Mavelikara, the Officers arranged for it to be brought to Mavelikara from places 6 or 7 miles off from Mavelikara. All these matters have been brought to the notice of the authorities of the department. It was not possible to draw the attention of the Commissioner himself in *all* these cases. The Officers of the Excise

Department, colluded with those of the Police Department, and in Quilon, Mavelikara and other places the temperance movement was checked and the leaders were arrested and even kept under custody without any reason or justification whatsoever.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Only non-peaceful efforts were checked by the Police Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) I say, even peaceful workers were put to trouble.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : I say, only non-peaceful.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikura cum Kartikapalli*) : The Courts have found that the gentlemen arrested were peaceful agitators, and it is not open to the Police Commissioner to suggest that they were non-peaceful.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Will the member be pleased to refer me to the judgments ? In which cases, please ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : The accuseds were all discharged.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : In which cases, please ?

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : I shall give just one instance. Eight persons were arrested in Tekke Kara, Mavelikara, by the Police. The matter was taken to the Second Class Magistrate's Court, Kayankulam. He refused to grant bail; and it went up to the Sessions Judge, Quilon; and he granted bail. Afterwards, I understand that no complaint was preferred at all,

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : But, how does that show that the Excise and the Police Departments collude ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : The arrests were of temperance workers.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : What did the Excise Department do ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : They colluded with the Police Department and arrested these eight persons whom the Court found were not guilty of any offence.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Police might have arrested these persons as a result of the representation by the Excise Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : I do not know whether there was any written representation by the Excise Department to the Police Department The Police arrested innocent young men who advocated the cause of temperance. I would like to refer the Excise Commissioner to the report which was drawn up by some of us as a result of our enquiry about the incident at Shertallai. We took evidence from so many persons at Shertallai. It was clear that, in regard to all that took place at Shertallai, the Police and the Excise had colluded together, to put down the temperance propaganda. Sir, I do not want to prolong my argument on the question.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In regard to prohibition, is Mr. Asan agreeable to a law being enacted under which persons who drink would be liable to punishment, say, with rigorous imprisonment for three years?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): First of all, let us have a law punishing the man who sells liquor and who affords a temptation to the people to drink.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I take it that Mr. Asan is not agreeable to the law which I suggest?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Let us first have the law that I suggest, and then we shall have the other.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, the Law Member asked Mr. Asan, just now, whether he would be prepared to accept a law making drink punishable by imprisonment for three years. Personally, I am agreeable to that law. I am quite prepared to accept frankly such a law. That would be, I think, an exhibition of the earnestness on the part of the Government that they are against drink. But, I do not know whether, in the present circumstances, the Government would promulgate that law; because, I find that the Government are against prohibition, not because they do not realise that it is an evil, but because of the temptation on account of the revenue that they get from it. That is the main difficulty with regard to the Excise Department. The Excise Department is manned by human beings; it is no wonder, therefore, that, when the collection work and the prevention work is combined in the same set of individuals, they do not attend to the prohibition work which would surely result in the diminution of the revenue. Prevention can be effectively done only by a separate body which is not responsible for the revenue from the department. Unless the prevention work is entrusted to a separate agency, human nature being what it is, it is impossible to expect both the prevention and the collection work being done satisfactorily. All these difficulties arise because the Government say one thing and *act* quite otherwise. They say that they are going to make it increasingly difficult, for the drunkard to get drink, by raising the prices. If really, without any quibbling, the Government mean what they say and follow that policy why should these shops be given over for lower sums than in the previous years? If there is nobody forthcoming to take the shops on higher amounts or at least on the same amounts as in the previous year, close the shops, if you are really going to make it increasingly difficult, for the consumer to get drink, by raising the price Government do not do that. I know, the Excise Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, in their official capacity and also in their private capacity, by transferring officers whom they consider most capable among their officers, to difficult stations where there is active temperance propaganda or prohibition movement, try their level best to see that *all* the shops are taken on contract and that the sales go on and drinks are made available to the

drunkards in as many places as possible. The authorities of the Excise Department even wish to preach that the drunkards are human beings worthy of being worshipped simply because they drink and contribute to the revenues of Government I have even heard rumours about the Government refusing to allow funds for roads and other public works for those particular localities, where, on account of the prohibition movement, the excise revenue to Government had fallen. For instance, in Paravur in the Quilon Division, where all the liquor shops were closed and where there was no one to bid the shops on account of the prohibition movement, it is alleged that the roads and bridges were all left in disrepair because the Government would not allow any money for maintenance there, since the people's prohibition activities led to a decrease in the excise revenue from that locality.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*) : Perhaps the roads were cut up by picketers walking along up and down them.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): If the Police Commissioner is suggesting it as a bit of humour, there is absolutely not humour in it If this remark is made seriously it is so manifestly absurd that it does not deserve a reply.

In his reply, Sir, the Excise Commissioner is going to point out the figures in the Report of his department and claim credit for the reduction in the number of trees tapped and in the number of gallons of liquor consumed. In regard to that matter his Report says :

"Licenses were given during the year for tapping 93,290 cocoanut trees, 14,169 palmyrahs and 21,027 chundapanas against 98,844 cocoanut trees, 14,152 palmyrahs and 21,392 chundapanas in 1104."

Perhaps the Excise Commissioner may stand up and say that since there is a reduction in the number of trees tapped and in the quantity of liquor consumed, it should be inferred that the department has been working for the ideal of prohibition. But in the Report, throughout, he seems to be afraid even to refer to prohibition. He simply says 'we will make it increasingly difficult for the drunkard, to get his drink, by raising the prices.'

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : Does the Excise Commissioner accept, in his Report, that the department does at least *temperance* work ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : No, not even that. I think Sir, that is very significant.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I point out to my friend that the Excise Commissioner, in his Report, has *used* the *word* "*temperance*" at page 31? He says

"Remission to the extent of Rs. 510-14-0 has been recommended for arrack shops Nos. 1 and 2 and toddy shop No. 1 of the Quilon taluk on account of loss caused by the obstructionist policy of *temperance* agitators........"

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I wish to point out to Government and to the Excise Commissioner that the number of liquor shops in Travancore is dis-proportionately large and that the people of the country have not been able to induce the Government seriously to

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai].

take to the policy of prohibition. The Government of Madras, everybody knows, has contributed more than Rs. 3 lakhs for prohibition work while the Excise Commissioner here is satisfied with calling the temperance workers, among the people, 'unreasonable agitators' who do not realise the possibilities of illict tapping. He seems to think, Sir, that by merely pricking the trees with a knife one can get toddy. Sir, we also know what tapping is. It is an elaborate process. If you ask the toddy-drawers they would tell you how difficult their work is. They have to work for hours together. Sometimes we can see them tapping the trees with their head downwards. I should think it is really a very difficult work.

I do not think that trees will yield toddy by mere pricking with a knife. It is an elaborate process. I think the toddy drawers will say that their work is most difficult. We have seen them at work assiduously trying to bring toddy upwards which is at the bottom. They incur a lot of odium after doing a lot of work. For all this they are condemned as drepressed classes and untouchables. We find even from that community there is a strong protest against the toddy drawers. I was told that for encouraging them as much as Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 were given to toddy-drawers to climb the heights of the trees during the days when the prohibition movement stood at its height. With regard to the number of shops.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up. I will allow you 2 minutes more.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): In Bombay, you have got only 6571 shops, in Bengal you have only 3,028, shops in the United Provinces only 4,075 in the Punjab only 1,621 in Delhi only 26 and in Coorg only 80; while in Travancore we have got 1,744 shops, with its boasted enlightenment, education and the paternal nature of the Government!

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): And in addition to that there are 37 foreign liquor shops with A and B licenses.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): What about Madras?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): You should go in for the highest figures. All these are instances which are quite sufficient for the purpose. It is not for your arguments, that I am giving these figures. With regard to the incident of taxation the lowest is in Travancore. In Bomby you get Rs. 2, in Delhi Re. 1 annas 13, in Coorg, Rs. 2 annas 3, in Madras Re. 1 annas 4, whereas in Travancore it is Re. 1 cash 7.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Does it not show that there is less liquor drunk in the country?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): No. It is because liquor is cheaper. That is the only inference that we can draw.

With regard to prohibition, I would very much welcome a law as the Law Member has suggested. If anybody is found drunk, including

Government Officials—I want to make that point also very clear—if they are found they must lose their jobs and they must be imprisoned for three years as was suggested.

I have to suggest one more point and I will do it in a minute and stop. That is with regard to the commercial portion of the work of the Commissioner. I would suggest that a man who knows something about commerce should be put in charge. A special commercial department of Government with a bureau of statistics to give information about the markets in India and the world should be organised. I have very much to say about it but since there is no time I stop.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : മി: ആശാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. കള്ളുഷാപ്പും ചാരായഷാപ്പും തിരുവാംകൂറിലുള്ള മററു താലൂക്കിലുള്ളതിനെക്കാളും കൂടുതൽ കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ ആണുള്ളതെന്നു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുനിമിത്തമുള്ള ഉപദ്രവം മനസിലാക്കാൻ വേണ്ടുവോളം സൌകര്യം എന്നോളം ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളവർക്കും ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : റോഡിനു സൌകര്യമില്ലെങ്കിലും ഷാപ്പു കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : റോഡിൽനിന്നും ഒരടിമാത്രം അകലെയായിട്ടാണ് അവിടെ കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അവിടെയുള്ള ദുർഗ്ഗന്ധവും വൃത്തികേടും ഇത്രമാത്രമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം. അവിടെ ചീത്തവാക്കുകൾമാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഞാനിതിനെപ്പററി പരാതിപറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഇതുവരെ ഷാപ്പ് അവിടെനിന്നും മാററിക്കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

നാല്പത്തിരണ്ടു ചാരായഷാപ്പുകളും തൊണ്ണൂററിയേഴു കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളും ഈ താലൂക്കിലുണ്ട്. വിദേശ മദ്യഷാപ്പുകൾ അവിടെ ഇല്ലെന്നൊരാശ്വാസം ഉണ്ട്. ഇത്രത്തോളം കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളും ചാരായഷാപ്പുകളും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ മദ്യവർജ്ജനപ്രസ്ഥാനം ഇതുവരെ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ചേർത്തലെയുണ്ടായ പ്രഹരത്തെ ഭയന്നിട്ടാണ് ഈ നാട്ടുകാർ ഈ വിധത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അല്ലാതെ കള്ളുകുടി ചീത്തയാണെന്ന് അവർക്കുതോന്നാത്തതു്കൊണ്ടല്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ് മദ്യവർജ്ജനത്തെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിന് കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ നൂററിനു പത്തുവീതം ആണ്ടുതോറും കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ പരാതിക്കു ശമനമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. കള്ളുഷാപ്പു പിടിച്ചവരിൽ പലരും തുക കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വിട്ടുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടു. ആ ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിൽ കുറച്ചു

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan].

നാലുഷാപ്പിനു ഒന്നു എന്നോമററോ ഒരു തോതുവച്ചു രണ്ടാമതുംലേലംചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഷാപ്പുകളുടെഎണ്ണത്തിൽ കുറയുന്നതിനും അതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകാരമായിതീരുന്നതിനും ഇടയുണ്ടു്. കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ ഉള്ള ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിൽ ആണ്ടുതോറും പത്തോപതിനഞ്ചോ ഇരുപതോ വീതം കുറച്ചു് ഇതിനെ അവിടെനിന്നും നിശ്ശേഷംകളയേണ്ടതാണു്, ചാരായഷാപ്പുകളുടെ എണ്ണവും കുറയ്ക്കണം. പന ചെത്താൻകൊടുക്കുന്നതു ആദായമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽനിന്നുകിട്ടുന്ന അക്കാനി എടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തരക്കേടില്ല. അതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ആഹാരസാധനമായി തീരുന്നതാണു്. പനയിൽനിന്നു് അക്കാനി ചെത്തിയെടുക്കാൻ ഇപ്പോഴും അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പന ചെത്തുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ആദായകരമാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിൽനിന്നു് അക്കാനിമാത്രം എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനനുവദിക്കുകയും അല്ലാത്തവക്കു ചെത്താൻ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. പന ചെത്താൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ധാരാളം വഴക്കുകളുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ കണക്കിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ചാരായഷാപ്പും കള്ളുഷാപ്പും റോഡിൽനിന്നു നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം നൂറുവാര അകലെ എങ്കിലും സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I am afraid, Sir, if the arrack shops are located one hundred feet beyond roads, that may tend to encourage drink. Many people may go in and do secretly what they would be ashamed to do publicly.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : കള്ളുകുടിയന്മാക്കു ഷെയിം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലല്ലൊ. അതിനു നാററംഉണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പക്കു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : അതിൽ പഴക്കമുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കല്ലെ അതു് അറിയാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ളതു്?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I have got much experience of this department. I was 30 years ago an Inspector in this department.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) ; Thirty years ago!

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) ; You will see the relevancy of that observation if you wait for the next sentence. Thirty years ago I was an Excise Inspector. I can tell this House that in those days there was no policy of reduction in the number of shops. But there is one thing to be said. I have not reckoned the total number now. But I

find in very conspicuous places shops which we did not find in those days. This House must remember the very familiar figure of Mr. Hoogewerf who used to be harping upon one topic,—the shop near the Catholic Church at Pettah. Even to-day that shop is there notwithstanding all this protest. There is an elementary school in the neighbourhood. The shops are located in Trivandrum very near schools and churches and temples and the main road. There was no shop on the main road in those days. Now I find a temptation is held out to students, to bad types of students, who go by this road after 4 o' clock and seeing the attractive advertisements given, to go to the shop and drink toddy arrack. In the statue road, there is an arrack shop. I think that was an old arrack shop which was known as Alumood arrack shop. But this main road arrack shop is absolutely new. I mean new com-paratively. My experience was of 30 years ago.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Does the member know the total number of shops that existed 30 years ago when he was an Inspector or somebody?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): An Inspector, not somebody. I protest against that disrespectful way of referring to a member as somebody and all that.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is it a fact that toddy is a nourishing beverage ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I am not aware of that. I am told that when it is not fermented it is a very good beverage and that it is a drink fit for gods.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): It is not intended for man?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : It contains very assimilable food, bone-forming and flesh-forming materials. But when fermented it is an intoxicant. It is different from sweet toddy. The Juice of cocoanut is a very agreeable thing. But once it is fermented and it contains alcoholl, all the evils which every one knows follows from it. It was pointed out that the whole grant will lapse if I continue my speech. So I will stop now and say that it is better we substitute for this abkari revenue something else less objectionable. The revenue from abkari should not be counted upon. It is neither for the good nor the peace of mankind nor for frugality and economy.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): മി: ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. എനിക്ക് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായിട്ടു നല്ല പരിചയം ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഞാൻ താമസിക്കുന്നതിനടുത്തു ചില ഷാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവയുടെ നില എപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു അറിയാനിടയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തവിധത്തിലാണ് അവയുടെ നില. എന്നാൽ എ

[Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.]

ക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരൊ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ അതല്ല വേറെഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വരുന്ന എങ്കിൽ—സാധാരണ അങ്ങനെ വരിക പതിവല്ല എങ്കിലും അവരാരെങ്കിലും വരുന്ന എങ്കിൽ—ഈ ഷാപ്പുകളിൽ ഒരു ഉപദ്രവവും ഇല്ല. വളരെ മര്യാദയായിട്ടു പെരുമാറുന്നുണ്ടു്. അല്ലാതെ സാധുക്കളാരെങ്കിലും ഷാപ്പിന്റെ അടുത്തുകൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ— പബ്ലിക്ക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് ഈഷാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു മി: ത്തരകൻ ഇവിടെപറഞ്ഞു—അവർ വിഷമിക്കാതെ ഒരുനിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ നിലയെ ഒന്നു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വളരെ സങ്കടമാണ്. മദ്യവർജ്ജനം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയാൽ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ഒരു നല്ല നയം സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളെ കുറെനിർബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടെങ്കിലും മദ്യം വില്പിക്കണം എന്നൊരഭിപ്രായം കൂടി ഇല്ലേ എന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. കോട്ടയത്തു ഒരു ഷാപ്പു കെട്ടുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലം ആരും കൊടുത്തില്ല. അവർ നല്ലവണ്ണം അന്വേഷിച്ചു നോക്കിയിട്ടും സ്ഥലം കിട്ടാതെ വരികയാൽ പുഴയിലുള്ള രണ്ടു വള്ളങ്ങളെക്കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു ചങ്ങാടമാക്കി അതിൽവച്ചു വില്പന നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു എന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെട്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. വളരെ ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നം ചെയ്തിട്ടും തീരെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ആണ്—ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും വളരെ പ്രയത്നം ചെയ്തു—ചങ്ങാടത്തിൽവച്ചു വില്പന നടത്തിയതു്. ആരും അവരുടെ കുടിക്കാൻ പോകാതിരുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനെ അവിടെ നിന്നും മാറേറണ്ടിയും വന്നു. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന നയം മാററി വേറൊരു നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കും.

ഷാപ്പുകൾ കൺട്രാക്ട് പിടിച്ച ആളുകൾക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെനഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നും ഉണ്ടു്, എന്നാൽ ആദ്യം ലേലം ചെയ്തു കൊടുത്ത തുകയിൽനിന്നു നിശ്ചയമായി ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. (Mr. K, Kunjukrishna Pillai Hear hear) അവർ അനാവശ്യമായി ആക്ഷനിൽ ചേർന്നു കൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടം വരുന്ന എങ്കിൽ അവർ അതു സഹിക്കണം. അതു നിമിത്തം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആദായം ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. പക്ഷെ ഈ ആദായത്തെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു സദാചാരത്തിനുപയുക്തമായ രീതിയിൽ പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യുകയാണ്

വേണ്ടതു്. ഈ നയമനുസരിച്ചു് എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ പൊതുമാറ
ണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു
കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, In supporting the motion, I have to say that the department should make all efforts to discontinue the abkari section altogether. I mean the abkari section may be completely abolished except as a preventive branch. Government revenue from that side is not a very healthy one. In agreeing with my friends in that respect, I have further to state that where people trust and co-operate with the Government in their ways of making some revenue to the Government, the Government should also try to help them in return. The shop contractors who find themselves unable to realise and pay up the contract amount must be given a substantial reduction in the amounts undertaken by them to be paid to the Government. Many people, they say, are not able to realise even 50 per cent. of the amounts contracted for. If the Government think that no pie can be reduced from the contract rate that will be very hard upon the contractors. I say they really trusted the Government, they thought that the Government would consider their case sympathetically in the event of emergency and depression beyond their control. Those people should certainly be helped by Government by granting substantial reductions from the amounts originally fixed by the contracts.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ലേലത്തുക കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കു
ന്നതു്നിമിത്തം കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കു് ഒരു പ്രോത്സാഹനമായിട്ടല്ലേ തീ
രുന്നതു്.

MR. K P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): They might take a lesson that such things will not be repeated. They may be given a direction that if they come again for such contract they stand the risk.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether the contractors at the time of bidding did it with their eyes open?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): They did it expecting the continuation of things as they were at the time of the auction. But circumstances have since changed.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that there was the prohibition movement some time before the auction?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvatt puzha* cum *Todupuzha*): It is not because of the prohibition movement only that these people are made to suffer now? The unexpected and unforeseen economic depression has contributed to the complaint mainly. If in spite of the prohibition movement they took up these contracts, of course, they may be taught a lesson by not giving any reduction. But my point is that they

[Mr. K. P. Abraham].

undertook the contract not against that or any other policy of the Government but thinking that the Government would help them in making money. That will be only a commercial policy. In that aspect they have to be favoured by the Government by some good reduction.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). Will it not be an inducement for people to bid next time?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): If sufficient attraction is given to the people I think they may take advantage of that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that resales of shops fetched larger amounts?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I am not aware.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): With regard to another branch of the department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Probably you ignore me. Your time is up.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I beg to be excused.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Asan. Sir, the abkari policy of Government has been stated to be to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain drink. May I ask the Commissioner what practical measures or steps have been taken by the Government to give effect to this policy? The policy as it stands is a vague and indefinite policy not capable of fruition in the near future. I want that the Government or the department should place before themselves a definite policy with a definite goal to be reached within a definite period. The policy as it is is vague and indefinite. I would call it no policy at all. Even taking it as it stands, may I not ask of the Government to take some steps towards giving effect to their policy? May I not urge a gradual reduction of the number of shops by at least 10 per cent every year or during every biennial contract period? As a practical measure, I would suggest the abolition of drink in the Shencotta taluk, particularly because circumstances are very favourable for the introduction of prohibition in Shencotta. Shencotta by reason of its isolation from other taluks in Travancore is very much suited for the experiment of prohibition.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Prohibition has been introduced in Tenkasi.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I am coming to that.

To add to it, the neighbouring British taluk of Tenkasi is under prohibition. I understand that the experiment in Tenkasi is very satisfactory. The only difficulty that the British Government are encountering is probably the existence of liquor shops in Shencotta. If the Shencotta taluk is put under prohibition the experiment will prove a definite

success both from the point of view of the Travancore Government and to the convenience of the British Government in adding to the policy of the prohibition movement in Tenkasi. There is a further advantage in that the people of Shencotta will not find it possible to obtain drink either from British India or Pattanapuram isolated as they are by the ghats on the western side. I would suggest in all seriousness for the consideration of Government to introduce prohibition at least in Shencotta from the commencement of the next biennial contract. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Damodaran Asan.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Sir, is it not time for us to adjourn?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If it is time for adjourning, I will announce it. You have got five minutes more.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : We would like to hear the Excise Commissioner.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You can speak for five minutes to-day and continue your remarks tomorrow. For such time as you want.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I want half an hour.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I cannot make any promise. We close at 5-15 to-day. It is now 5-10 so that you will have five minutes to-day. You can continue tomorrow also.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I will have to stop somewhere in the middle and pick up the trend tomorrow.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If you can choose. It should not be stated that I interfered with the privilege of the House to have five hours for discussion.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir, the problem before the House is a very difficult one for solution. It taxes the energy of the greatest statesman of the world. Even now it is a burning question in most of the civilised countries. In British India it looms large in Council Hall debates, public discussions and platform speeches. Coming nearer home, in Travancore itself, that policy has been well-threshed out on the floor of this House. In other places also, in the Press and on the platform it has not attracted less notice. I mention these things just to show the immensity and the gravity of the problem before us. Far be it from me to suggest that it is a problem to be ignored on that account. I only want my friends to understand the gravity of the problem, to understand it from the view point in which I want them to understand.

Even in point of age it is as old as the human race. We find it mentioned in the Vedas ; it finds mention in the Smrities ; and in the Puranas. Here I want to make one or two quotations so as to make my position stronger.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it drink or prohibition that is old ?

MR P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : There cannot be any prohibition without drink.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What he means to say is that there is no legal prohibition

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Referring to the use of spirits among the ancient Hindus the Bengal Excise Commission observed:—

> "Dr. Rajendra lal Mitra in a very learned and interesting paper contributed by him to the Asiatic Society's journal, Volume XLII, Part I, for 1873, shows conclusively by a profusion of instances taken from Sanskrit literature ancient and mediaeval, that spirits and other intoxicating drinks have been extensively used in India at all times and by all classes..................that there could be no mistake that the art of distillation was known and widely practised and that different kinds of spirits of intoxicating nature were in use.' Dr. Rajendralal Mitra pointed out that Pulastya, an ancient sage and the author of one of the original smrities, enumerated 12 different kinds of liquor besides the soma beer, which is not usually reckoned under the head of Madya and that his successors added largely to the list."

It will be remembered that law courts were mentioned by this sage.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that murder existed during the Puranic ages?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. I am coming to that. In another place it is stated —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is a source of revenue according to Kautilaya's *Arthasastra*.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): In another place it is stated

> "The Rig Veda refers often to wine and its uses. The distillation of arrack from toddy probably existed in 800 B. C. in India and long before that in Ceylon."

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Is it dearth of new texts that takes the member to Puranic ages?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please wait, Mr. Asan.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): The time is limited.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മനുസ്മൃതിയിൽ എക്സൈസ്പോളിസിയെപ്പറ്റി വല്ലതും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുംകൂടി വായിച്ചുകേട്ടാൽകൊള്ളാം. (ചിരി)

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): We pass on to the Moghul period.

MR. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): കലിയുഗത്തിലെ സ്മൃതിയിൽ ഇതിനെ നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Was there prohibition at that time?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*). I am not aware of that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We will stop now. It is an interesting account and we will resume it tomorrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-15 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

Wednesday, the 20th Karkatakam, 1106/5th August, 1931.

The Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the Deputy President presiding.

All the members except Mr. I. C. Chacko, Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen, and Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad were present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Budget allotments for public works in the Nagercoil Division in 1105 and 1106.

68. **MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*). Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount sanctioned for public works in the Nagercoil Division during the years 1105 and 1106 ;

(*b*) the works for which the amount was sanctioned in each year and the amount allotted for each work ;

(*c*) whether any amount was diverted and spent on any work in any other Division from the amount sanctioned to be spent for the Nagercoil Division ;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, in what places and on what works ;

(*e*) the reason or reasons for spending the amount sanctioned for the Nagercoil Division in other Divisions ;

(*f*) (i) whether there was any lapse in the budget allotments in 1105 for the Nagercoil Division ;

(ii) if so, under what items ; and

(iii) whether there is any likelihood of lapse under any head in 1106 ; and

(*g*) the reasons for the same ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) 1105 – Rs. 3,73,559.
1106 – Rs. 3,96,690.

(*b*) The member is referred to the detailed P. W. D. Budgets for, 1105 and 1106 printed as Appendix B of the State Budgets.

(*c*) No.

G. P. T. 2929. 300. 29-4-1107.
Vol. 19. No. 9.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

(*d*) and (*e*) In view of the answer to part (*c*), these questions do not arise.

(*f*) (i) Yes.

(ii) The items under which the lapses occurred are given below :—

			Rs.
1.	Protective Irrigation works in the Thuckalai Sub-Division	...	3,700
2.	Anchal works	...	2,000
3.	Military works	...	1,000
4.	Building works	...	2,300
	Total	...	9,000

(iii) So far, there is no likelihood of any lapse.

(*g*) This does not arise.

MR. R S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പാർട്ട് എഫ്, തക്കല സബ്ഡിവിഷനിലെ പ്രൊട്ടെക്ടീവ് ഇറിഗേഷൻ ജോലികൾക്കായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൩,൭൦൦ രൂപാ ലാപ്സായി എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതു ഇങ്ങിനെ ലാപ്സായി പോകാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is it with reference to question No. 68 that you are asking the supplementary question ?

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir, with reference to part (*f*) (ii) of the question.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). That information is not available. The Chief Engineer has not supplied the information. I claim notice in respect of that question.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പ്രൊട്ടക്ടീവ് ഇറിഗേഷന്റെ ആവശ്യം അവിടെയില്ലാ എന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടാണോ ഈ തുക ലാപ്സാക്കിയതു്?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരം ഇവിടെ അറിയിച്ചു തന്നിട്ടില്ല. ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ആ വിവരം വരുത്താം.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇങ്ങനെ വരുന്നതു ആ മേലധികാരിയുടെ ഉപേക്ഷ കൊണ്ടായിരിക്കുമോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. Your question runs thus: "Whether there was any lapse in the budget allotment in 1105 for the Nagercoil Division and, if so, under what items." How the lapse came about is not one of the original questions. Naturally you did not put that in and he says that he is not in a position now to supply information.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): I wish to get that information.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I was saying that you did not put that in your original question. Had you put that in, it would have enabled him to collect the information. As it is, he is not bound to supply the information just now.

Recruitment of Second Judges from the Bar during 1103-1105.

69. **MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Second Judges recruited direct from the Bar during the last three years (1103—1105); and

(*b*) whether along with the requisite qualifications, communal claims were also considered in making such appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Three.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ൧൧൦൩ മുതൽ ൧൧൦൫ വരെ ബാറിൽനിന്നു മൂന്നുപേരെ റിക്രൂട്ട ചെയ്തതായിട്ടു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു ഏതെല്ലാം ജാതിയിൽ നിന്നാണ്

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*). One Ezhava, one Nayar and one Brahmin.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അൺറപ്രസെൻറഡ് കമ്മ്യൂണിററിയിൽനിന്നും ആരെങ്കിലും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): കാണും.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതു കൺസിഡർ ചെയ്യാത്തതിനു പ്രത്യേക കാരണം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

G. O. re Communal representation in public service.

70. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued orders to the Heads of all Departments directing that all appointments to the public service should be made in accordance with the principle of communal representation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government have asked Heads of Departments and Offices to see that the members of communities which are backward in education are entertained in the public service, as far as possible, with due regard to efficiency, qualifications, etc.

Appointments made in the Anchal Department during 1105.

71. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appointments made during the last year (1105)

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

in the following grades of the Anchal Department and the number of Muslims who got such appointments :--

(i) Anchal Masters;

(ii) clerks; and

(iii) peons?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The following is a statement of the appointments made in 1105 in the grades referred to by the member:—

Grade.	*No. of appointments.*	*No. of Muslims.*
Anchal Masters and Clerks (both are of the same cadre)	13	Nil.
Peons	16	Nil.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അഞ്ചൽമാസ്റ്റർമാരായും ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരായും ആയി ൨൯ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ ആരുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നു അതിനുവല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അപേക്ഷകന്മാരില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ആരുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). അതേ.

Production of account books in the offices of the Division Assistants of Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions in 1106 for income-tax purposes.

72. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of merchants whose account books were produced in the offices of the Division Assistants in the Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions in 1106 for income-tax purposes; and

(*b*) the number of those whose account books were not returned within 15 days?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 314.

(*b*) None.

Payment of arrears of pay to teachers of English Schools newly confirmed in the First Grade.

73. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): With reference to the recent confirmation of First Grade Teachers of English Schools and the consequent payment to them of arrears of pay in lump sums, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of such teachers;

(*b*) the date of confirmation of each;

(c) the sum paid to each on account of arrears; and

(d) the date with effect from which each of them was allowed to draw a First Grade Teacher's pay?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to the answer to interpellation No. 76* [149] by Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.

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*As Mr. A. Thanu Pillai was absent at question time it is given below.

Confirmation of English School Teachers in the First Grade.

76 [149]. Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of English School teachers have been recently confirmed in the First Grade;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the name, the date of confirmation and the date from which confirmation is to take effect in the case of each;

(c) the amount paid or due to each of them in consequence of the order being given retrospective effect and the total amount thus paid or due; and

(d) the date of payment of such amounts?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (d). A statement* giving the information required by the member is laid on the table.

Statement referred to on the previous page.

No.	Name.	Date of promotion to the 1st Grade.	Amount paid as arrears.			Date of payment.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Chs.	C.		
1	Mr. H. Gopala Aiyar	1-3-1098	1,905	0	0	3-6-1106	
2	" T. Sankara Aiyar, B. A.	7-10-1098	1,184	22	14	11-6-1106	
3	" L. Krishna Aiyangar	Do.	1,953	1	12	18-6-1106	
4	" D. Krishnaswami Aiyangar	Do.	1,641	23	6	13-6-1106	
5	" K. J. George	Do.	1,833	1	13	22-5-1106	
6	" V. Sankara Aiyar	Do.	1,833	1	13	6-6-1106	
7	" C. T. Kurien	Do.	1,833	1	13	19-5-1106	
8	" P. M. Varghese	5-11-1098	1,823	21	0	22-6-1106	
9	" L. Narayana Aiyar.	20-12-1098	1,808	24	6	25-9-1106	
10	" N. Ramaswami Aiyar	6-10-1099	1,593	16	14	22-5-1106	Since
11	" R. Rama Aiyar	21-11-1099	1,585	21	11	23-5-1106	retired.
12	" V. Anantakrishna Aiyar	16-1-1100	1,550	13	6	9-6-1106	
13	" K. K. Satyavageeswara Aiyar	24-1-1100	1,528	11	14	6-6-1106	
14	" K. Sundaram Aiyar	25-6-1100	1,390	12	8	8-5-1106	
15	" R. Sankaranarayana Aiyar	Do.	1,390	12	8	25-5-1106	
16	" T. T. Abraham	Do.	1,390	12	8	11-6-1106	
17	" A. Venkitachalam Aiyar	25-11-1100	1,101	10	0	11-6-1106	
18	" C. V. Muttu Pillai.	1-12-1100	1,235	0	0	3-6-1106	
19	" R. Sreenivasagopalan	28-2-1101	1,273	9	4	7-6-1106	
20	" V. K. Philip	10-3-1101	1,145	25	1	10-6-1106	
21	" N. Sesha Aiyangar.	16-4-1101	1,110	0	0	8-5-1106	
22	" S. Harihara Aiyar.	30-11-1101	886	26	0	18-7-1106	
23	" K. Sambasiva Aiyar	Do.	942	6	6	21-5-1106	
24	" M. S. Rama Aiyar	21-1-1102	893	17	1	24-5-1106	
25	" S. Jesudian	5-2-1102	886	2	4	8-6-1106	
26	" A. S. Narayana Aiyar	7-6-1102	689	19	13	27-6-1106	
27	" K. Sankaranarayna Aiyar	15-11-1102	606	16	7	7-6-1106	
28	" C. Thomas	9-5-1103	408	5	7	10-6-1106	
29	" P. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	4-4-1104	220	14	0	8-6-1106	
30	" P. M. Thomas	Do.	178	13	8	8-6-1106	
31	" P. S. Subbaiah	Do.	174	13	8	13-6-1106	
32	" C. P. Varghese	Do.	262	7	1	8-5-1106	
33	" C. M. Chacko	23-5-1104	153	20	1	19-5-1106	
			38,414	15	8		

N. B. The promotions were sanctioned from the dates of the vacancies but the benefit of the increment was given only from the 1st Chingam 1103.

Promotion of English School Teachers in 1106.

74. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether grade promotions were given to graduate teachers in English Schools with retrospective effect in 1106 M. E.;

(*b*) if so, the names of those graduate teachers who were given grade promotions with retrospective effect in 1106 M. E.;

(*c*) the date on which each promotion was made;

(*d*) the lump amount due to each of such teachers; and

(*e*) the amount disbursed on account of this in 1106 M. E.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to the answer to interpellation No. 76 [149] by Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know, Sir, what was the reason for this hurrying up of the payment of these dues to these officers in this year of financial stringency?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Payments were due to them and they were sanctioned. There was no hurrying up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether it was considered urgent to give all this amount with retrospective effect?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When individual claims are allowed, each officer claims it in a separate bill and gets the money. They are entitled to it.

Financial condition of the State.

75. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Are the Government aware that the country as a whole is steadily going down in point of finance?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No.

Interview of the members of the Council and the Assembly with Heads of Departments.

76. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have at any time instructed the Heads of Departments that they should, both at headquarters and in camp, allow members of the Legislative Council and the Popular Assembly to interview them on matters of public interest concerning their respective departments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND VI EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We now resume the discussion of Demand VI—Excise Department. Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai, please continue your speach.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have to submit a word, Sir. Yesterday, the Excise Commissioner said that he wanted 30 minutes to finish his speech. It was definitely said on the first day that the mover and the official member replying will be allowed ten minutes each and all the other members five minutes. The Excise Commissioner wanted 30 minutes. He has already taken up five minutes and he was discussing about the ethics of drink.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Strictly speaking, Mr. Damodaran Asan, he is entitled only to ten minutes. Many members have spoken of the question of policy, touching various aspects of the administration of the Abkari Department; and, under the circumstances, I feel I shall not be going wrong if I allow him an extension of time. I will see that he does not repeat his arguments. If you are anxious to have a reply on all the points touched in the course of the debate yesterday, I should certainly consider it my duty to allow him some extension of time. If *you* are not anxious I will exercise my independent judgment.

Mr. Gomatinayakam Pillai, under the rules, you are entitled to ten minutes. You have already taken up five minutes. Try to finish your arguments without repetition, and try to touch all the points that have been raised in the course of the debate. If I find that in so doing you require one or two minutes more than the time allowed, I shall allow you an extension of time.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I will not repeat my arguments.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I merely caution you.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Thanks.

Let us now see, Sir, how the matter stood under the Mogul Rule, that is, when India was under moslem domination. "All the Mogul Emperors with the single exception of a devout Moslem like Aurengazeb were wine drinkers. From *Ayini Akbari* it appears that even Akbar was fond of his cup. Jehangir had the effrontery of having his image stamped on his gold coins with wine cup in hand. It is notorious that his two brothers Murad and Daniyal both died of the effects of hard drinking."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that Jehangir and other Mogul Emperors had harems?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): If my friend interrupts me, I am afraid, Sir, I would have to exceed the time allowed to me.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You proceed with your arguments. That only suggests that Travancore drinkers are in very good company.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I only wanted to show, Sir, that the vice is inherent in mankind.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I understand you. This vice is universal and not peculiar to Travancore and that so far as the drinkers in Travancore are concerned, they are in very good company. Please go on with your arguments.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I shall not tire the patience of the House any more by reading out extracts from past history, but shall confine my attention to the present state of affairs.

"Excise" forms an important item in the Travancore budget. Unlike other countries, it comprises not only Abkari but salt, customs, tobacco, trade and commerce. A number of subjects are included under this item. There is no affinity amongst them except the fact that they are governed by one officer. They form so many items of separate revenue. For this reason, Sir, it is true that the revenue brought in by the Excise covers over one crore of rupees. My point is that my friends on the other side should not be carried away by mere figures; we have to see what the revenue from drink alone is.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is the sole point of attack.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I have collected statistics for a period of over 15 years. In 1089, the Abkari revenue, that is, the revenue under arrack, toddy, opium and ganja stood at 16·95 lakhs of rupees. In 1105, as my friends will see from the Administration Report of the year, it rose to 40·21 lakhs. The revenues has thus advanced by 150 per cent. The population in 1089 was 34·29 lakhs. It has now come up to 50 lakhs. So population has advanced by 50 per cent. What about the consumption of country liquor about which accurate statistics are available? During the year 1089, 1,39,080 gallons were consumed in this country, which comes to 1·96 drams per head. In 1105 the total consumption was only 1,23,809 gallons, the consumption per head being 1·50 drams.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I ask the member whether this dram represents 60 drops as medical men have it?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It means much more than the apothecary's dram. 48 drams make a gallon. One gallon is 6 bottles of 24 ounces each.

So, Sir, it comes to this. The facts clearly show that, while the rentals and the population have advanced considerably during the period, the consumption of country liquor has only decreased by 15,271 gallons. It is but fair to the House to say that the consumption has not been steadily decreasing. During the period intervening, the consumption went down in some years while it rose in others. The minimum consumption was during the year 1093 when 95,122 gallons were consumed, and the highest was in 1095 when 1,60,631 proof gallons were consumed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : What was the consumption per head in 1093?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : 1·34 drams per head. In 1095 the consumption per head was 2·26 drams.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Is there any explanation for the abnormal increase from 1·34 to 2·26?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I believe that was the year previous to the census.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : What has the census to do with the drink?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I will explain, Sir, if my friends will give me a patient hearing.

Let us take for example this year. The population is 50 lakhs odd. But last year, Sir, the population must have been somewhere near this.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Therefore, you proceed upon the population of 1921?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Will there be a prodigious difference?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : A difference of ten lakhs must go a very great way.

Sir, there is enough, I believe, to show that consumption does not keep pace with rentals or population. On the contrary, it only shows a decrease.

Let us now see, Sir, how it compares with the rate of consumption in the adjoining countries. As I said, in Travancore the consumption was 1·50 drams per head. In 1105 in the neighbouring State of Cochin, it was 2·40 drams per head. In Mysore, during 1929-30, it was 2·30 drams. In the Madras Presidency, during the same period, it was 1·83 drams. In the premier Moslem State of Hyderabad during the period 1926-29 it was 3·29 drams. In the Bombay Presidency, which my friend sitting on my left referred to yesterday, the consumption during the year 1927-28 was 3·80 drams. In Ceylon, during 1929, it was 6·24 drams.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; That is a country where local option obtains.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, Sir; I shall let these figures speak for themselves.

MR. M. MAHAMED MUSTAPHA (*Commerce and Industry South*): What is the consumption per head in America?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : It must be counted not in drams but in gallons.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I suppose America has gone dry?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): It is dry only on paper.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Well, I do not know; I have been told there is a British colony adjoining, where they consume a lot.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What is the figure for Bengal ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I am sorry I have not got the figures for Bengal. Bengal being far remote from Travancore, I did not take the trouble of collecting statistics in regard to that province.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Is the calculation in respect of Mysore and Hyderabad made on the basis of thee 1921 Census ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So, the consumption in this country is less than in every other adjoining country ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : That is what I was going to say.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : May I know the corresponding selling price of arrack in the various countries ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : It must vary.

I will say something about the incidence of taxation. In Travancore the incidence during 1105 was 15 annas 9 pies per head—that includes opium and ganja also. In Cochin, excluding opium and ganja, the tax was Re- 1-5-11.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is the rental in Cochin higher than in Travancore ?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : I am not sure of that. But the consumption is certainly much more. In Mysore, the incidence during 1929-30 was Rs. 1-4-4 ; in the Madras Presidency during same period it was Rs. 1-6-3 ; in Hyderabad it was Rs. 1-4-1 : in Bombay Rs. 2-2-13 and in Ceylon, excluding opium and ganja, it was Rs. 2-8-1.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Does this not also show that the liquor is cheaper here?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Liquor cannot be said to be cheaper here.

These facts must convince the House, Sir, that the people in this country are much more sober than the people in the adjoining countries. Our roads need not be widened as my friend observed the other day. They may be as narrow as they are, if motor traffic does not require any widening,

[Mr. P. Gomatinayakam Pillai.]

I now want to say a few words about the means which brought about this result. The excise policy has often been described to be promotion of temperance, by all possible means, by gradual prohibition. That is brought about by the reduction in the number of shops. In 1084 there were 6,537 shops in this country. That has been brought down to 1,666 during 1106.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that the reduction of shops only concentrates the evil in particular places?

MR P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Anyhow, it also diminishes temptation at the same time.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Why should he maintain 92 toddy shops in the small taluk of Shertallai? I think it is 92; I do not know the exact number, and I am speaking subject to correction.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I am sorry I have not got the figures. Anyhow, I was saying that the number of shops has been reduced to one-fourth of what it was.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): What about the quantity?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): My friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, suggested that the number is much larger here than in Bombay. I have got the Bombay Administration Report. The figure given by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is correct so far as it goes. But my fear is that he does not go far enough. On page 6 of the Administration Report, it is said that 12,068 licenses were granted for domestic consumption. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has left that figure out. Barring that, the remaining figures given by him are correct.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know what the area of the Bombay Presidency is, and its population; and can he compare it with Travancore?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I only said that the figure given by the member was correct so far as it went. The only thing is that he excludes 12,000 odd licenses granted for domestic consumption. Let me pass on, Sir?

The rates of duty on country liquor and tree tax have also been considerably enhanced here. In 1084, the rate of duty on country arrack was Rs. 2-4 annas. It now stands at Rs 5-4 annas.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): How does it compare with other countries?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I must have continuity of thought.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You need not answer the question if you think it disturbs the continuity of your thought. I leave it to you to nswer them or to ignore them completely.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): The rate of tree tax has also nearly doubled. In 1084 the rates of tree tax on palmyra, cocoanut and sago palms were Rs. 2, Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 respectively. They now stand at Rs. 4, Rs. 8 and Rs 16. The strength of country liquor has also been reduced. It was 20 and 25 U. P. in 1084. It has been reduced to 30 and 35 U. P. now.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am afraid I must ask you to wind up.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): I have only a few words more to say. Mr. Damodaran Asan told us yesterday about some complaints. It is true that he handed over to me one or two petitions and at the same time spoke to me about them. I looked for them in the office and have brought them with me here. The petitions were sent straight to the Assistant Excise Commissioner with instructions to make a personal enquiry. He has replied to say that the allegations were not found to be true.

Sir, about the arrests made at Mavelikara which Mr. Damodaran Asan spoke of, I never knew anything about them at the time. Some time ago I heard vague rumours about them. But I had no personal knowledge. To gauge my mentality (*Mr. Damodaran Asan: not personal*) or attitude towards temperance from this matter is, I have only to say, not fair. At the same time I am far from saying that these arrests were not made on proper grounds or that they were illegal. Far from it. I only want to say that I personally knew nothing about them and had nothing to do with them.

My friend Mr. Asan made one other reference. He said that these arrested men were acquitted by the Judge and that in some other case in Quilon the Magistrate declared that picketting was peaceful. Of course, I learned logic years ago and I have nearly forgotten all the logic I learnt; while my friend's memory must be quite fresh. Yet I must say that the one has absolutely nothing to do with the other.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I would like to hear him especially when he speaks about me.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): A case decided by the First Class Magistrate is different from a case decided by the Sessions Judge. Anyhow the two cases must stand apart. The finding of the Magistrate in one case has absolutely nothing to do with the finding in the other case.

Then, my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai referred to the sale of shops at low rentals. It is true. Some shops were really sold at low rentals, but that would only show that the propaganda in which my friend was taking part had some effect. Because the demand was less, the shops were sold for a lower rate. My friend need not at all be alarmed at that. On the other hand, I think he must take credit for it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask one question? In the Administration Report it is said:

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

"The quantities of opium and ganja issued for sale during 1105 were 3,862 seers-66·25 tolas and 6,257 seers respectively, against 4,290 seers—37·857 tolas and 5,881 seers 30 tolas respectively in 1104. The decrease under opium is due to the strict control exercised over the issue to shops."

Will the member be pleased to explain what he means by saying that strict control if exercised would bring about the decrease? Was it a fact that before this there was no control, or that there was an over-issue, or that the issue was not properly checked? I want to know the reason for the decrease under opium.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have got only ten minutes more for the whole demand.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): In previous years, opium was issued to contractors at their request without any restriction. Absolutely no control over their requirements was exercised. Now, under instructions from Government, the issue of opium has been restricted to the average attained during the last two years. Every shopkeeper is supplied only up to that average and not over it. I have finished; and I believe there is another chance for me by way of reply.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, though the major part of the speech of the Excise Commissioner was instructive and interesting to this House, I must submit that he must have greater consideration for the time of this House and not take up much time in discussing old doctrines about drinking without answering the allegations made from this side of the House. I wish to refer only to one point. With regard to the petition which I placed in his hands and which contained certain allegations about the conduct of the local officers, he stated that he sent them to the local officers for enquiry.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is the Assistant Commissioner involved in the allegations?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): He is also a local officer at Mavelikara.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the complaint include the Assistant Commissioner?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I do not exactly remember whether that petition includes the Assistant Commissioner also?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If it did not, the Commissioner was right in having sent it for report to the Assistant Commissioner?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): When I placed the petition in his hands, I asked the Commissioner to enquire into the matter. He told me then that the Assistant Commissioner at Mavelikara was a new man and that due to his inexperience, all this trouble might have happened. Now he states that he sent the petition to the Assistant Commissioner for report.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): May I know from the member when that conversation took place?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Early in Dhanu last.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In fairness, you must say that it was a surmise. You know that the Excise Commissioner made a statement as soon as you put that complaint to him. That is, he might have said that all the trouble was due to the inexperience of the officer concerned. Now, a departmental enquiry has been made in the matter and he has given you the result. At this stage, your referring to private conversations is not fair.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It was not a private conversation.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You said that you placed the petition into his hands and wanted an enquiry.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When I placed the petition in his hands I expected an enquiry into the matter personally. I never thought that he would be satisfied with a report from a subordinate officer. The Commissioner now thinks that I referred to some incident of a complaint against some temperance workers and that I was confusing that case with some other case which took place at Quilon. There was no such confusion at all. He has not answered my charge with regard to that fact namely, that there was no tapping in Mavelikara and the villages adjacent to that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I remind the member of the time limit?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We have only five minutes more for the entire demand; and I leave it to the best of your judgment either to proceed or to finish with the motion under discussion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): All that I want to say is that the Excise Commissioner has not completely answered the points raised by us.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): By way of reply, I have a word to add. It is true that Mr. Damodaran Asan told me something about those petitions. But that took place about six months ago and I do not remember what exactly happened between us. Even now he does not say that he wanted me to make a personal enquiry.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He might have expected you to do that.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): He did not tell me that. The situation as I understood was, that it has to be sent to the Assistant Commissioner for enquiry. That has been done.

A word more before I resume my seat. Speaking about my personal experience of the drink problem, as it stands today, if the House will credit me with anything like integrity I will say this much,

[Mr. P Gomatinayakam Pillai.]

In my early Police days I know that in some parts of the Kottayam District it was not safe to travel by highways after dusk. That was years ago when I was in the Police Department.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I move for closure.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I will allow him two minutes more.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): In those days, it was quite impossible to travel with safety in some parts of the Kottayam Division. They were days in which the Department had the honour of entertaining such gentleman as Mr. Govindan. Those days are luckily gone, gone for ever. A wonderful change has come now. Anybody who is interested in crime statistics will be able to assure the House that a thorough change has come about.

Another thing I forgot to mention in my hurry because my friends did not allow me to speak: and it was this. On account of the spread of literacy, the drink-evil has become much less. Thanks to the efforts and the repeated attempts made by our paternal Government in the cause of education, literacy has spread very far, and with it a sense of self-respect in the people, so much so, it is not possible to find people drunk now-a-days.

Another point is, my friends always make a mistake between drinking and being drunk. To drink is quite different from being drunk.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a point on which there might be difference of opinion.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : Anyhow the words carry different meanings. A man may drink alcohol and yet he need not be drunk.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : No such issue was raised in this House.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): The members spoke indifferently of drinking liquor and being drunk. That is why I referred to that aspect of the question.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) ; What about my suggestion for the introduction of prohibition in Shencotta?

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*) : That will receive due consideration.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Asan, do you press your motion?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,331 for Commissioner by Re. 1 to discuss the present policy of the Commissioner with regard to prohibition propaganda.

Those who are for the motion will please raise their hands.

The motion was carried.

The following motions lapsed on account of the expiry of the time allotted for the Demand.

Motions 260 to 288.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

260. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,331 for Commissioner by Rs. 2.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

261. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,331 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

262. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,331 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU:

263. To omit the allotment of Rs. 20,471 for clerks and typists.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

264. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20.471 for clerks and typists by Rs. 100.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

265. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,795 for establishment by Rs. 10,000.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

266. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,795 for establishment by Rs. 100

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

267. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,250 for travelling allowance by Rs 10.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

268. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,250 for travelling allowance by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

269. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,250 for travelling allowance by Rs. 250.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

270. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,659 for Division Offices by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

271. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,808 for establishment by Rs. 2.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

272. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

273. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,849 for provincial staff of Sub-Inspectors, Petty Officers and Peons (Permanent) by Rs. 9,900.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

274. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,60,579 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

275. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,60,579 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

276. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,60,579 for Excise by Rs. 10.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI:

277. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,60,579 for Excise by Rs. 100.

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

278. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,60,579 for Excise by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

279. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,60,579 for Excise by Rs. 100.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

280. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,529 for establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

281. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

282. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

283. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,012 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

284. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,012 for Customs by Rs. 10.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

285. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,012 for Customs by Rs. 100.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

286. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,772 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI :

287. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,772 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

288. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,772 for Customs by Rs. 10.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is that a sum of Rs. 6,30,625 *minus* Re. 1 be sanctioned under Demand VI—Excise Department.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VII—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,39,096 under Demand VII—Forest.

Motions 289 and 290.

The following motions were not moved :

MR TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

289. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,000 for Royal trees by Rs. 100

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

290. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,05,370 for timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency by Re. 1

Motion 291.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഫാറസ്റ്റ് പരിഷ്കരണത്തിനായി ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള 38,900-രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും 1000-രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഭരണത്തിൽ മാത്രം കൺസർവേററർ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചാൽ പോരാ. കുടിപാർപ്പിനു സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്ത ജനതതിക്കു താമസിക്കുന്നതിനും മററു കൃഷികൾക്കുമായി ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.

സാധാരണയായി ജനങ്ങൾ കുടിപാർപ്പിനു സ്ഥലം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ഭൂമിയില്ലെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞു വരുന്നത്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): This appears to be a *specific* cut. So the question of policy cannot be discussed.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: മി. ജോസഫ്, ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലേക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൩൨,൯൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് നിങ്ങളുടെ മോഷൻ. ഇങ്ങനെ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറച്ചാലും ൩൨,൯൦൦ രൂ.ാ കൊണ്ടു നടത്തേണ്ട കാര്യം സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണ് എന്നുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രമേ നിങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ മോഷനിൽ പറയാൻ പാടൊള്ളു. അല്ലാതെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പൊതു നയത്തെപ്പററി പ്രതിപാദിക്കാൻ ഈ മോഷനിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കവകാശമില്ല.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറു അധഃകൃതൎക്കും മററും ഭൂമി കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ അവൎക്കു അത്ര ജോലിയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറച്ചാലും അവരുടെ ജോലി നടക്കും.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുക. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെനയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു താഴെ ടോക്കൻമോഷൻ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ സംസാരിക്കാം.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇന്നു വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ജനതതിക്കു കുടിപാർപ്പിനു അശേഷം സ്ഥലമില്ലാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽ ധാരാളം സ്ഥലം ഉപയോഗമില്ലാതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു താമസിക്കാൻ കൊടുക്കണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെനയത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യമാണ്. ആ സംഗതി ഈ മോഷനിൽ ഡിസ്കസ്സ് ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഏതായാലും ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും ഭൂമി അധഃകൃതൎക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറും കൺസർവേറററും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): As far as the member's representation is concerned I have my fullest sympathy. Unfortunately, there is a ruling of Government according to which lands once disafforested are to be transferred to the Revenue Department.

[Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai.]

The registry is to be effected by them. I am always inclined to help the member in any way he wants. But I do not know the intention of the member by bringing such a motion under the Forest Department.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ കാൎയ്യം കൺസർവേററരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതായ ഭൂമി കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ മെമ്പൎക്കു അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിച്ചിട്ടു് എഴുതിവയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Which is the department that is concerned with disafforestation?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Conservator was telling us, that his Department, after disafforesting lands, will hand them over to the Revenue Department. Registry is to be effected only by the Revenue Department, and he did not see the reason why Mr. John Joseph has brought such a motion now to discuss the need for disafforesting and assigning forest lands to the depressed classes on concessional terms, swampy areas within reserved forests and reserved lands on the sides of public roads.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): ഡിസ്സഅഫാറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യിടണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ഡിസ്സ്അഫാറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അധഃകൃതൎക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു് കൺസർവേററുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഡിസ്സ്അഫാറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്ത ഭൂമികൾ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ കൺസർവേററർ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ഒന്നും ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണു് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether disafforestation is not the work of the Forest Department?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How does that question arise?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ഡിസ്സ്അഫാറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്ത സ്ഥലം ഇല്ലെന്നാണു് പറയുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ കൺസർവേററുടെ സഹായംകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ ഭൂമി കിട്ടുകയൊള്ളു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ഡിസ്സഅഫാറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ലാൻഡു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഭൂമി ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുമോ? ഒരിക്കലും പറയുകയില്ല.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിനു ഭൂമി കൊടുക്കാതെ മററുള്ളവക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു അനീതിയാണ്.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): The motion of Mr. John Joseph urges the need for disafforesting and assigning to the depressed classes on concessional terms swampy areas within reserved forests and the reserved lands on the sides of public roads. So, about the first part, the Conservator can answer the member.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You had my ruling that discussion of the policy of the department could not be brought under this motion. The motion of Mr. Joseph is a specific cut for organisation, improvement and extension of forests. The question of policy can be usefully discussed later on when token motions come up. Do you press your motion, Mr. John Joseph?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു കൂടി പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നും, അതിലേക്കു കൺസർവേററർകൂടി സഹായിക്കാമെന്നും ഉള്ള പക്ഷം —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: "പക്ഷം" എന്നൊന്നും പറയേണ്ടാ. നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇതു വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു അനുഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുക.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 292 to 294.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

292. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,900 for organisation, improvement and extension of forests by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

293. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 800.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

294. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5

Motion 295.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). Sir, I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23 208 for direction by Rs.100

Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Conservator certain difficulties which the people of the Quilon Divisional Forest Office suffer. The subordinates of that office suffer owing to the presence of the

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

present Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Oomman. The Travelling work of the Divisional Forest Officer has been admitted to be as follows in the Administration Report of the department on page 58.

"The percentage secured in travelling by Mr. M. O. Oommen was only 49·9 and the lowest percentage was that secured by Mr. K S. Narayana Iyengar being only 47·4.

"It is also the opinion of the conservator that the amount of touring done by Messrs. Narayana Iyengar and Oommen was quite unsatisfactory and below the mark and it is expected that they will strive their utmost and show better results next year spending more days on out-door work and field inspection."

My complaint is so urgent because this gentleman has been in the Quilon Division for more than 6 years.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You referred to two names. To whom do you refer now?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I pointed out the general criticism about these two officers. My particular statement refers only to the present Divisional Forest Officer of Quilon, Mr. Oommen.

The auction of timber in the Punalur and Tenmalai Depots are to be conducted by the Divisional Forest Officer of the Quilon Division. There are specific complaints brought against this officer, and I shall place them for the notice of the Conservator. For the Punalur Depot, the auction work is being done by the Divisional Forest Officer of Konni, and for the Tenmalai Depot the auction is conducted by the Divisional Forest Officer of the Shencotta Division. Again, there are lots of complaints about the auction of timber, in various other depots also. It is alleged that the length and breadth of timber is reduced in the stock and the price of timber is lessened and sold. If the timber has any defect, that has to be pointed out before it is sold. That is the way how people generally do when timber is auctioned. To cut down the length and breadth of timber from the stock and sell at lower prices, that seems to be the dominant complaint against this officer. Another complaint against this gentleman is that he is engaged in evangelical work to a very great extent.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I suppose it is not during office hours?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I think even during office hours he is engaged in that. All this complaint is from his subordinates, that is, from peons and the subordinate staff under him, who are given instructions. In Christian prayer, they are compelled in a way—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Has this come from Christian subordinates?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): No, from Hindu subordinates.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does the member suggest that the insufficiency of travelling work referred to in the Administration Report is partly due to the evangelical work?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Partly, it must be due to this.

Partly it is seen that, he has an estate of his own somewhere in the Quilon Division, and all his Travelling is done to that place. That is the information I have got. Even if he does not do any work it does not matter. But it is a very serious matter to infringe on the rights of men or their religious beliefs. At first I did not believe that. When I happened to see his car, I saw something written on the side of it to the effect that "Jesus alone saves." Some other gentleman may think that some other person will save. But this is an indirect suggestion that only Jesus saves.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : These are matters of conviction.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : But it is an affront when it is exhibited publicly.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : An officer of the Public Service cannot be condemned because he is trying to advertise principles of a particula religion. If he forces it on his subordinates, then, I can understand your coming here and making a complaint against that officer.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I only point out this fact as an evidence of the zeal exhibited by the Divisional Officer and what he could possibly do when religion comes. There is the possibility of his trying to induce or coerce his subordinates to certain modes of belief and worship. If that is a fact, certainly that should be enquired into. In a way, this will lead to inefficiency in touring work. That has been admitted by the Conservator himself.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സബോർഡിനേറ്റ്സിന് ആർക്കെങ്കിലും പരാതിയുള്ളതായിട്ട് അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇതിവിടെ പറയുന്നത്.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : Is it suggested by the member that the Conservator can put pressure upon his Assistant to remove that advertisement from his car?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : He may do that if he likes. I am not much concerned with the advertisement and that does not worry anybody. I brought it only as an evidence of the zeal displayed by him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : There is the possibility of good actions being resented. From the way in which you put that understanding can be given to that passage.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I have got specific complaints from his subordinates that they have even been punished. It seems, they are being bored by his preaching of religion. Even I was a victim to that, though he never tried to coerce me. Temperamently, he is like that. Naturally, to his subordinates, his preaching may be a command.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Has he been successful in his attempt?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): He is very assiduous in his work, That is all I know. He is mainly responsible for the attempted construction of a church near Thevally. He was doing great propaganda with regard to the building of a church there.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not relate definitely to the administration of the Forest department.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): It relates in this way. All his time has been frittered away by these activities. So, I say, no proper touring is being done by him and no proper sales are effected in the depots.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): മറെറതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗാധികാരം ചെലുത്തി മതപരിവർത്തനത്തിന്നു യത്നിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വല്ലവരും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പറഞ്ഞുതന്നാൽകൊള്ളാം.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതു പിന്നീടുപറയാം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I would request the Conservator under these circumstances to see that he is transferred from the Quilon Division?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How can that improve matters ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The subordinates of the Quilon Divisional Forest Office were suffering for the last so many years. Let another part of the country get the benefit of his propaganda.

If that is not possible, he may be put in the Office of the Conservator of Forests. He is a man, I am told, suffering form asthma. That might also have contributed to the want of touring work.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): കൊല്ലത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ളതു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തല്ലേ. അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ഗുണം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും കൂടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ജനസംഖ്യ കൂടുതലുണ്ടെങ്കിലും നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സാധിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഇവിടെ അത്ര എളുപ്പമായി സാധിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): കൊല്ലം ഒരു നാട്ടിൻപുറമാണോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൊല്ലത്തു നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളും ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. അവിടെയൊക്കെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പോകേണ്ടതാ

യിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്താക്കിയാൽ ആഫീസ്ജോലി മാത്രമേ കാണുകയൊള്ളൂ.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I have an identical motion, and so, in speaking in support of the motion, I believe I will get the full time allotted to the mover.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Under what Standing Order?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It was observed even the other day that these are all identical motions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Indulgence is something different from claiming a right. If you proceed on right lines and if your criticism is useful I shall allow you to go on.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*); My complaint is that the administration of the department is being carried on in a careless way. For instance, the Conservator has mentioned in the budget an amount of Rs. 2,069 due under salaries to the Personal Assistant—

My information is that the present incumbent of that place is newly appointed, and, as such, would take at least one year to earn his first increment of ten rupees. In the case of an officer whose salary is Rs. 150 per mensem and who is to get an increment of Rs. ten per annum, the amount that would be required for one year would come to only Rs. 1,920 as against Rs. 2,069 as put down in the budget. An Explanation is due from the Conservator as to why this mistake, if it is a mistake, has been allowed to creep in.

Then, for the payment of arrears of *kudivila*, the Conservator wants 18 temporary clerks. It will be seen that he has already two clerks in his office on Rs. 25 and four or five clerks in the Divisional offices getting an aggregate monthly salary of Rs. 150. In spite of that, the Conservator now wants the staff to be strengthened in number, and also the salary of the clerks is to be increased. For instance, he wants one clerk on Rs. 50 in his office for doing this *kudivila* work. I fail to see, Sir, why he has asked for such a super-clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem for this item of work which was being attended to by clerks who got only lower salaries. If it is for the work of supervision or checking or verificaion, I may point out that the Conservator has a Personal Assistant on Rs. 150, a Head Clerk on Rs. 100 and a Head Accountant on Rs. 100, and also two or three clerks on Rs. 70. So, my submission is that the Conservator is not at all justified in demanding additional staff and also additional amount of money. Further, it could be seen from the Administration Report of his Department that, with the existing staff, he has been able to pay off in 1105 Rs. 73,639. For the coming year he proposes to pay off about Rs. 1 lakh under this item, and a provision has accordingly been made in the budget. It is not known whether he would be able to pay off the whole amount or whether he would leave the major portion of it unpaid as he has

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

been doing in the past. Any way, my submission is, that, even assuming that he is going to pay off the whole of the amount that has been provided in the budget, two additional hands on Rs. 20 alone would be necessary.

Again, there is another provision for Foresters on Rs. 20.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are you raising these points?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I submit, Sir, that these points relate to the administration of the Forest Department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your last suggestion, namely that the Conservator need have only two additional clerks, I think, comes under motion No. 296.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): We are now at motion 295.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Quite so Mr. Krishna Pillai, I am not prepared to rule you out of order because you refer to these points under this motion. But, I would suggest to you that it would be better if all these things are discussed under motions 298, 299, 300, 301, 302 and 303.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): But there is no knowing as to the time that motion No. 297 may take up.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Pillai, you should not misunderstand me. I do not suggest that you are out of order. But I would suggest that it would be better for you to say, what you have to say by way of cirticising the policy of the department, when motions 298 to 303 are taken up for discussion. They are all identical motions and will be discussed together.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): My difficulty is whether even under the present motion I am not entitled to discuss the administration of the department in the way in which I am now doing.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have been repeatedly telling you, Mr. Krishna Pillai, that you are perfectly in order. I am only suggesting to you that it would be better for you to wait till we take up motion No. 298 and the other identical token motions, and then raise your points against the administration of the department, and that, just now, you had better confine yourself to the specific complaint raised by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I assure you, you will have another opportunity in connection with the general token motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakkara* cum *Kunnattur*): But, having come so far.........

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Then, I shall allow you your five minutes. My difficulty is that, if the general policy of the administration department is now raised and discussed, I would have to rule the discussion of

the same question as being out of order if it is raised in connection with motions 298 to 303. As a matter of fact, they are the motions that are intended for the discussion of the general policy of the department.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I would just wind up my criticism under this particular head by stating that the Conservator has not carefully framed his budget and that his demand for additional hands and for additional allotments shows that he has also not been economical. With these words I support the motion.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I support Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's motion. In so doing, my attempt is only to bring to the notice of this House certain irregularities that prejudicially affect the people of Quilon. There are latches on the part of the Divisional Forest Officer there. That, I believe, is due to the lack of control and supervision on the part of the Conservator of Forests.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I wish you confine yourself to the particular complaint made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai so that we may dispose of the motion quickly.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The lack of supervision on the part of the Conservator of Forests over the actions of his subordinates has been so enormous that the sale of timber appears to have been affected prejudicially. To make my position clear, I would submit that some contractors, to the exclusion of others, are being favoured by some of the officers of the department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a serious allegation.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, the timber, that is worked down from the forest coups and stocked on platforms in depots, is being sold according to the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer. He goes, chooses and sells whichever lot he likes. In making such choice it would appear that the choice miraculously falls always on the timber worked down by one particular contractor, so much so that one contractor alone gets all his timber sold immediately after they are brought to the depots. He alone gets his money immediately and none of the other contractors get the timber, that they have worked down, sold by the officer. Even if they wait for months the timber worked down by the other contractors, it would appear, are not taken up for sale at all.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you suggest, Mr. Krishna Pillai, that payment to the contractors depends upon the sale of the timber?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It does, especially under the coupe contract system. Sir, I do not know the inner working of the department. I think the contractor works down the timber from the forests, brings it down and stocks it in the depots. He is paid only after his timber is sold. Therefore, unless the Divisional Forest Officer comes and sells his timber, there is no chance of his

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

getting the money that is his due. Therefore, preference shown to one particular contractor in the sale of timber prejudicially affects the other contractors.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Is the member aware that the bidders at these auctions ask for particular lots to be sold first?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My point is that it ought not to be left to the choice of the bidders.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you want to deny the public the privilege of getting the timber that they want?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Certainly, they ought not to be allowed to suggest which lots should be sold first. Even in the case of timber which is accepted to be bad, not of good quality, it should not be left to the bidders, to the purchasers to stand in the way of such bad timber being sold in its turn. Each contractor must be allowed to get, in his turn, the worth of the timber that he has worked down.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): My question was whether bidders did not generally make requests for particular lots to be sold first in preference to others.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Speaking from my own experience, Sir, when I wanted to purchase a particular lot of timber, I had to wait from about 7 o' clock in the morning till about 10. Since it is a matter left to the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer, you have to wait till he chooses, for sale, the particular lot you want.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): May I know whether the member really made a request?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It should not be understood that I am now making a complaint about my having been forced to wait.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Abraham is asking you a question. Hear him, and then answer him or refuse to answer. I think, in fairness, Mr. Krishna Pillai, you are bound to hear him.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Did my friend make a request to the Divisional Forest Officer to sell the particular log that he wanted?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That is exactly what I was about to say. I have absolutely no personal complaint about my waiting; I did not want to make any request to the Divisional Forest Officer for any favour. It is not in my nature to do it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikkara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Do not the Divisional Forest Officers take charge of these logs as soon as they are landed at the depots?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : That is not the practice in regard to sawn timber. The contractor has no property in it. He has invested some labour on it and, for the value of that, he has a lien on it. The value of the contractor's labour is paid to him only after the timber is sold.

As I was submitting, Sir, as the sale of timber is left to the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer, only particular contractors get their timber sold. The officers are benefiting particular contractors at the expense of others. I am not speaking with reference to any particular officer. It is a matter about which there has been a lot of complaint. It is a matter which affects the Quilon D. F. O. as much as any other D. F. O.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : In the circumstances, would it not be better if the department pays the contractor as soon as the timber is delivered at the depot?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : The timber belongs to the department; so we cannot expect it to be the purchaser also. If the Government have lots of money in their Treasury it would be well and good to pay off the contractors even as soon as the timber is delivered at the depots. If that cannot be done, my point is that the contractors should not be put to serious loss by delaying the sale of their timber and, consequently, also the payments to them for the work they have done in working down the timber. It would be enough if the department would so arrange that, in the order in which timber is landed at the depots, the lots would be sold in auction.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your point is that they should be sold in the order of landing without any reference to the personalities of the contractors?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Yes; also discretion should not be allowed in the matter of choosing the timber. In the order of landing, the lots must be sold, for the price they fetch, irrespective of their quality.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not quite follow you.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : It may happen that some lots may be bad, and the officer may think that on particular days they might not fetch a good price, and may therefore leave them aside and take up some other lots for sale in order that he might show to Government better returns from the auction sale. It is under cover of this excuse that the Divisional Forest Officers sell the lots of particular contractors in preference to those of others.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You would not allow any discretion, in the matter of the time of the sale of particular lots of timber, to the Divisional Forest officer?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : My point is that the lots must be sold in the order in which they are landed at the depots, even if the Government stand to loose a bit on that account, provided the sale price does not go below the tariff value or the rate now fixed

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

for the round logs. The Divisional Forest Officers should be compelled to proceed with the sale of the timber in the order in which they are delivered at the depots. In this connection, I would point out that the dullness of the timber market which the Conservator refers to in his Report, is due to the fact that the timber contractors are being pauperised one after another.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): May I ask one question before he sits down? Was the member referring to the sale of boles or of sawn timber materials?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Sawn materials?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The difference between the two is not quite clear to me. I believe both are sawn. Neither of them is grown in the forests as such. I think the boles are sawn to specific dimensions. So far as my present observations are concerned, I do not make any distinction between boles and other sawn materials. I refer to the labour spent on the timber grown in our forests.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has been referring, almost personally, to the Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon; and I do not know whether, so far as those personal matters are concerned, I would be justified in elaborately replying to the several points raised. But there are certain points affecting the work of the department which I shall now deal with.

As was read out by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, the Administration Report of the Department says that the touring work of the Quilon Divisional Forest Officer was not satisfactory. It is a fact that Mr. Oomman has been ailing from asthma for the last one year; and even now, so far as I am able to see, he is not better. It is that that has affected his touring work. Recently, he went to Madras and had some injections; but they did not prove effective.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): All these are personal matters. We are not concerned here with his ill-health or the treatment that he undergoes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Conservator is giving you the reason for the officer's unsatisfactory touring work.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We do not want the explanation from the Conservator. The officer should have been asked to take leave.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes, he has been asked to take leave as soon as the current year is over.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What have you to say with regard to the other question, that he has been proselytising?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Before that, I should like to deal with the allegation that I asked the Shencottah D. F. O. to conduct the timber auction at Punalur also, because the Quilon Officer's work was not quite satifactory.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does not the auction sale of the timber at Punalur form part of the legitimate work of the Quilon D.F.O.?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That is what I am going to explain. It was the rule that the officer of each Division should auction the timber in the depots of his Division. Recently, in the Punalur Depot, timber from the Quilon Division as well as from the Central Division happened to be stocked. There is a general impression that the Quilon Division timber was not of good quality; and so, when, at Punalur, the Central Division Officer auctions his timber and the Quilon Division Officer sells his timber, all the people go in only for the Central Division timber, so that it was found extremely difficult to dispose of the Quilon Division timber. It was therefore that I instructed the Central Division Officer to sell both the Central Division and the Quilon Division timbers, at Punalur, so that the people may not be able to make any distinction between the two.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the Conservator any complaint about the auction sales conducted by the Quilon D. F. O., Mr. Oommen?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I cancelled one auction because, it appeared to me, the price realised was very low; and I asked the Central Division Officer to sell the timber.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnatfur*): Who was the particular purchaser in that auction?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I do not remember the name.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): രണ്ടാമത്തെ ലേലത്തിൽ ആദ്യലേലസംഖ്യയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): കുറച്ചു കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഉദ്ദേശം ക്യൂബിക്ക അടിക്ക എന്തു കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടി?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ഒരണായോ രണ്ടണയോ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്, കുറവായിട്ടു ഒരിക്കലും പോയിട്ടില്ല. The same was the case with regard to the Tenmalai Depot also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How many cubic feet were sold at that auction?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I have not got the exact figures just at present. I think it would be somewhere about 2,000 c. ft.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : What was the difference in the price in the two sales?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Just about Rs. 50.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; The amount does not very much matter. Whether it is Rs. 50 or 500, so far as the Government are concerned, they must get some advantage in the price.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Reference was also made to the reduction, in the measurements made by the D. F. O. Mr. Oomman on timber supplied. Sir, our system of payment of working charges to contractors depends on the quality of the timber. They are paid at fixed rates only when the timber is sold at tariff vulue or more; they get only a percentage of the sale proceeds in other cases. If the contractor had brought timber of indifferent quality, it is naturally the duty of the D. F. O. to endeavour to omit the defective portions of the logs in taking measurement.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) ; Where is the difficulty in taking measurements as soon as the timber is delivered at the depots, and in paying the contractors immediately at a fixed rate?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You do not seem to follow him, Mr. Asan. In certain cases, fixed rate is allowed to the contractors; in other cases he gets only a percentage of the sale proceeds.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Does the member say that the rate is variable in some cases according to the sale price, and is fixed in other cases?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : The D. F. O. can make payments only in cases in which the contractor is eligible to get *kolevila* at the fixed rate. In regard to cases in which the contractors are entitled only to a percentage of the sale proceeds, the D. F. O. is given the discretion to make advance payment to them not exceeding 50 per cent of the probable sale price of the timber.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Is the member aware that the Quilon D. F. O. has been selling the timber of only one particular contractor?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I am coming to that.

In regard to the D. F. O. making reductions in the measurement of logs, I do not think it is done on a large scale as Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai seemed to suggest.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) ; May I know whether, under the rules, the D. F. O. is authorised to make any reduction in the measurement?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : After check measurement? No.

Then, Sir, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai was referring to the evangelical work of Mr. Oommen. Mr. Oommen is, of course, religious by temperament.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Has his religiousness anything to do with his ill-health ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Oh ! no.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ സുവിശേഷവേല ചെയ്യുന്നതായി വല്ല പരാതിയും മെമ്പർക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : അതാണ് പറയാൻ പോകുന്നതു്.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : So far as I can see, Sir, his work is not affected at all by his religious activities. He talks of religion very often, so that people are some times led to think that he is somewhat a bigot or a maniac. I do not know how to call him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : According to you, his evangelical work does not affect his work as D. F. O. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai also referred to Mr. Oommen's frequent visits to his estate somewhere there.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Yes, Sir. I was about to refer to that.

He has only a small estate of about 12 acres. He does not go there so often. It does not require much of his attention.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Is the member aware that Mr. Oommen has interest in another estate of which he has taken a mortgage ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you expect public servants to have no property whatsoever ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) · That is outside his jurisdiction, and he has to get my previous permission if he wants to go to that estate.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Does the member know that Mr. Oommen goes there without previous permission from the Head of the Department ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I do not know.

Then, Sir, in regard to the writing on Mr. Oommen's car, that "*Jesus alone saves*", I had a talk with him on the subject.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it a Government car ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : No ; It his own car.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Then, how does it concern us?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : It has attracted everybody's attention ; and Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has referred to it. It is a car with a single door ; and the inscription is on that door, so that when one gets into the car he would surely see the inscription. Mr. Oommen told me that it was like sending a silent prayer to God to prevent accidents and troubles, a substitute for the Tibetan prayer wheel.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think there is anything wrong in it.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*) : ഇങ്ങനെ കാറിലും മററും എഴുതി വയ്ക്കുന്നതു വലിയ കുററമല്ലേ ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): കുററമല്ലാ എന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Here is the name of Jesus written in bold letters in front of his car. I want to know whether if another D. F. O. takes it into his head to have the advertisement of Mellin's Food in front of his car, it will attract the attention of the Conservator and provoke him into questioning him ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) ; The only question is whether it will affect his work.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കാറിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ എഴുതിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു കുററകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഒരു സർക്കുലർ അയക്കരുതോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*). കാർ അവരുടെ പ്രൈവററ്കാർ ആണ്. അതിൽ എന്തുംചെയ്യാം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The last point touched was about the monopoly of one contractor in the sale of timber. You reply that and then close.

MR. R. DHANUKHOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Mr. Krishna Pillai said something about the partiality shown to some contractors in the disposal of the timber supplied by them. Sir, in the matter of boles, we have sold them wholesale, and it is immaterial when they are measured over. The contractor gets his working charges as soon as they are measured over. As regards other sawn materials, so, far, I have never heard any complaint of delay in the disposal. There may be some species which cannot be sold readily. For example nobody wants *marathu* at present ; and a D. F. O. may find it difficult to get a purchaser. This species may come under the contract of one contractor and it has to remain unsold. Another contractor may be supplying *kambagom* for which there is always demand, and his supply will be readily sold. This is what happens usually, and the D. F. O. cannot do anything. He will be guided only by the demand.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Is the Conservator aware that timber belonging to one contractor is being sold every month and he is drawing a lot of money from the Government treasuries.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) ; I would like to get the name of that particular contractor. It may be that he supplies *thambakom* which is easily sold, and other contractors may supply timber for which there is less demand.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) I think the charges made against the D. F. O. at Quilon have been practically admitted by the Conservator. I wish to know what he has to say in regard to that and whether he will relieve us of him at least temporarily ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He said that he has been asked to take leave and that the other question would be enquired into.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Then, alright. I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 296 and 297

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

296. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,170 for temporary clerks of Divisional Offices by Rs. 100

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

297. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,36,366 for Establishment by Re. 1.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Motions 298 to 303 are identical motions, and I ask Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai to move his motion No. 298; and those who are interested in it may take part in the debate.

Motion 298.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I move—

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,39,096 under Demand VII by Re. 1.

In making this motion I do not want to traverse all the points that I have mentioned in detail. I want to summarise the whole thing as follows:

There is some apparent discrepancy about the provision of Rs. 2069 in the Budget for the Personal Assistant to the Conservator. In fact, it would come only to Rs. 1920. The provision for the entertainment of 16 clerks for the payment of *kudivila* is excessive and there is absolutely no justification in saying that he wants a clerk on Rs. 50 when there are his Personal Assistant, Head Clerk and two or three Clerks who are getting a higher pay.

Coming to the prayer for the creation of the place of an additional Forester, I would invite the attention of the House to the number of Foresters the Department already has. At present the strength of this force is about 62, 17 on Rs. 28, 24 on Rs. 24 and 21 on Rs. 20. The Conservator suggests that he wants an additional Forester for the purpose of attending to the timber stored at Puliannur. My information is that there is a Ranger's Office there which has extensive premises and that the timber can be stored there and that the Clerk attached to the Ranger's Office can be asked to attend to this work also. If necessary an allowance may be given which would come only to a very small amount. So, my submission is that this Forester is not necessary.

Then, about the roads and communications. The Conservator wants seven thousand rupees for a road in Chenthuni valley. Exploitation was carried on there for the last so many years and we do not know how the timber that was felled was removed. What purpose would be served by this scheme, the expenditure of which will come to the huge amount of seventy thousand rupees, is not known.

The Conservator should certainly not be congratulated on the method he has pursued in beautifying the Administration Report for the year 1105 in as much as he has included many photos of the various

[Mr E. V. Krishna Pillai]

places on the Mekkara Achencoil road. I do not think any good purpose is served by this. This would have found a better place in a Railway Guide or in a Travellers Guide. This does not convince any one of the work done by the Forest Department. It only shows the natural beauty with which Travancore is blessed. For this Mekkara—Achencoil road, the Conservator wants fifty thousand rupees. I do not think any good purpose will be served by this, for we all know that the road has already been constructed and opened by the Dewan. It is something beyond our comprehension when the Conservator asks for this amount at this time of economic depression.

I want to say a word about the way in which our forests are being exploited. The Conservator anticipates an additional amount in the coming year because the amount that has been realised according to the budget this year on royal trees is 5,83,000 and on jungle it is seven lakhs eighty six thousand and two hundred as against 6,23,500 and 731,000 next year. In the Administration Report, the Conservator himself admits that on account of the economic depression that is prevalent everywhere he would not be able to find suitable markets for our timber. So, my submission is that we stand in danger of our forests being exploited by the Conservator to an undesirable degree. In previous years, as will be seen, the largest amount realised was 12 lakhs, and this year he anticipates an amount of 16 lakhs, which means that some rough handling is being done; and it is this that we want the Conservator to guard against. Sir, the two departments which used to consume a large portion of our timber inside the State are the P. W. Department and the Maramath Department. And we know this year a great deal of retrenchment has been effected, and so we cannot expect any large demand from these two departments. So, what I say is that the Conservator has overestimated the amount. We know enough of the foreign markets to which our timber is sent. I would invite the attention of the House to the valuable suggestion made by the Indian Retrenchment Committee that those who are in management of departments should be well posted with information relating to commerce. I do not know how the Travancore Government has accepted that suggestion. We know of a man sent by the Conservator to Calcutta to find out suitable markets there for our timber and the loss the department had to meet in acting according to his advice. I do not know whether the department has made any other attempt since then to find out suitable markets for our timber.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up. You will have to wind up.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): All that I have to say is that the Conservator was not wise enough in allotting so much money for the various items and in anticipating a revenue which is not at all justified under the circumstances.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, I did not want to intervene in this discussion but for the fact that Mr. Krishna Pillai

referred in this speech as well as in his previous speech to the hugeness of the expenditure that is proposed to be incurred for the additional staff in connection with the *kudivila* arrears. This proposal was placed before the Finance Committee, and all the three non-official members, though we are powerless, took objection to the hugeness of the amount. But the Government placed before us the facts and figures and also the arrears that still remained to be cleared, and therefore, in a way, we were eventually made to be convinced of the necessity for some additional staff. As a result of our protestations some reduction was made in the original expenditure proposed. Now Sir, from year, to year, we have been hearing from our friends like Mr. Kunjitoman loud complaints about the unsatisfactory way in which arrears of *kudivila* are disposed off, and therefore we find it is a thing in which the people could wait no longer, Therefore, in spite of the hugeness of the expenditure involved we should consent to the proposal though we are financially in a very bad condition.

In this connection I am reminded of an instance in which the Forest authorities have been negligent in the matter of disposing of *kudivila*. In my own taluk, about seven years ago, some trees belonging to a Jenmi who has a standing and who is a client of mine, were cut down and about Rs. 1,000 was due to him. He put in a petition to the Forest authorities. Many months afterwards he was asked by the Forest Assistant Conservator to produce the Tahsildar's certificate. That was produced and many months afterwards he was asked to produce some title deeds to the property, and that also was done. The party; finding that nothing came out of it, had to send a suit notice to the Government. So, my request to the Conservator is that, at least in future, he must instruct his subordinates to be more vigilent in the matter of disposing of *kudivila* claims.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Since my friend Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai referred to the proceedings in the Finance Committee I want to add a word. We were not actually convinced of the necessity of the staff. But we found that there were lots of arrears.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I only said 'in a way.'

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes, some reduction was allowed. But I want to point out that the Conservator has not told us how far the work connected with the *kudivila* claims is being taken up and done. He has not supplied statistics as regards that for the last year. Unless this is supplied to us we will be in a very difficult position. We want to know what work is being done in each division. It is just to point out that that I wanted to intervene.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I rise with extreme pleasure to support the motion for a reduction in the staff of the Forest Department, because the policy of the department as regards Nanjanad is not at all satisfactory. They have not been allowing us to gather green leaves which are useful as manure, or to cut timber for

[Mr. N. A. Sundaram Pillai]

making agricultural implements, or to allow our cattle to graze in the forests or to gather fire wood. Poor people were hitherto gathering firewood from the forests free of charge. Since the time of the present Conservator-I do not know the time when the rule was introduced-they have to purchase it at a very heavy cost. We are not at all allowed to collect green manure. Since the advent of the Agricultural Department scientific manures have been introduced. The Conservator is so very keen to punish people who go to the forests. We have been removing these materials from the forests from time immemorial and that custom has now been stopped by the present Conservator. We are suffering untold hardship, and I believe the Conservator will issue such orders as would relieve the poor people in this matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House because I want to make a few observations regarding *kudivila*. The normal establishment at the Conservator's office, in the Forest Department generally, has been conducting this work for a long time. The question of the payment of arrears of *kudivila* was brought to the notice of the House three years ago, and, in 1104, the Conservator brought a proposal for a temporory staff of four or five clerks just to see that these arrears are cleared without delay and the grievences of the parties redressed. The members may remember the Conservator reading a long statement and saying that he hoped to finish the work with the staff then asked for. Now, that staff has been working there for two years. In 1106 he comes and says that that staff should be increased to 16. I wish to know whether by the lapse of time the arrears have been accumulating. I do not know why he should now come with a demand for 16 Clerks, and that on a higher grade. He wants two clerks on Rs. 30, six on Rs. 25, and eight on Rs. 20.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And another clerk on Rs. 50.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The Conservator says 'If you do not sanction me the staff I shall not be able to dispose of the claims of arrears. Sir, I think he is taking undue advantage of the human nature of many of the members. I do not know why he should now come in for a staff, after these two years. Why did he not come in 1104 for the necessary staff if he found it necessary. Sir, I think we should think twice before we sanction this. I want to support the motion of Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai to reduce just one rupee because I think that would be sufficient censure on the Conservator. If we cut down the whole amount for the staff then the Conservator will have an excuse that he was not able to pay off the arrears because his staff was not sanctioned; and there will be complaint from the people also.

Another fact that I want to point out is that three years back we suggested that the royalty on teak and blackwood should be abolished; and the Conservator said it is a matter which requires attention and that Government would consider the matter and give a reply. Now, three

years have elapsed, and what has Government done in the matter? Government might be thinking of abolishing the royalty after cutting all these trees. My friend Mr. Kocheepan Mapallai was saying that there was a practice in Cochin to publish the steps taken by the Government on the recommendations of the council there. Nothing is done here. If we are to repeat all the proposals year after year we will not be able to bring in any new proposal. With these words, I support the motion before the House.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനകാൎയ്യത്തിൽ കൺസർവേററർ വേണ്ടപോലെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസായിട്ടുള്ളവരുണ്ടെന്നും അവൎക്കു ൧൦ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കാടുകളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ച് അവിടെയുള്ള സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും മററും അവിടത്തെ ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിക്കു പററിയ ശരീരപ്രകൃതിയുള്ള ചേരമർ, സാമ്പവർ, ഐനവർ, പുലയർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവൎക്കു വനം ഗാർഡു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവൎക്കു ആ ജോലി ശരിയായി നിൎവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അവരുടെ ശരീരപ്രകൃതി മററുള്ളവരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു അതിനു പൎയ്യാപ്തമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അധഃകൃതൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകണമെന്നു കൺസർവേററർ അവർകളേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

C. **MR. K. P. ABRAHAM** (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Sir, I beg to support the motion. The policy of this Department is very peculiar. In the matter of paying *kudivila* they raise all obstacles against the *kudiyans*. In the matter of people collecting manure leaves and agricultural implements and in grazing cattle, all sorts of obstacles are placed against the people. One of my predecessors has already dealt with at length. The Department appears to have peculiar laws in their favour. They want the laws to be altered in all possible ways against the people. They want to cast the burden of proof on the people and to save themselves in all possible ways. On page 25 of the Administration report I find that they raise a complaint against the Magistrate. It is in connection with an extract of a report sent from the Kottayam Divisional Forest Officer. It reads thus:

> "In this connection I cannot but mention here the difficulty with which Range Officers are confronted in taking forest cases in Courts as it has become rather impossible to convince the Magistrates and to satisfy them with evidence."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you think that your subordinate was in order in making that recommendation, Mr. Dhanukoti Pillai?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): They possibly refer to the difficulties of the prosecution on the ground that the evidence of independent witnesses are required for a conviction. Here again, this Department wants peculiar law of evidence. They want the law of evidence to be altered with a view to tease the people, to the advantage of the subordinates who are likely to take up cases against peasants without sufficient basis. Even personal grudge may move these subordinates to drag the simple peasants to Courts of Law. There, before the judiciary, the peasant would expect to get justice even at the risk of some cost and trouble; but Magistrates too are threatened, it appears, by such reports to the Government. If the Government endorse the reports of such persons, then the low-paid Magistrates......

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You cannot expect the Forest Department to sit in judgment on Judicial Officers.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): That is what I say. If the low-paid and inexperienced Magistrates read these statements and reports made by better-paid officers of a sister department they might be misled by the policy of the department. They are likely to please the department at the cost of justice due to the people. Such abuses should be clearly discouraged and totally prevented. With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai just to say a word about one aspect of the administration, that is, from the commercial point of view. A great portion of the timber of our country is being consumed by the Districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Ramnad and, probably, Trichinopoly. At any rate, that used to be the case for some years. But I now understand that the demand from Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad is gradually going down. On enquiry I learn that it is due to the fact that a large quantity of timber from the Malabar side is finding its way to those districts. This is due to the fact that the rates for Malabar timber have been quoted by the Railway Company at something lower than the normal rates. Special rates have been allowed for timber from Malabar coming to Ramnad and some other places. But in the case of our timber, normal rates are obtaining even now. This has led to a great demand for Malabar timber and a corresponding fall in the demand for our timber. I therefore urge upon the Government to urge on the Railway authorities to find their way to make a similar reduction in rates for our timber taken to those districts. This would to a great extent increase the demand for our timber and contribute to a substantial increase in the forest revenue of the State.

I would next refer to one other matter which is immediately connected with the Shencotta taluk. I find from the Administration Report that a fresh scheme for the working of a portion of the Puliyara Reserve, known as the Mulakarachanpara, has been sanctioned by the Government. It has been taken up by the Forest Department and is being worked from the beginning of 1105. Synchronously with the working of this scheme I find there is a material fall in the annual rainfall in the neighbourhood of Shencotta. And, I am led to

connect the fall in the rainfall with the working of the Mulakarachanpara scheme. I would ask the Forest Department either to suspend the working of the scheme or to investigate the causes for the fall in the rainfall. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Krishna Pillai.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, my friend Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai was referring in his speech to the Personal Assistant's salary as provided in the budget. With regard to this, what I have to explain is that this budget was submitted to Government at a time when the Personal Assistant was another gentleman who was drawing a higher salary; but the present incumbent is drawing only a lesser salary. Then, with regard to the Temporary Clerk on Rs. 50, this post is necessary for the settlement of *kudivila* claims about which there have been loud complaints. Sir, you have been in the House for the last so many years, and you know with what loudness complaints have been made in regard to this matter. This is a legacy left to us by our predecessors. Under the Forest Regulation, the owner of the land is—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Asan's specific complaint is that you have asked for an additional staff of five Clerks.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I am coming to that. Mr. Krishna Pillai also wanted to say something about this 50 rupees Clerk.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Their objection is not to allow you the five additional clerks; it is to ask you how you were doing in the past five years.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): We know that, for the past several years, this *kudivila* has not been paid. In recent years, pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government, and we had to devise means to clear the accummulated arrears. We had no specific information about the amount that had to be paid at that time. We thought that by appointing a few additional Clerks we would be able to make the work current. In 1094 Government sanctioned six additional clerks, 2 for the Kottayam Division 2 for the Central Division and 2 for my office. But still the complaint has been more and more keen.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): How many Clerks were engaged last year?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Six clerks; two in my office, 2 in the Central Division and 2 in the Northern Divisions.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Conservator is prepared to give statistics of the work done by these clerks in the Divisions?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes Sir. According to the statement prepared—it cannot be taken to be too accurate,—the number of *kudivila* claims registered in the several offices up to the end of 1105, amounts to 3,700. During 1106, 427 additional claims were also added to make a total of 4,127 claims to be disposed of. Of these, claims have been actually preferred only in the case of 935 cases. Of course they will all be coming later on. At present only 935 claims have been preferred.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Out of this 4000, as a matter of fact, only 900 individuals have put in claims. The remaining was got up from the records of your office?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes, we have registered them. Out of these 935 claims, 400 claims were investigated by the department with the help of the additional Clerks in 1106, of which 341 were finally settled.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I have a question. By the investigation conducted in regard to *kudivila*, does he mean any actual investigation or only correspondence work?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): We have to determine whether X or Y is the rightful claimant for the *kudivila*. For that purpose we have to write to the Depot Officers and ascertain what amount is due to a claimant. We have to enquire from the Tahsildars whether he is the rightful claimant.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does it involve their going about?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No. It is done in the Office. Out of these 341 claims finally settled, 203 claims were paid. The total value of the 341 settled claims comes to nearly a lakh of rupees of which we were able to pay only 203 claims amounting to Rs. 75,000. We have only a provision of Rs 75,000 in the Budget of this year.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether it is due to insufficiency of funds that the remaining settled claims were not paid?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): So, their right for receiving payment has been decided?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes, certainly.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): So, for making payments for the remaining claims, no additional hand is required?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Out of 4114 claims we have been able to dispose of in one year only 341 claims.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Am I to understand that 341 claims have been finally settled of which only 203 were paid finally because we had money only for that.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) Yes. Only 341 claims could be settled. At this rate it will take nearly 16 years for all the claims to be settled finally; and of course more will be arising every year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How many claims were settled in 1105?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*); I have got figures only for 1106. I can give you the amount paid for 1105. It is Rs. 64,000.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know if it is a fact that in a civil suit instituted by a *kudiyan* against Government, Government contested that it was barred by limitation?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I do not know, sir. It will not be graceful for the Government to go on the plea that it is time-barred.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will he kindly enquire whether such an argument was advanced?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Even if the defendant did not raise the contention of limitation, the Court is bound to reject it if it is actually barred.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): My argument is that the defendant raised it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know the number of *kudivila* claims at the close of 1104?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*); I have not got the figures.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know how many *kudivila* cases were on the register when he asked for five additional Clerks?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I have not got the figures. We were compelled to pay some of these *kudivila* claims; and Government also thought that there was no meaning in being a debtor and then going about saying that the Forest Department was showing a surplus revenue. It is assuredly a question of clearing off our debts.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What is the budget allotment for 1107 for *kudivila* claims?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): A lakh of rupees of which Rs. 30,000 is due for the claims already settled; and we can pay only Rs. 70,000 in 1107 as *kudivila*.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When the Conservator comes forward for the additional staff, he must also have provision for payment of the *kudivila* claims that may be settled.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): When we prepared the budget we did not anticipate that the amount for 1106 would be exceeded. The progress during the past years has been like this:—In 1101, Rs. 50,000, in 1102 Rs. 50,000, in 1103 Rs. 45,000 and in 1104 Rs. 54,000, in 1105, Rs. 64,002. So only, we provided Rs. 75,000 for 1106 But, now, on account of the pressure brought to bear on the Divisional Officers, they have been able to show better

[Mr. R. Danukoti Pillai.]

outturn. So, we thought that an amount of a lakh of rupees will be necessary for the next year. We did not know that this scheme will be sanctioned by the Government at a time of financial strain like this. We want more funds also. If the additional clerks are given, they will be able to dispose of more claims.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : And then you will be able to come to the House for additional grant?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I should think so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If any benefit is to be derived out of the additional staff, should we not have at least 3 lakhs of rupees next year?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : When they have settled claims he will come to the house for an additional grant. His position seems to be that there is no use of asking for 3 lakhs without settling the claims.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): What about the Clerk to whom the fifty rupees appointment will go in connection with the *kudivila*?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : When all these *kudivila* claims are received from the Divisional Officers they have to be scrutinised thoroughly in my office. It is not advisable to entrust the work to low-paid Clerks. We want responsible clerks whose scrutiny could be taken as final. If we are to go upon that as final we must have some responsible Clerk entrusted with the business. It is for that that the fifty rupees Clerk is provided for in my office.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does he suggest that as far as *kudivila* claims are concerned he would put his signature on the paper submitted by a fifty rupees Clerk?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No, not in that sense. He will be more responsible than a Clerk who is getting only Rs. 20.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): What is the present strength of Clerks in his office? With all his Personal Assistant, Manager and Head Clerk, why does he ask for one more Clerk?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): They are not sufficient. They would be enough for the current work only.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); Is the Conservator in a position to give the House an approximate idea of the amount of *kudivila* claims that may be due?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is asking him to speak on guess.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I just have an approximate idea? Will it be 20 lakhs or 15 lakhs?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): We will have to meet an expenditure of 3 or 4 lakhs. It is only a rough guess.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, is it not expected that all the claims will be settled by the end of 1107?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Not at all. It will take several years at the present rate. We cannot say definitely that all the claims will be settled at the end of a particular period. Our aim is to settle them as early as possible. It is a very laborious work. Things have been allowed to drift on like that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it suggested that even with the sixteen clerks now asked for, the claims could not be settled by end of the year 1107?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No, they could not be.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Out of the 341 claims settled how many are old claims and how many are new?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I am not able to say.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How many of these 341 are recent claims and how many are claims in reference to which there are no proper accounts?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Presumably it is easier for Divisional Officers to settle recent claims than old claims.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: May I ask you to close?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): One question. In case most of these people do not prefer claims, will there be much work for these clerks? Only 900 persons have preferred claims in 1106. I would like to know whether there would be as much work for 1107 as there would be if all these persons go and prefer claims.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): How are we to know that all these persons will prefer claims. If they all come to know that additional clerks have been sanctioned, we would be flooded with claims.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it because there is no staff in the office that they have not come in with the claims?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; When there are more clerks, more claims will be coming in.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But there is no certainty that they will be coming in.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Tomorrow if it is known that additional clerks have been sanctioned there will be a number of applications.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) Another question. Is the work that is to be turned out in 1107 of a different kind from the work that was done in 1106?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*); I should think so. We have to begin from the very beginning.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapallai*): Next year you have to begin from the beginning.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : In regard to the old claims, we have to settle what the liabilities of the Government are with regard to *kudivila*. We have to see when the claim has arisen, and we have to go through so many records.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : That was done in regard to cases that were disposed of ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Most of them are recent cases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So, old cases have not been taken up hitherto?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Sir, suppose all the hands are given. How long will it take to clear off arrears ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I cannot say. It will take about three or four years.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : He has not been able to give me an answer with regard to the work of the Divisions.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I do not want to bore the House with all the details. Here are the figures. If the member wants them I shall give the figures. In the Northern Division there were 228 new claims.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : How many old claims ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Five old claims The total number of claims to be settled there is 262, both old and new. I am speaking separately for each division now. In the Kottayam Division, up to end of 1105, pending claims were 1090, and 46 additional claims made a total of 1136 claims of which claims were preferred for 510; and the number of claims finally settled was 242.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : How many were paid ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : 168. The amount paid was Rs. 24,000. 423 claims were registered during the year. In the Central Division there were 1154 old claims and 92 new claims. The total claims were 1246 in number. The number of claims investigated amounted to 38 and the number of claims finally settled was 50, of which 16 claims have been paid.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : We rise now to meet again at a quarter to three.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2.2 P. M. and reassembled at 2.45.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : We have got 40 minutes more for this demand.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, I had not finished my speech.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your time was up. You will have another opportunity to speak later on.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry. North*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണ നയത്തെ വിമർശിക്കുന്നതിനുദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഭരണനയം ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് നഷ്ടകരവും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപദ്രവകരവും ആണെന്ന് ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിൽ അനേകം പ്രാവശ്യം വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മൂന്നിലൊരുഭാഗം റിസർവായി തിരിച്ച് ആരേയും പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ കാട്ടുജന്തുക്കളുടെ സ്വച്ഛന്ദവിഹാരത്തിനായി ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആളൊന്നിന് ശരാശരി ർ൫ സെൻറുസ്ഥലംപോലും ഇല്ല. കൃഷി അല്ലാതെ മററു അധികതൊഴിലുകളില്ല. കച്ചവടം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് കൃഷി ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ കാർഷികപ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ മൂന്നിലൊരുഭാഗം റിസർവ്വാക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആക്ഷേപയോഗ്യമാണെന്ന് ഈ നിയമസഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും തുടരെത്തുടരെ പറയുന്നു. നിയമസഭയിൽ ഞാൻതന്നെ ഒരു പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്ന് ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങളേയും നെൽകൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളേയും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് വാദിച്ച് പാസാക്കി. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻെറാ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻെറാ ഈ സംഗതിയെ അശേഷം ഗണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എക്സ്പെർട്ട്സിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം അനുസരിച്ചാണല്ലോ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഓരോ സംഗതികൾ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായ വനശാസ്ത്രവിദഗ്ധന് ഇതിനോട് ആനുകൂല്യം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതിനെ ആദരിച്ച് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാത്തതെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ഈ സ്ഥിതി ഒരുപോലെ നഷ്ടകരമാണ്. ഒരു നല്ലതുക തറവിലയായിഗവണ്മെൻറിന് കിട്ടുന്നതുകൂടാതെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ട ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു വലിയഭാഗം കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും പ്രസ്തുത പ്രമേയം നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതായാൽ സാധിക്കും. റിസർവ്മാത്രമല്ല ഫാറസ്റ്റ്കാർ ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ പേരിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളിലുംകൂടി അധികാരം ചെലുത്തി ജനങ്ങളെ പലവിധത്തിൽ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കുടികളുടെ വക പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ നിൽക്കുന്ന തേക്കുവൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ യഥേഷ്ടം മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകയും അതിന് കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള കുടിവില കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പററി ഒട്ടുവളരെ ചോദ്യോത്തരങ്ങൾ നടത്തി സംഗതി വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴും ഒരു വലിയതുക കൊടു

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ത്തു തീർക്കാനുണ്ട്. ആ തുകകൾ ഉടനെ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ് പറഞ്ഞ് സമയം നീട്ടുകയല്ലാതെ കാര്യത്തിന് നടപ്പു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ കുടികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ നിൽക്കുന്ന—ജനങ്ങൾ നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽനിൽക്കുന്ന—വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ എല്ലാ അവകാശങ്ങളും അവർക്കുതന്നെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ആദ്യത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു വോട്ടുനിട്ടതിൽ പാസായില്ല. രണ്ടാമതു കൊണ്ടുവന്നപ്പോൾ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ കാസ്റ്റിംഗ് വോട്ടുകൊണ്ടു പ്രമേയം തള്ളിപ്പോയി. ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും ഒരുപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ടുവന്നു കാര്യകാരണസഹിതം ഈ സംഗതി ഈ കൌൺസിലിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി ഒരു വലിയ മെജാറിട്ടിയോടുകൂടി പാസാക്കി. അതിനേയും അവഗണിച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു്. ആദ്യം റസല്യൂഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നപ്പോൾ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി. ആ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് എന്തുചെയ്തു എന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴും അതു ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ബുധനാഴ്ച എൻെറ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടി പറയുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്. ഒൻപതു വർഷത്തിനുമുൻപു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരുകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ഉപദ്രവകരമായിത്തീരത്തക്ക നിലയിലാണ് ഫാറസ്ററു ഭരണം നടന്നുവരുന്നതു്.

ചേരിക്കല്ലുകളിലേയും പുരയിടങ്ങളിലേയുംതേക്കുതടികളെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു് ഫാറസ്ററുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഗാർഡുകളെല്ലാം നാട്ടുമ്പുറങ്ങളിൽകൂടി നടക്കുകയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് റിസർവ്വിൽ വലിയ അഴിമതികൾ നടന്നുവരുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കുടികളുടെ കാര്യം അവർതന്നെ നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു വിടുന്നതാണ് നല്ലതു്. കുടികളുടെവക പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മരുതു മുതലായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഫാറസ്ററുകാരുടെ അനുമതിവേണം. ഇതിനെപ്പററിയും ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ ആദരിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈസംഗതികൾ ആവർത്തിച്ചാവർത്തിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും പ്രമേയങ്ങളും ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങളും കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാസാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഗവണ്മെൻറും കേവലം മൌനം ദീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു് രാജ്യ

ത്തിന്റെ അഭ്യുന്നതിക്കും ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനും ഹാനികരമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഈ കൌൺസിലിലെ തീരുമാനമനുസരിച്ചു ഉടനെ പ്രവർത്തിയ്ക്കണം. മരച്ചീനി മുതലായകൃഷിയ്ക്കുപയുക്തമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും സപ്പാമ്പിഹ്ഏരിയായും ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മററുള്ളസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പെട്ടെന്നൊഴിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും നെൽകൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങൾ എങ്കിലും ഉടനടി ചില്ലറയായി ലേലത്തിൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം.

മുൻപുപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഫാറസ്ററുഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലെ സിൽബന്ധികാം കുടികളുടെ വക പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു കുടികൾക്കു കൃഷിക്കുദോഷം ചെയ്യുന്ന തേക്കു വൃക്ഷക്കൊമ്പുകൾ കുടികൾ മുറിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ, തങ്ങൾക്കു വല്ല പ്രതിഫലവും കിട്ടാൻ വഴിയുണ്ടോ എന്നൊക്കെ നോക്കികൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുയാണ്. റിസർവ്വിനകത്തുപോയാൽ വനജന്തുക്കളിൽനിന്നും ഒന്നും കിട്ടുകയില്ലല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങനെ ഇവർ കുടിപുരയിടങ്ങളിൽചുററി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതു കുടികൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ഒന്നുപോലെ ഉപദ്രവകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ തേക്കുതടികളുടെ അവകാശം കുടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും ഫാറസ്ററു സിൽബന്ധികളെ റിസർവ്വു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുതന്നെ അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

മററുപല ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുകളിലും ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും അഴിമതിക്കാരായഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർഉണ്ട്. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി എന്റെ ചില മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കൈയ്ക്കൂലി, മദ്യപാനം, പിന്നെ വലുതായ മറെറാരുദോഷം, എന്നീ ത്രിദോഷങ്ങൾക്ക് പല വകുപ്പിലേയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഏറക്കുറെ അധിനന്മാരായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ചിലരിൽ വലിയ ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധയുമുണ്ട്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഹാനിവരുന്നു. നല്ലവരായി ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കാണും. അധികം പേരും ഈ ദോഷങ്ങളിൽ ചിലതിനു അധീനന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു തന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരെ ഉടൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പറിച്ചു വിട്ടുകതന്നെവേണം. എന്നാൽ കുറച്ചു് ഈശ്വരവിചാരവും ഈശ്വരപ്രാർത്ഥനയും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതൊരു ദോഷമായിട്ട് പറയാൻ പാടില്ല. ഈ വിധക്കാർ മററാരോടും അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിക്കാനിടയില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഈശ്വരവിചാരവും ഈശ്വരപ്രാർത്ഥനയും അല്ല കുററകരമായിട്ട് പറഞ്ഞതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മെമ്പർപറഞ്ഞതു് അങ്ങനെയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഖണ്ഡിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞില്ല. മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കതു മുഴുവൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കാനും സാധിച്ചില്ല; എങ്കിലും മെമ്പർ ഇപ്പോൾ എടുത്തുപറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അങ്ങനേയും കൂടി ഒരു ധ്വനി മെമ്പരുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ എന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇൻസ്‌എക്സയിസ് കമ്മീഷണർ മദ്യപാനികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ സാമാന്യകുടിക്കാരും വലിയ കുടിക്കാരും ഉണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ മദ്യപാനം ചെയ്യുന്നവർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഏതുതരത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണു്. സാമാന്യകുടിയന്മാരൊ, അതല്ല വലിയ കുടിയന്മാരോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അവരുടെ കൂടെ നടന്നു് അതിൻെറ കണക്കു ഞാൻ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. കൃത്യനിഷ്ഠ വിട്ടുകളയുന്നവരെപ്പററിയാണു് പറഞ്ഞതു്.

ദുഷ്കീർത്തിയുള്ള (നൊട്ടോറിയസായ) ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ധാരാളംഉണ്ടു്. അവരെ എത്രയുംവേഗം ബഹിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശരിയായ കാര്യനടപ്പിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തിനും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നല്ല പേരിനും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാറുകളിൽ വല്ല വേദവാക്യവും എഴുതിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു തെററല്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു തെററാണെങ്കിൽ ഈശ്വരൻ ഇല്ല, മതം ഇല്ല, എന്നു് എഴുതുകയാണൊ ശരി. ഈശ്വരവിചാരം ഉള്ളവർ സാധാരണയായി നല്ലവരായിട്ടാണു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അവരിലും വഷളന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഗൌനിക്കണം. എന്തായാലും നല്ല ആളുകളെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ വയ്ക്കുകയും അല്ലാത്തവരെ ബഹിഷ്ക്കരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. നീതിപാലനത്തിലും ജനക്ഷേമത്തിലുമാണു ഗവൺമെൻറു നിഷ്ക്കർഷിക്കേണ്ടതു്. മേല്പറഞ്ഞ ദോഷം ഉള്ളവരെ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. എന്നാൽ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ അത്തരക്കാർ ഇതിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ വമ്പിച്ചഅഴിമതിക്കാർ വലിയവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ അധികമാണു്. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങളെക

ണ്ണമടച്ചുമൂടിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുപറയുന്നില്ല. അഴിമതിക്കാരെഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നുംഅന്വേഷിച്ചുകണ്ടുപിടിക്കണം. എന്നാൽവെറുതേയുള്ള ദോഷാരോപണം കേട്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കരുതു്. യോഗ്യന്മാക്കു് ആപത്തും അയോഗ്യന്മാക്കു സമ്പത്തുമാണു് ഏറെക്കുറെ പബ്ളിക്കുസർവിസിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും കാണുന്നതു്. ന്യായമായിട്ടു പെരുമാറുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു തങ്ങളുടെ സേവകന്മാക്കു ദാക്ഷിണ്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെവരാം. പക്ഷപാതപരമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണു പത്രങ്ങളിലും പ്രസംഗമണ്ഡപങ്ങളിലും സേവകന്മാരാൽ പ്രശംസിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഇതു് എനിക്കു നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാം. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, as has been observed by Mr. Damodaran Asan this motion signifies more than anything else a protest against the way in which the administration of the Forest Department is being carried on. As for the points raised by me and by my friends who supported the motion, I must say that the doubts raised in the speeches have not been satisfactorily cleared by the Conservator of Forests in his reply. It is regrettable to note, Sir, that the kind of negligence mentioned by Mr. Chattanatha Karayalar exists in the case of the Travancore timber. We are also sorry to note that the want of encouragement of the sale of Travancore timber is due to the negligence on the part of those responsible for the fixing of the railway freights. Certainly, that matter ought to have been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned.

I must confess that I, at any rate, did not feel convinced of the necessity for the additional staff asked for by the Conservator of Forests, especially the clerk on Rs. 50, whose work the Conservator was at pains to mention to us. It will be seen from the reply of the Conservator of Forests that out of the lakh of rupees budgeted for the next year only Rs. 70,000 is to be spent upon the *kudivila* claims to be settled next year and that the remaining Rs. 30,000 has to be paid in respect of the claims that have already been settled during the year. That the work has been very well done by the existing staff is quite apparent from this one fact, and I believe that takes the wind out of the Conservator's sail. The lack of sympathy which Mr. Kunjitomman was referring to is also one which has to be taken into account in connection with this matter. Taking all these into consideration, I beg to press the motion to a division.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, Mr. Kunjitomman once said that the cause of the floods was due to the conservation of forests.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ചിലപ്പുനിലങ്ങളും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ മഴകുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry*, North): ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങളും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു റസല്യൂഷൻ പാസാക്കിയിട്ടും അതു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താത്തതിനു കാരണമെന്താണ് ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു മുഴുവനും പറഞ്ഞുതീരട്ടെ.

It is true, Sir, as Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai observed, that I was not able, when I first spoke, to meet some of the arguments advanced from the other side but that was because of want of time and not on account of my inability to answer the points, as any one who listened to the speech would have understood. I am afraid, I may not have much time now also to refer to all the points raised ; but I shall try as far as I possibly can.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may refer to the important points referred to by the members.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I will first skip through some of the chief points raised by Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai. He raised an objection with regard to the provision of Rs. 7,000 for the investigation of the Shendurney Valley Road. This is a subject about which I am afraid Mr. Krishna Pillai has not full knowledge. There is a road existing in the Shendurney Valley, but it does not extend beyond Eattappadappu. The idea of extending the road has been before the Government for the past 20 years, eversince the time of Mr. Rama Rao ; but for one reason or another the scheme could not be taken up and the road was not extended. We have till now been working the coupes on either side of the existing road till the ninth coupe, and hereafter it will not be possible to work the tenth coupe without extending the road. We found that we would not be able to extract any more timber without the extension of the road ; and it is only as a last resort that we approached the Government for the extension of the road. The Government were also convinced of the necessity, and they have ordered the provison of a sum of Rs. 7,000 in the Budget.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does that road lead to unexploited areas ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes. We have till now been working as far as the existing road and the country further is rather hilly. The want of a road there is absolutely necessary. It may not be possible for us to open the road unless we spend a considerable sum of money.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is plenty of timber to be extracted from there ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes. Then the member referred to the Mekkara-Achenkoil road and incidently made some reference to the blocks in the Administration

Report. The idea of illustrating the Administration Report is one which has only been recently introduced. When the Chief Conservator of Forests of the Madras Presidency, Mr. Tireman, was here, he told me that the only way to bring the work of the Forest Department to the knowledge of the public was by means of illustrations in the Administration Report and with this idea in view he was also introducing illustrations in his Administration Report.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does not the member think that the inclusion of some of the timber plantations would have been better?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*). Every year we have been supplying blocks of plantations to be printed along with the Administration Report. The only important item of work during 1106 was this road, and therefore it was that the block of this road was printed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): In place of these blocks, the blocks of some tigers or elephants that are found there would have been more pertinent.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That is a matter of opinion. Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai also referred to the fact that we are likely to sell timber at cheaper rates on account of the dullness of the market simply to make up the budgeted amount. I assure him that it has never been our policy—at least after I became Conservator of Forests—to do so. We do not know whether we would be compelled to do so hereafter; but at present we are not selling timber at cheap rates.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know what was the rate in 1105 per c. ft., or for any standard measurement?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): We are selling timber in auction. We have not probably got the same price for timber this year as we got in 1105. It may be that we are not getting full value for our timber, but I can assure the member that we are not underselling just to make up the revenue.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is any large quantity of timber sold to foreigners at a lower rate to make up the budgeted amount?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No, not in the least. As for that matter, I may inform the House that unless foreigners come to our help, it is not possible to sell any of our timber. Timber has to be sold to foreigners, because they are the only people who would buy our timber.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I was told that the timber was being sold to foreigners at a lower rate.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Not in the least. We sell timber only in public auction.

Then Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai remarked—

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakàra* cum *Kunnattur*) : He has to answer the other points raised by me especially about the additional facilities for Puliyannur and the alternative suggestion that the Range Office Clerk would serve the purpose.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, it was brought to the notice of the Government by means of representations in the Assembly that the people of Minachil were put to great difficulties in buying timber for want of a depot. I believe the subject was raised in the last Assembly also. It was stated that the people of the locality had at present to go to depots located far away and that a depot in the neighbourhood would be beneficial. Now, the policy of the Department has been to open depots wherever possible so long as there was demand for timber. We have been following this policy steadily, and it was in accordance with this policy that we promised to open a depot at Puliyannur. We want a Forester to be in charge of the Depot.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : What about the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for the Mekkara road ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : With regard to that road, Sir, we have not so far incurred any expenditure. The original idea was that the Devaswom Department should pay one-third of the cost, the Forest Department one-third and the contractor concerned the remaining one-third. The Maramat Department estimated the cost of the road at Rs. 50,000. It is for expenses in connection with that road that I had asked for a provision of Rs. 20,000; but the Government, for obvious reasons, had reduced it to Rs. 15,000.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : And so the original understanding with the contractor remains ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : It remains to be seen whether the contractor is in a position to pay the amount.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Without ascertaining whether the contractor is in a position to pay the amount or not, I fail to see why this additional allotment is provided in the Budget ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : To make the contribution of the Forest Department agreed upon originally. If the contractor does not pay the share due from him, he will have to forego the amount. That is a matter to be decided later on. But the Forest Department must be ready with the amount due from it, and therefore it is that provision is made in the budget for the amount.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : Is it not for a complete road that the amount is to be paid ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes.

Then Mr. Sundaram Pillai referred to certain hardships experienced by the Nanjanad cultivators.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I wish to ask one question of the Conservator. May I ask him who spent the money on behalf of the Forest Department for the construction of the road?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : The contractor has been spending the money from his own pocket.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : At the instance of the Government he has been spending money from his own pocket?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Yes, in a way.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Every contractor spends money from his own pocket in the first instance and then the amount is reimbursed to him.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Mr. Sundaram Pillai has been referring to the difficulties experiencd by the Nanjinad people in getting green-leaf manure. Green-leaf manure is allowed to be collected free from the Veerapoli and Poigmala reserves, and it is only when green leaf is collected in cart-loads that they are asked to pay a fee of 4 as. It is only a paltry sum, and I am not aware of any hardship on account of the levy of this fee.

MR. N A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the Conservator aware that for getting a cart-load of green-leaf manure, the people have to spend about Rs. 1/8 for payment to the subordinates of his Department?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : This is the first time I hear such a complaint. Only about a fortnight ago I was at Aramboly, and no complaint was made to me then. People are allowed to carry green-leaf manure on their heads; this fee of 4 as. is levied only when green-leaf manure is carried in cart loads.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : If the member had only mingled with the ryots, he would have heard of this complaint.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : As I said it was only about a fortnight ago that I was at Aramboly and many people of Aramboly came to me including the Assembly member. I did not hear from them anything of this complaint.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : At any rate you have no objection to make an enquiry the next time you go to Nanjinad?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Absolutely no objection. I only say that if there had been any real complaint that would have been brought to my notice when I was there.

With regard to agricultural implements—

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : It is absolutely impossible to take any part in the discussion. I do not hear the Conservator of Forests. Will you kindly ask him, Sir, to speak a little louder?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : With regard to agricultural implements, it might have been the practice in times immemorial for the people to go into the forests unchecked and cut

[Mr. R. Danukoti Pillai.]

down whatever timber they liked. That cannot be thought of in these days when the forests are under the control of a well-organised department. It is not possible for the department to allow the people to go wherever they like into the forests and to cut the timber they want. We have therefore made provision for the stocking of timber required for agricultural implements at central places for sale to *bona fide* ryots. If people would only take advantage of this provision a great deal of the so-called hardship would be removed.

With regard to cattle-grazing, Travancore cattle are allowed to graze anywhere except in the plantations which are closed only by special order. That is under the Rules of 1907.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : May I ask the member to speak a little louder ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I am talking as loudly as I possibly can. If the member cannot hear me, I can only request the member to come a little nearer.

Every one has been complaining here that cattle are not allowed to graze free in our forests. They are allowed to graze free all over Reserves except in the plantations. I do not know why the same cry is being repeated every year, and that too by responsible men, in the council and in the Assembly, even after I have told them that Travancore cattle *are* allowed to graze free. I say once for all that in all Reserves througout the State free grazing is allowed to Travancore cattle.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I correct the member. When I referred to that statement, I referred to cattle and sheep imported from outside the State ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Surely, we cannot allow cattle from British India to graze free in our forests, especially when the British Government are imposing a fee for the grazing of cattle in their forests. We cannot be so charitable as to allow foreign cattle to graze freely in our forests.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the Conservator aware that a fee is levied upon the cattle and sheep imported from British India?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Yes, if they want their cattle to graze in our forests they must pay.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : What I want to ask the member is whether he would abolish the fee now imposed upon the grazing of foreign cattle in our forests ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : If I am to speak for myself, I will be the last man to recommend the abolition of the fees on foreign cattle.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know from the member whether there is enough fodder for the cattle in Travancore ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) I do not think. With regard to firewood, firewood can be collected from the forests —dead and dry firewood—in head-loads, and there is no restriction to the same. All the same, the complaint is made in season and out of season that people are not allowed to collect firewood from our forests. The so-called *odikamboo* can be collected. and that *is being* done. I do not know whether there is any real basis for this complaint.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The council must be provided with a loudspeaker, or the member may be asked to come a little nearer. I cannot hear him at all.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : There seems to be a general complaint about the accoustic defects of this hall.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : With regard to the collection of firewood, the existing practice is that the people can collect the so-called *odikamboo* from anywhere and everywhere but only in head-loads.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Does the member mean to suggest that the *odikamboo* cannot be carried in shoulders?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : Shoulder or head, it is immaterial. But they are not allowed to use implements for cutting. They can only go into the forests and collect dead and dry fuel for firewood.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the member aware that many people have been prosecuted by the Range Officer at Aramboly for collecting fuel?

MR. R.DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I am not aware. Probably they must have carried them in carts.

With regard to royalties, there is a report on the subject pending the consideration of Government. There has been some correspondence between me and Government. They have referred to me the question whether certain taluks could be eliminated from the same, and we have called for a report from the Division Officers; so that the members may be able to gather that the report is not really shelved.

Then Mr. Karayalar referred to the freight on timber. It is a very big question. In fact that is a hardship which we ourselves feel. Our timber was going beyond Trichinopoly when there was no freight concession allowed to the Calicut people. Now the Calicut people are allowed the concession while we are denied the same, with the result that the Calicut timber goes as far as Trichinopoly and our timber does not go beyond Madura. But I may assure the members, that the Department has not been sleeping over the matter. We have brought this fact to the notice of the Government and the matter is under their consideration. I do not know what orders have been passed on it.

Then Mr. Karayalar said that the rainfall has been affected by the exploitation of a portion of the Puliyara Reserve. That is a moot question about which nothing definite can be said. In 1099 when there was so much flood, I remember my friend Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman

[Mr. R. Dhanukodi Pillai.]

saying that it was due to reservation policy of the Department; but now Mr. Karayalar says that on account of working of the coupes the rainfall is affected.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): I only suggested that.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*); Rainfall is affected by some other causes.

Mr. Kunjitomman spoke about disafforestation of forests. As a matter of fact, we have been doing everything possible and I do not know why the same thing is being repeated over and over again.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പൂയംകുട്ടിബ്ലാക്ക് പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): പതിച്ചു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ആളില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സ്ഥലം സർവെചെയ്തു ലേലം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉദ്യമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): അതിനെപ്പററി റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരോടു ചോദിക്കണം. അതിനെ ലേലംചെയ്തതായിട്ടാണ് എന്റെ ഓർമ്മ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പിന്നെ എങ്ങനെയാണു ലേലത്തിൽപിടിക്കാൻ ആളുകളില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു്?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിക്കാൻ ആളുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു മുഴുവനും ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ വിററുപോകുമായിരുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ അവരുടെ ജോലിതീർത്തു. റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അതു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ആളില്ലെന്നു വേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കട്ടപ്പുഴ എന്ന സ്ഥലം ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ആളുകളെ ക്ഷണിച്ചതുപോലെ പൂയംകുടി എന്ന സ്ഥലം ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ആളുകളെ ക്ഷണിച്ചു നോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): പൂയംകുടി ലേലംചെയ്തു നോക്കിയതായിട്ടാണ് അറിവ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കട്ടമങ്ങലം എന്നസ്ഥലത്തു ൩൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഒരിക്കലും ഇല്ല. റിസർവ് അല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ കൂടി റിസർവ ആക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കയല്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരിക്കലും ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. E V. Krishna Pillai, do you press your motion?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Motions 299 to 303.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

299. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,39,096 by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

300. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,39,096 by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

301. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,39,096 by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

302. To reduce the Total allotment of Rs. 8,39,096 by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

303. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,39,096 by Rs. 100.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House allows Rs. 8,39,096 minus Re. 1 under Demand VII—Forest?

The grant was made.

DEMAND No. VIII—STAMPS.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 93,412 under Demand VIII—Stamps.

Motion 304.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs 93,412 under Demand VIII by Rs. 10.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: May I take it that the House allows Rs. 93,412 under Demand VIII—Stamps?

The grant was made.

DEMAND IX—REGISTRATION.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 3,10,738, under Demand IX—Registration.

Motion 305.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,246 for Direction by Rs. 10.

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

One of my objects in tabling this motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the hard lot of a section of unfortunate young men who have passed the Registration Entrance Examination and who have acted as clerks and whose claims have been overlooked when vacancies arose. In this department, the number of vacancies is very small, when compared to the case of the acting hands in the other departments, especially in the Education Department. There, it will be seen that those who acted for a day have a chance of being put in the list and re-entertained in service. If that is the case with the Education Department and other departments, I ask why the case of the poor acting hands in the Registration Department should not be favourably considered.

There is another aspect of the matter which I should like to refer to under this motion though, strictly speaking, it comes only lower down. That is, to discuss the necessity for re-distribution of sub-registry offices.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You can speak about that when that motion comes.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I did not clearly follow what Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai said. What I understand is, that there are some clerks who had acted in the Registration Department and who have not been entertained, in the department when vacancies arose. I am not aware of that fact. I will call for a report from the Director of Registration about it. The rule says that acting hands should get preference to outsiders when new vacancies arise; but I am not in a position to say that that rule is being strictly followed in all departments. I shall get the information from the Director and do what is needed so far as Mr. Krishna Pillai's request is concerned.

I may mention another point in regard to this matter. In connection with the abolition of a few sub-registry offices, the department may be throwing out a few hands, and the absorption of those hands will be a matter of great difficulty. I assure the member that the grievances will be looked into by the department. If any specific cases are brought to my notice, they also will be enquired into.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): My complaint is that those who were acting in the department for some time who have qualified themselves in the registration test, and who have also acted subsequently, were thrown out of employment, and when vacancies arose other men were entertained.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a matter to be enquired into.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): In view of the assurance given by the Chief Secretary, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 306.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതരിൽപെട്ട സാമ്പവർ, ചെറമർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവൎക്കു രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകി അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെ

ൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ൬-ാംക്ലാസുപരീക്ഷയും സ്കൂൾഫയിനൽ പരീക്ഷയും പാസായാൽ മതിയാകുമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവർ അധഃകൃതരിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടും അവൎക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതൎക്കു എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പ്യൂൺഉദ്യോഗമെങ്കിലും നൽകണമെന്നു എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളോടും ആജ്ഞാപിക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടു്. ക്ലാൎക്കായിട്ടും കാപ്പിസ്റ്റായിട്ടും ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ആക്ടിംഗ്കാൎക്കു പ്രിഫറൻസുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനെ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഒരു നല്ല പങ്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം അധഃകൃതൎക്കായി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. P. S. Mahomed, if you claim representation for Mahomedans, you can conveniently do that in a token motion which is coming lower down. Do you support the motion of Mr. Joseph with special reference to the points raised by him?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): No. I do not propose to talk on that motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. John Joseph complains that the depressed classes are not shown adequate consideration in the Registration Department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: His point was that the claim of the depressed classes should be taken into consideration in preference to more represented communities.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): While speaking on his motion he made a complaint that members belonging to his community are not being given due representation. As a matter of fact, I have figures before me to show that they *are* being entertained as vacancies arise. Some preference *is* being shown to them. I find from the statement furnished to me by the Director, that 6 Clerks and 6 peons have been entertained from Pulayas, Pariahs, Kanians, Maravans and Thandans and from similar communities during the last three years. I have also a statement of appointments made in the department for the first three quarters of 1106. From that, it is seen, that members of the depressed class are being appointed. For instance, in the list of acting and initial appointments, for the first three quarters, three persons are seen to have been appointed. In the list of permanent appointments, there is one. Therefore, what I say is, some preference *is* shown to them. But the department has some difficulties in the way because of the fact, that the appointments are few and the claims of other communties have also to be considered. Nevertheless, preference *is* being shown to these people.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*). രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കു ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മനസ്സുവച്ചാൽ ഇതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നു. ഏതായാലും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം അവർക്കു നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 307.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,687 for Sub-Registrars (permanent) by Rs. 10.

I thought that, being a matter of some local interest, I could talk on with the first motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Never mind. It is perfectly legitimate that you must account for the stewardship of your electorate. Do not misunderstand me, please. You may go on.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): My object is to draw attention to the necessity for redistribution of Sub-Registry Offices with special reference to Neyyattinkara. The Government have this year abolished three temporary offices; and for the next year, they propose to abolish 6 more temporary sub-registry offices. Sir, Government, in the matter of abolition, follow the policy of abolishing only temporary sub-registry offices. Now my suggestion is, that some temporary offices which are of recent growth are found to be more necessary than permanent offices. For instance in my own taluk there is a sub-registry office at Chenkal. That was established last year. But from the way in which that office had been faring, it will be found that it does not deserve to be abolished.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): On what principle is the office abolished?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): That is what I am saying. The principle is to abolish temporary offices.

It appears to me, with regard to the Chenkal Office, that was the principle followed. It will be seen that the number of documents registered in that office from year to year was very large. In Kollengode Office there is a heavy fall in the number of documents registered. And that is a permanent office; and because it is a permanent one it is being retained though the number of documents registered from year to year is on the decrease. On the other hand, in the sub-registry office at Chenkal, the documents registered were on the increase. So, it will be seen that an office which was comparatively flourishing was abolished. From the present condition of the Chenkal Office, there

was no necessity for abolishing it. If the Government thinks that they cannot retain two offices at Neyyattinkara they should bring the Kollengode office to the place where the Office of Chenkal was held. In this way, some redistribution is possible to suit the local needs of the people. It is simply to draw the attention of the necessity for redistribution of offices, that I have made this motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, a notification has already appeared in yesterday's gazette abolishing the sub-registry office at Chenkal. What Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai says is a fact, namely that Kollengode sub-registry office had only a less number of documents to be registered, in the first 8 months of the year than the Chenkal office. The latter office was abolished because it was a new office and the former office was allowed to stand. The Government have no objection in view of what the member has suggested, to re-examine the question and to make re-adjustments that are suitable and convenient to the people of the locality.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are permanent offices, where less than 3,000 documents are registered, allowed to continue?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In the case of permanent offices where less than 3,000 documents were registered during last year it is seen that they were allowed to continue.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not hear the member.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My question is, whether in the case of permanent offices where there are only less than 3,000 documents registered, the Government allows the continuance of such offices.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is no such office.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know the number of documents registered in the Chenkal office, please?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The office was in existence for only a few months in 1105. During this period the number of documents registered was 2,725. Then, in the first 8 months of 1106, the number of documents was 2,679, in Kollengode it was 1,770, and in Amaravila it was 2,044. That shows the state of affairs. But the Government abolished the Chenkal office as it was set up only recently. We have no objection to consider and rectify whatever defect there is.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): May I know the names of other offices that are proposed to be abolished?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That has been notified in the Gazette. They are Ranni, Cheppad, Chenkal, Kollakadavu, Veliam.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamthitta*): In supporting the motion of Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai I wish to say a few words about the redistribution of Sub-registry offices with special reference to my constituency, namely, Pattanamthitta.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can you not bring it under the token motion that is coming lower down?

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamthitta*): Yes.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): In view of the assurance of the Chief Secretary that the question will be considered, I beg to withdraw the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 308 and 309.

The following motions were not moved.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

308 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,036 for contingencies by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR:

309. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Travelling Allowance by Re. 1.

Motion 310.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): രജിസ്ത്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ആകെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൩,൫൦,൭൦൰ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു പൊതുവെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൊതുവായ ഒരു നയത്തെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയോ അല്ല. ഇതിലേക്കായി ഒരു കമ്മററി രൂപീകരിച്ചു വേണ്ട പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു ഇന്നലെ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറുതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കമ്മിററിയുടെ തീരുമാനത്തിനുമുമ്പുള്ള നിയമനം ശരിയായി നടക്കണമെന്നില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നു നടത്തികൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന രീതി തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നും, ഗവണ്മെൻറു പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളെ അറിയിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം രജിസ്ത്രേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ ന്യായമായി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും കാണിക്കുന്നതിനാണു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഏകദേശം ൮൦ ൽ കൂടുതൽ സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രാർമാരുണ്ടു്. (ഇപ്പോൾ കുറെ ആഫീസുകൾ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്; എന്നാൽതന്നെയും സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രാർമാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ഇത്രയുംവരും). എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷമെൻറിൽ

ക്ലാക്കുമുതൽ പ്യൂൺവരെ ഏകദേശം ൩൦൦-ൽ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമായിട്ടേയൊള്ളു. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ഇതു പല കാലമായി അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരില്ലാതിരുന്നതിൻെറ ഫലവും മുമ്പു നിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്ന നയത്തിൻെറ ഫലവുമായിരിക്കാം. മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ, ഈഴവർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള സമുദായക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു്, ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു വളരെ മുമ്പു തന്നെ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ ഇത്രയും വലിയ അസമത്വം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണു് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. ൧൦൯-ലെ നിയമനത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയമറുപടിയിൽ ൧൧ പെർമനൻറു നിയമനവും ൧൧ ടെമ്പററി നിയമനവും നടത്തിയതിൽ ടെമ്പററിയായിട്ടുമാത്രം ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു കാണുന്നതു്.

Mr. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) ഈ ൨൨ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ എത്രയുണ്ടു്?

Mr. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ അതിൻെറ കണക്കു ചോദിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ബ്രാഹ്മണിയുള്ളവൎക്കു എത്രകൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ എനിക്കു താല്പൎയ്യവുമില്ല.

Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ൨൨ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ, അതിൽ എത്ര മഹമ്മദീയരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു?

Mr. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇതിൽ രണ്ടു മഹമ്മദീയരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) അതു ഏതു കണക്കനുസരിച്ചാണു്?

Mr. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഏതു കണക്കനുസരിച്ചാണു എന്നു മെമ്പർതന്നെ കുറെ പ്രശാന്തമായിട്ടിരുന്നു ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഈ സഭയിൽ ഏതു കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗദാനം നടത്തണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞുവോ ആ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചാണു് മഹമ്മദീയൎക്കു ഇതിൽ രണ്ടു് പ്ലേസിനു അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Viluvankod*): ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ തോതനുസരിച്ചാണെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആ തോതനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അല്ലാതെ സ്പെഷ്യലായിട്ടു മഹമ്മദീയർക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സർവ്വെ ആക്ടിംഗ് ഒഴിവുകളുള്ളതിൽ ൧൨ മഹമ്മദീയരേയാണു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതും ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള നയത്തിനു വിപരീതമാണ്. പ്രിഫറൻസു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കു ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശത്തിനും പുറമെ കുറെ കൂടുതൽകൂടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ അവർക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട സംഖ്യപോലും കിട്ടാതെ പഴി തീർക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം അര ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന നയം ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. മററുള്ളവർക്കു ൨ ശതമാനവും മററും കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മാത്രം അര ശതമാനം എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൻെറ അർത്ഥം എന്താണെന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പതിഞ്ഞിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ മുമ്പുപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ൧൨ മഹമ്മദീയരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുതന്നെ ഷോർട്ടുവേക്കൻസിയിലാണ്. മഹമ്മദീയനെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒഴിവു് എട്ടോ പത്തോ പതിനഞ്ചോ ദിവസത്തേയ്ക്കു മാത്രമായിരിക്കും. മററുള്ളവർക്കു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വേക്കൻസി ആറോ എട്ടോ മാസത്തേയ്ക്കുള്ളതായിരിക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു ചിററമ്മപെരുമാററം മഹമ്മദീയരുടെ നേരെ കാണിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നുമാത്രം ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന വിഷയത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു അടിക്കടി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ ആരംഭം മുതൽ വിമർശിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു ഈ കൌൺസിലിനും ഗവൺമെൻറിനും ഒരുപോലെ ലജ്ജാകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai Hear, hear) ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം ഇന്നു പക്ഷപാതപരമായിട്ടാണു നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പക്ഷപാതപരമായ നിയമന സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ തുടൎന്നു കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ നീതികേടു വേണ്ട! ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ അതെടുത്തു പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതു അധികം ലജ്ജാവഹമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയായിരിക്കും. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം ശമ്പളമായി വാങ്ങി

പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നതു് എത്രയോ ആക്ഷേപകരവും ലജ്ജാകരവുമാണ്. ലജ്ജാകരമായ ഈ പ്രവൃത്തി നിൎത്തുമ്പോഴല്ലാതെ അതിനെ ആവൎത്തിച്ചാക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന സംപ്രദായം നിൎത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ നിയമനപട്ടിക വായിച്ചു മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾക്കു രജിസ്ട്രാരന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നൽകുന്നില്ലെന്നു മി. മഹമ്മദ് തെളിയിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ താഴെയുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള അക്രമമാണു ഇതിനെക്കാൾ വലുതു്. ൧൦൪-ലും ൧൦൭-ലും ൧൦൬ തുലാംവരെയും നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിക കൌൺസിൽ നടപടിവാല്യം ൧൮ പേജ് ൩൭൪-ൽ കാണാം. ആകെ ൬൦൦ നിയമനങ്ങളോളം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ ൭-ം മററുബ്രാഹ്മണർ ൭൩-ം ഈഴവർ ൮൧-ം കമ്മാളർ ൧൦-ം ക്ഷത്രിയർ ൬-ം നാടാർ ൭-ം നായന്മാർ ൨൬൧-ം വെള്ളാളർ ൧൬-ം പുലയരൊഴിച്ചുള്ള മററു അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽനിന്നും ൧൩-ം മററു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ൪൪-ം മുഹമ്മദീയർ ൧൫-ം പ്രൊട്ടസ്റ്റൻറു ൧൩-ം റോമൻകത്തോലിക്ക് ലാററിൻറൈററ് ൨൧-ം സിറിയൻ റൈററ് ൨൦-ം ജാക്കബൈററ് ൨൯-ം മാർത്തോമ ൨൭ ം ആണെന്നുകാണുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) ലാററിൻ റൈററ് കത്തോലിക്കരേയും സിറിയൻറൈററ് കത്തോലിക്കരേയും ഇതിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry North*): ഇതിൽ പ്രത്യേകംപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സെൻസസ് പ്രകാരം എട്ടരലക്ഷം വരുന്നതായ —അതായതു പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ ൧൬ ഇരട്ടിജനസംഖ്യ വരുന്നതായ —കത്തോലിക്കാക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു ൪൧-ം അത്രയും ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള നായന്മാൎക്കു ൨൬൧-ം കഷ്ടിച്ചു അര ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണൎക്കു ൭൩-ം ഉദ്യോഗമാണ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നു. ഇവയുക്കു തമ്മിൽ എന്താണ് സാമ്യം? ഓരോ ചോദ്യത്തിനും തരുന്ന പട്ടികകൾ സാധാരണ ഇങ്ങിനെയാണ്. ഇതിൽ നിന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു പക്ഷപാതം എന്ന ആക്ഷേപത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഒഴിയുവാൻ എങ്ങിനെകഴിയും ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിൽ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നവർ നിശ്ചയമായും മററു ഉദ്യോഗകൃത്യങ്ങളിലും പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നവരായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കണം. അരിവെന്തോ എന്നു

[Mr. Tariatu kunjitomman,]

നോക്കുവാൻ ഒരു വററു ഞെക്കിനോക്കിയാൽ മതിയെല്ലോ. എല്ലാം ഞെക്കി നോക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈമാതിരി അനീതി വേഗത്തിൽ നിറുത്തണം. കമ്മിററിയും മററുമുണ്ടായി അതിൻെറ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഇതു പരിഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അതു അടുത്തകാലത്തൊന്നും സാധിക്കയില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞകമ്മിററികളിൽനിന്നുള്ള അനുഭവം അതാണ്. ഒരുകാര്യം ജനങ്ങൾ ആവർത്തിച്ചാവർത്തിച്ചു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഉപദ്രവം ഒഴിക്കാനായി ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തും. കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നാൽ അതു ചവററുകുട്ടയിൽ തള്ളുന്ന കടലാസുപോലെയാണു ഗണിക്കുന്നതു്. ചവററുകുട്ടയിലിടുന്ന കടലാസ് ചിലപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യംവന്നാൽ എടുത്തുനോക്കി എന്നുവരാം. അങ്ങിനെയെ കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടും നോക്കുന്നുള്ളു എന്നു പറയണം.

ഈ വിധത്തിലാണു ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലേയും നിയമനമെങ്കിൽ അതു് എത്രഭയങ്കരം. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലെ നിയമനപ്പട്ടികവായിക്കുവാൻ ഇന്നലെ അവസരം കിട്ടിയില്ല. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലും അനീതി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു എന്നു മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ. ഇ. വി. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, 'അന്യായം എന്നു പറയുന്നതല്ലാതെ അതിൻെറ കണക്കുകളൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞില്ലെല്ലോ,' എന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇപ്പോൾ എൻെറ കയ്യിൽ കണക്കുകളെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടു്. വേണമെങ്കിൽ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താം. റവന്യൂ ഹജ്ജൂർ, കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് എന്നുവേണ്ട സകലഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും നിയമനം ഇങ്ങനെയാണു നടക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നീതിയേയും ജനക്ഷേമത്തേയും പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഈ അന്യായം ഉടനടി നിർത്തണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് രജിസ്ത്രാർമാർ ഇന്നു ജാതിക്കാരാണെന്നുകൂടി പറയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കാത്ത ജാതിക്കാർതന്നെയായിരുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള പക്ഷപാതമാണോ അവർ കാണിച്ചതെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻവേണ്ടിമാത്രംഅവർ ഏതു ജാതിക്കാരാണെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : അതു ബ്രാഹ്മണരും നായന്മാരുമാണ്. പക്ഷപാതപരമായ നിയമനമാണെന്നു മുഖംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ തെളിയുന്നു. അനുമാനത്തെയും ആപ്തവാക്യത്തെയുംകാൾ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാണല്ലോ പ്രധാന പ്രമാണം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I rise to support the motion now before the House.

With regard to the points raised by Messrs. Mahomed and Kunjitomman, all that I wish to state is that the Government should, at an early date, appoint the committee that they have promised so that the problem could be solved and the time of the Council saved and there would be union among the various communities in the State.

The main point that I wish to urge under this motion is the appointment of a full-time Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. It is now left in the charge of an officer who is supposed to have sufficient work in the development of his own Department. Sir, I thought Mr. Padmanabha Panikkar would make his motion; because it is a matter which vitally affects the people of this country.

From the Administration Report, we find that there are 372 joint stock companies, with an aggregate capital of more than eight crores of rupees, working in this country. There are also about 75 companies, registered in foreign countries, which are also working here. Is there any efficient authority to check the working of these companies? Are not these hundreds of companies handling the money collected from the poor people of this country? Many of the poor people in Travancore, who do not know anything about the working of joint stock companies, have been persuaded to invest their small savings in these joint stock companies. Nobody knows whether the funds of these companies are misappropriated or are being properly utilised. It is therefore highly necessary that a full-time.. .... ..

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co operative Societies, of Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): May I ask the member what is the sort of checking that, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is in a position to exercise?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is for the member to inform the House how many companies he has inspected since he was appointed the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MR. K GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. Vaidyalingom Pillai's question is whether, under the Statute, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is empowered to check the working of the joint stock companies here.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*); The Statute must be modified, if necessary. My complaint is not against any particular officer. At present, there is no sufficient checking of the working of the joint stock companies. That is why I suggest that the law should be suitably modified, if necessary, and a full-time Registrar of Joint Stock Companies should be appointed to do the work properly. I shall refer the present Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, in this connection, to his own report which he submitted as the President of the Banking Enquiry Committee. He has himself made a recommendation there for the appointment of a full-time Registrar

[MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN.]

of Joint Stock Companies. If he would care to understand me aright he would find that I am now attempting only to strengthen his case. At para 268 of the Report of the Banking Enquiry Committee, he says:

"Equally important with the audit is the administration of the Department. As it is, the administration is vested in the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, a part-time office held at present by the Director of Registration."

and at present by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

"For some time, the office was held by the Head Sirkar Vakil or his Assistant. In the absence of proper organisation, institutions have grown haphazardly, and this state of affairs will continue so long as the department is administered as it is. We therefore recommend that the department be separated and placed under an officer with a high degree of proficiency in law, banking and commerce."

Sir, I would not have raised this point if the Government had acted upon the recommendation of the Banking Enquiry Committee, or at least done something in that direction. So, my submission is that this matter, of the appointment of a full-time Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with the necessary powers to check the working of the joint stock companies in the country, must engage the serious attention of the Government. The directors of these companies who are supposed to be very clever in handling............

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Why do you say '*supposed to be*'; they are really clever.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I said "*supposed to be*" because I do not know in what they are very clever.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In very easily pursuading the people of the country to part with their money.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I want to bring to the notice of this House, the necessity for the appointment of a full-time Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. With these words I support the motion.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, it was my intention to make a motion in order to point out to the Government the need for the appointment of a full-time Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. But, I did not do it because, at this time of serious economic depression, I did not think it justifiable to make any proposal which would increase the expenditure of Government money. That was why I did not make the motion. My idea is to bring this before the House at a future date when conditions are better.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member realise that, by that time, almost all the companies in the State would crumble to pieces?

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): In these days, Sir, we do not find new companies coming into ewistence. It was only some two or three years ago that there was such a boom in the country. It has now ceased. Therefore, the matter may be considered at a future date.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I wish to take this opportunity of protesting against this policy of appointing the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies also. I think the principles underlying the co-operative movement are diametrically opposed to those underlying the organisation of joint stock Companies. There is therefore no morality in appointing the same man to hold the two posts which have two entirely different ideals. Now that that has been done I think that the work of the organisation of the co-operative societies as well as that of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies would both suffer.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Joint Stock Companies, and Protector of Depressed Classes*): Will the member please explain how the co-operative movement is opposed to the organisation of joint stock companies?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The Co-operative Department requires a man who is mad after co-operative ideals, if he is to do the work on real co-operative lines. From the Administration Report of the Co-operative Department I find that sufficient attention has not been bestowed, by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to the examination and auditing of the several societies in the State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, you can reserve the details when we come to the motion which specifically relates to that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The Registrar of Co-operative Societies asked me to explain how there is a conflict between the work of the organiser of co-operative societies and that of the organisers of joint stock companies. That is why I am referring to these details.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: My suggestion is that, in a general way, you may say that he is not able even to do his work as Registrar of Co-operative Societies satisfactorily.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has stated in his report that he was not able to travel as he wished, and to supervise the societies as much as he would consider desirable, because of want of time. In these circumstances, how can he be saddled with the job of supervising the affairs of Joint Stock Companies also?

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, of Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): What I want to know from my friend is how the work of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that of the Regist ar of Joint Stock Companies are diametrically opposed to each other.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Because the Co-operative Societies and the Joint Stock Companies stand for two different ideals.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is the member aware that the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies is also the Protector of the Depressed Classes?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I think there is no harm in that. If my friend has understood the co-operative move among the peoplihe would realise that it is very desirable to spread it among the depressed classes and to organise as many societies as possible among them. It is therefore desirable that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is also the Protector of the Depressed Classes. But making him also the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is something like making the Excise Commissioner the Director of Puiblic Instruction as well.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Sir, I support this motion to bring to the notice of the House the pitiable condition, of the foremen and the subscribers of some of the chitties, on account of the present economic depression and the fall in prices. The subscribers find it extremely difficult to subscribe to the chitties, and consequently the foremen are not able to conduct them. In view of the present economic depression I would suggest that the chitties in the State might be suspended for sometime to be resumed after the depression is over.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your suggestion is that there should be no more drawings till the depression is over?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; What about the liability, to pay, of the prized subscribers?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): It should stand over till the depression is over. Such a measure would relieve the people a great deal, particularly in the areas affected by the economic depression. It is with a view to bring this to the notice of the House and of the Government that I support this motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You would recommend also some special legislation, if necessary?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Yes.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി.എസ്. മഹമ്മദിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: കേൾക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള പരാതി പറയുവാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം എനിക്കുമുണ്ട്.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മററു ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞതു കേൾക്കാതെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു മാത്രം കേൾക്കണം എന്നുപറയുന്നതിലേ എനിക്കുസങ്കടമൊള്ളൂ.

സർ, മി: മഹമ്മദിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു ഇതിൽ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ജായിൻറസ്റ്റാക്ക്കമ്പനിരജിസ്ത്രാർ ഉദ്യോഗവും കോവാപ്പറേററീവ് രജിസ്റ്റ്രാർ ഉദ്യോഗവും, ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ്ക്ലാസ്പ്രൊട്ടക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗവും ഒരാളിൽതന്നെ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതി

ൻെറ അനാശാസ്യതയെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഈ മൂന്നു ജോലികൾക്കുംകൂടി ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിലും ഒരാൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്ന ജോലി മൂന്നുപേരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലും ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചനയം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): ഒരാൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്ന ജോലി മൂന്നുപേരെ ഏല്പിച്ചതെവിടെയാണ്?

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെയാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Statute അനുസരിച്ച് Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ഒരാൾ വേണമെന്നാണുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡുമായിട്ടു ഇതിനു സ്വല്പം വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിലെ മൂന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും തുല്യശക്തിയുള്ളവരാണോ?

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സ്ത്രീകളും പുരുഷന്മാരും ഉള്ളതു കൊണ്ട് ശക്തി കുറവും കൂടുതലായുമിരിക്കാനെ തരമൊള്ളു.

അതിനാൽ ഒരാൾ ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ മൂന്നുപേർക്കായി വീതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും മൂന്നും നാലും വകുപ്പുകൾ ഒരാളിൻെറ ഭരണത്തിൽ വയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന നയം ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല എന്നു മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Mahomed, and I do not think there is any necessity for me to proclaim why I support it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: To urge the rights of women, women's claims.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Yes.

Sir, the claims of the depressed classes have been frequently represented by Mr. John Joseph, and those of the unrepresented communities have been represented with great vehemence by Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Mahomed. I think it would be unfair if the claims of women are left unheeded for want of representation.

My present difficulty in the matter, Sir, is that, in the lists, showing the number of appointments held by members of unrepresented communities, which have now been placed before the House, women have been excluded. I must submit that in the matter of appointments women should be considered as an unrepresented community I think I should have followed the policy adopted by Mr. Mahomed

[Mrs. Anna Chandi.]

in sending questions to ascertain the number of women appointed in each department. If I had done that, I think my present task would have been easier.

With regard to the Registration Department, I have to say that that is a department in which there is ample scope for the appointment of women with greater benefit to the people of the country. The argument, that was advanced against women in the case of the Police the Excise and the Military Departments which are now tabooed to women, cannot be advanced in the case of the Registration Department. There is one work in this Department which women can do, perhaps much better than men, I mean the copying of documents. It is wellknown that there are lots of documents to be copied in the various Registration Offices in the State. Women write a more neat and legible hand than men, and so, they can be better employed for writing copies of documents. It would be beneficial for the public also in a general way.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapall*): Should there be communal representation among the women chosen for appointments?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): That is a matter that has to be considered after the claims of women in general, as a community, are recognised by the Government.

It has been argued, Sir, that representation should be given according to the population. Judging from that standard also I think we have at least equal claims as those of men in the matter of appointments.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member realise that, if the due share of appointments, according to my friend, are meted out to qualified women in the country, the result would militate against the principle of communal representation suggested by Mr. Kunjitomman?

DEPUTY PREIDENT: The lady member is not concerned with that at present. She is just now pressing the claims of women generally.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Does not the term 'man' include woman also?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): No, not in the case of appointments. If the term had been understood in that way and acted upon by Government there would have been no necessity to raise the hue and cry here.

In regard to the question of the committee, which the Dewan promised in the last Assembly and which I hope would be constituted shortly, I submit that, in consideration of the number of women in the country and also of the phenominal educational advancement of the women in this State, the Government should consider the question of

appointing a woman also in that committee. Unless that is done, there cannot be a satisfactory solution of the problem and we would have to cry again after the committee finishes its work. It would therefore be better for the Government to appoint a lady member also to that committee so that the problem could be solved satisfactorily.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If, as suggested by the member, more women are appointed in the public service and consequently the number of men in service goes down, does not the member think that there would be more families lacking support than at present ?

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*) : Women also can support families. Man and woman together will support the family.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Sir, after listening to the various addresses made by my friends on the subject I have been struck with the sameness of the arguments advanced by them, namely with regard to the short-comings in the appointments made in the various departments, especially in the Registration Department. I have been wondering why there should have been so many complaints against this department in preference to other departments about which we have already discussed.

There is one matter which has struck me as peculiar to this department. Sir, this is a department which earns about eight lakhs of rupees and spends about three lakhs of rupees every year. This department entertains over 800 clerks and about 100 salaried officers. I think it also vitally affects every one who has any stake in this country. Such a department must have a head. I suppose the Director of Registration is considered to be the Head of this department. By a reference to the Quartely Civil List, I find that, in regard to this department, the top is a bit vacant. The Civil List says I am now reading from page 52 of the Quarterly Civil List—

"Director of Registration 300-50/2-400 Vacant."

and, one Mr. G. Padmanabha Pillai has been put "*in independent charge*", from 16-9-1106. That is the entry that has been made here. What I am led to infer from this is that, from 16-9-1106, the post of the Director of Registration has been kept vacant and somebody, in an anomalous position, amphibious position, has been put *in independent charge* of the department. Lower down, in the same page, I see the name of the same Mr. G. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., put down as District Registrar drawing about Rs. 225. On enquiry, I find that this *independent charge* system has been invented by the Government just to effect a monthly saving of Rs. 15 out of the emoluments of the present officer in charge of the department. It seems, if Mr. Padmanabha Pillai had been appointed as *acting* Director of Registration, he would be eligible to get 20 per cent of the salary of the Director of Registration over and above his permanent salary as District Registrar. Under the present arrangement, it seems the Government are giving

[Mr. Krishna Pillai.]

him only a charge allowance—"*Ch. A*," I find it printed here; I think it means charge allowance—of Rs. 45 per mensem.

It would appear, Sir, that, since 16-9-1106, the date on which the post of the Director of Registration fell vacant, several other vacancies have occurred and have been duly filled up. Very recently, the place of the Anchal Superintendent fell vacant. (I believe it is not more than a mouth since the vacancy occurred.) The next day after the vacancy occurred, I read in one of the dailies, which we get here in plenty now-a-days, that one Mr. Joseph, if I remember the name aright, was appointed, and has even been confirmed in the post. The vacancy created by that retirement has been filled up permanently, and it would also appear that, in this hurry, as one could see from the list, various appointments that were in arrears have all been filled up and several persons who were holding acting appointments have been made permanent. I do not understand why the Government thought that it is necessary to choose the place of the Director of Registration alone to remain vacant and put somebody in "*independent charge*".

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is the member aware that Mr. G. Padmanabha Pillai served the Registration Department for many years from the lowest grade of a clerks' post up to that of the Director of Registration and has only been given *independent charge* while Mr. Joseph who had nothing to do with the Anchal Department has been made permanent?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapally*); I am quite new to this kind of work. Those who are in the department for a very long time must be able to understand it. I understand that Mr. Padmanabha Pillai was in charge of the department for a number of years.

That an important department, a department in which so much money is spent for its guidance, should be left without any body as the Director is a matter which we are unable to diagnose.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What is meant by *independent charge*?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am unable to understand what it is. He is neither the District Registrar nor the Director of Registration. I think he is responsible to all people in the world. If this is to be the case, my friends Messrs. P. S. Mahomed, Joseph and Kunjitomman and others will be justified in raising all sorts of complaints. Apart from that, I believe, it is injustice that is being meted out to this department. This is the one department of all departments in Travancore which remains without somebody at its head, with somebody only in independent charge. I believe that Government will soon rectify this mistake and will put it on the same footing or status as other departments, and that this injustice will soon be removed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, several matters came under discussion in the course of this debate. Mr. P. S. Mahomed and Mr. Kunjitomman referred to communal representation in public service and inadequacy of appointments to certain communities in particular departments. I do not propose, Sir to deal with that subject at present. The Dewan-President has already announced that a committee will shortly be appointed to look into the whole question of recruitment to public service. So, I do not think there is anything to be gained by my discussing the subject.

Another point was raised in that connection by Mrs. Chandi, *viz*, about the employment of women. As regards that, it is better for us to leave that also to be considered and the necessary recommendations made by the committee that is going to be appointed. Her request that a woman also should be appointed in that committee as a member will be duly considered.

Then, Sir, it was Mr. Asan, I believe, who spoke about the need for the appointment of a full-time Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. I am aware of the recommendations made by the Banking Enquiry Committee. In their report they advocate the appointment of a full-time Registrar. It has so far, during all these years, been a part-time appointment. I do not remember any time when it was a full-time appointment. The recommendations in the Banking Enquring Committee Report number about 150. We have distributed the various recommendations of the committee to the several branches of the Secretariat and they are being dealt with. One cause of delay, I may mention, is that we have also to wait and see what the Central Banking Enquiry Committee is going to recommend. Their Report is not yet out. It will be wise on our part to delay our action and see what the Central Committee, constituted by the Government of India, is going to do.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have the Government any definite policy in giving these allowances to any particular officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The work that is connected with the appointment is not sufficient to engage the work of a full-time officer. After all if you go through the Company's Regulation you will find that the Registrar has not the power of auditing and checking the accounts of companies. He can only to visit the institutions and see that the provisions of the Regulation are being carried out.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Do the Government expect the holder of this office to have any special qualification?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Just as we want the Co-operative Registrar to know the provisions of the Co-operative Regulation and the principles underlying co-operation, similarly the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies must know the Company's Regulation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My question is not that. I want to know whether in making appointments to these places Government consider the special qualifications of the persons chosen for the same?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is considered whether the person who is to be appointed has the qualification to discharge the duties pertaining to the appointment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was not this office held by the Director of Registration previously?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was not the Director of Registration available for this appointment also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not discussing that point.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know the particular reason for changing this appointment from the Director of Registration to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is an independent appointment to which no officer has any special claim.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): So, is it an office which can be held by anybody?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Anybody competent. He may be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or the Head-Sirkar Vakil or the Director of Registration. You will find from the Appendix to the T. S. R. that it is an independent office which is paid for by an allowance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I want to know whether Government consider any qualifications to be necessary for this appointment?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He said it is necessary. Government were satisfied that the man had sufficient qualification.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the Director of Registration can do it, the Co-operative Registrar can also do it.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it under any principle that this allowance was shifted from one officer to another?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Nobody has got any vested interest in it. It was sometimes held by the Head Sirkar Vakil and at other times by the Director of Registration.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it not better that it is given to the successor of the Director of Registration?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is purely a matter for Government to decide.

Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai spoke about the diametrically opposing principles of Co-operation and those underlying the Companies' Regulation. I do not concede so much as that. That there is a difference I admit. But that fact does not constitute any difficulty. We find similar instances of people holding such part-time appointments. A Professor is holding charge of the Astronomical Section of the Observatory and another is holding charge of the Meteorological Section. That does not mean that these officers are not able to carry on the work of their full-time appointment. It is only an additional work. So far as the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is concerned, I have already explained that his duties are not very onerous.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ever informed Government that he does not find time for his own touring work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): His touring work will not at all be added to because he is the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, because many of the Companies, are in central places such as towns, and while he inspects Co-operative Societies which are in rural areas he can easily visit the offices of banks and Company's offices. It will not add very much to his work; it will not interfere with his work as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

One suggestion came from Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai, and that was that chitties should be stopped until the economic depression is over. Sir, there are conflicting opinions about that. It may be in the interest of the foremen of the chitties, but it will not be in the interest of the people who have subscribed to these chitties and who are waiting to get their money to meet some emergency. I doubt very much whether if we take the plebiscite in the country, many people will accept the opinion of Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Have Government power to stop such payments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Except by a proclamation or some such legal enactment we cannot establish a moratorium. The credit of a country is a very delicate instrument and you cannot interfere with it without causing the whole fabric tumble down.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Does not the member think that some relief is necessary to the people?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes some relief is necessary especially to the foremen. Similarly other people also stand in need of relief.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Has the Chief Secretary thought out any means of giving relief to the people?

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They must find some other means of relief, such as taking loans from banks, if possible,

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Cannot people join together and postpone operation of the chitty saying that the chitty has been postponed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): All the subscribers should join together.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is not necessary that all subscribers should join. The subscribers need not agree, the foreman can postpone.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think he can.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): He can produce a minute saying that the majority of the subscribers have consented.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is an agreement.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That does not mean that all the subscribers should consent.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not all, at least the majority should consent.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What I am stating is that it is not necessary that all the subscribers should consent. Not even the majority of the subscribers should consent. It is enough for the foreman to produce copy of a minute which says that the majority have consented. Of course the District Registrar will give no relief to the poor people. As it is, only the Government have the power to change the Regulation, and until that is done the condition of the ryots will be helpless.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You stood up with a question, but you are now making a speech.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I wanted to put a question but in the meantime another question had to be put.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I admit the Chitties Regulation is in need of amendment. The question is engaging the attention of the legal officers of Government.

Now, I shall refer to the last question, and that is the question of *independent charge* by Mr. G. Padmanabha Pillai. There is a rule in the T. S. R which explains what is meant by *independent charge*. I think it is article 76. It says that an officer may be appointed in *independent charge* of the current duties of an office without retaining charge of his own duties. Then his allowance will be three-fourths of the acting allowance. Such appointments are not rare. I can quote my own instance. I was in *independent charge* of the Account Office when the latelamented Mr. Narayana Pillai died.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): For how many months?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it was for some months. I am not sure.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does not the T. S. R. fix any time-limit?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. It is left to the discretion of the appointing authorities. I was like that for some time until I was confirmed later on. What I mean to say is that—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does it mean that the justice meted out to him should be the justice meted out to others also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not say that. There are cases in which Government make such appointments for various reasons. One reason may be that when such appointments are made, Government might not have made up their minds as to the persons who should be appointed permanently. Another reason may be that they want to know the competenancy of the officer. There may be other reasons as well.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What was the principle upon which Mr. Joseph was put in charge of the Anchal Superintendent's post?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not speaking of that appointment now.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I want to ask whether there was any principle on which the appointment of Mr. Joseph was made. Was that gentleman tried in that department at least for a day before he was confirmed in that post?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I said that one reason may be that the Government had not made up their minds about that officer.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there any particular rule as to how Government make up their minds in the case of one officer and in a different way in the case of another?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a matter, which is left to the full discretion of the appointing authorities.

An officer who is holding independent charge will have to discharge all the duties of the post, but his responsibilities are presumed to be somewhat less than those of a permanent officer. He can carry on the administration of that department. Except, that he cannot initiate large schemes of policy as he can do when he is in full responsible position.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the difference between "*independent chore*" and "*acting*"?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member has asked this as an interpellation and I passed the answer to that to-day. A permanent man has a full lien on the post and no body else has a lien on that. When an officer is appointed to act he has not got the full lien on the appointment as the permanent officer has, and his responsibilities in the appointment are naturally somewhat less than those of the permanent incumbent. Such an officer gets an acting allowance of one fifth of the pay of the appointment.

Then, there is another class viz., *sub. pro tem.* There, the whole pay is available. The permanent man may be on foreign service or on extraordinary leave or on deputation for not less than six months. In

[Mr. K. George.]

such a case, the substitute may be appointed *sub. pro tem.* But so far as his status is concerned he has only the status of an acting officer.

Then comes *independent charge.* Such an officer gets, three fourths of the acting allowance otherwise admissable. He is only in charge of the current duties and his duties and responsibilities are considered to be less than those of an acting or *sub. pro te n* officer. But in both the cases Government are competent to revert the officers or revise the arrangements.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Is there any difference in allowance ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ; Can a *sub. pro tem* officer also be reverted ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it the rule that an officer can be made acting even when there is a permanent vacancy ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There is no objection to that.

There is one other kind of appointment and that is additional charge. There, it is clear that the arrangement is purely temporary ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) In regard to this......

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : May I finish my sentence. When a man is in additional charge he will run the routine duties, and for that the allowance is less.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Is he not responsible for the money that is collected ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Every officer who collects money is responsible for it.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In what respect does the member say that the man in *independent charge* is not responsible ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I did not say that he has no responsibility.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Did not the member say that he has not got such responsibility as an acting hand ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am now speaking of the man in *additional* charge.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Is he not responsible for every thing that is taking place in the office ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes, he is fully responsible for everything taking place in this office-

The T. S. R. makes a difference between those who are *acting* and those who are in *independent charge.* The duties and responsibilities are supposed to be slightly different. The additional charge is a purely temporary arrangement and the man has to run only the routine duties, and his allowance is only one-tenth.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : With reference to this, what is the difference between an officer in *independent charge* and an *acting* officer ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He told us that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want to know what difference is there with reference to this particular department? What are the functions and what is the scope of work of such an officer?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The whole thing is given in the T. S. R.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have given only a general explanation.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there not a difference of pay or allowance that is given to these two classes of people and the powers and privileges attached to the appointmets?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): So far as the responsibilities are concerned the very fact that the T. S. R. makes a difference is a clear indication that the responsibility is somewhat less.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: So far as statutory responsibility goes there cannot be any difference, but if administrative duties are taken into account there may be difference.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not expect every officer holding independent charge—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The allowance is responsible.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is no question.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I have finished my speech. There was nothing else that was raised in this debate.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, now that the question of the appointment of the Director of Registration has been the subject of discussion here, I wish to say a word about it. I may make it clear at the outset that I am not at all concerned with the particular officer who is now in independent charge, so to say, of this department, nor of the treatment accorded to him. I wish to make one point clear, namely, that even as a matter of policy there should be something that can be generally appreciated and approved of in what Government does in the matter of making appointments, especially when the appointment is one that carries with it great responsibilities as that of the Director of Registration. The office is surely an onerous one. It deals with a volume of work which is considerable and the scope of it is so large that it affects the people generally. Now Sir, in selecting an officer to be the head of a department like this, what are the considerations that weigh with the Government?

The Chief Secretary told us that in the case of this particular officer,—I understood him to have stated so—Government have not made up their mind whether he is fit to be confirmed in that office or not. Sir, I put this question to the Government benches and I hope that they will answer it. The present incumbent has been serving this Department for, if I am correct, over 20 years. It may even be that his whole service was in that Department. He entered service as a clerk in the Registration Department. He was raised

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

from that Office as Sub-Registrar, and then he was an Assistant to the Director of Registration in his office for some time. Then, he became a District Registrar. Subsequently he was the senior District Registrar for many years, and when the time came he has now been put as the Head of the Department. Now, Sir, I put this question to the Government Benches: Are they not or are they in a position to judge whether this particular officer will be able to carry on the duties attached to the Office of the Head of the Department? Are they in a position to decide that or not? Or do they stand in need of testing that officer to see whether he is fit to be the Head of the Department?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): He has put in 25 years' service.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I said 20. It may be 25.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; They are not bound to take you into the history of the individual.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). I fully concede that. Have they any idea of the capacity and ability of the officers who serve under them? He has served for 25 years, and he has risen from the lowest rank to the highest. Have the Government any doubt about his capacity? If they have any doubt they ought not to have promoted him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Apart from the question of his fitness, Mr. George referred to another circumstance. Government have not yet made up their mind whether this individual should be appointed Director or whether there are others who ought to be appointed. That is one of the cases in which this independent charge business comes in. The other reason is that they want to try and satisfy themselves that the man is fit for the post. You have met the latter part of the argument by saying that the man has been in the Department for 25 years and is thoroughly fit to be the Head of the department. There is another aspect of the question and that is that the Government have not made up their mind as to whether this officer should be appointed as the Head of the Department.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, now that you have put it like that———

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I was merely repeating what Mr. George stated. It is not *my* statement.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I take it that you have put it correctly. Government take unduly long time to make up their mind. That is my complaint. Why do they take so much time to make up their mind? Government ought not to have such hesitation; they ought not to display such dilatoriness, and indecisiveness. They ought to have a mind that is easily made up. Officers especially those at the helm of affairs should be in a position to advise Government to make up their mind easily. This hesitation and dilatoriness should not be there. I am very thankful to you, Sir, for reminding me of the exact point that I should dilate upon. When are they going to make up their mind?

This is not the first time that they are not able to make up their mind. In an answer given to me to-day I got a list which will show that the Government were acting as a chitty foreman. Government had been retaining in their hands moneys that ought to have been disbursed to officers—about 33 in number—during a period of half a dozen years. This year when we hear so much of the economic depression they have given about Rs. 2,000 to each of them. At this time of great economic depression they have given Rs. 38,000. The Officer put in *independent charge* of the Registration Department has considerable experience of the work of that Department. He has, as it were, been brought up in that Department, but the officer who has been made all at once permanent Head of the Anchal Department had before that nothing to do with that Department except that he occasionally received letters through Anchal.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You can deal with the Anchal Department when the demand for it comes in.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I gave it merely for comparison. I am led to think that Government are led by personal considerations in these matters. That is the only conclusion. These things can only lead to that conclusion so far as a reasonable man is concerned. Government ought to look to the efficiency of the Department and to the administrative interests of the people concerned. They ought to rise above personalities and personal considerations. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരെ സ്ഥിരമായി നിയമിക്കാത്ത സംഗതിയെപ്പററി മി. താണുപിള്ള ശക്തിയായി പ്രസംഗിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു കാരണം നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താത്തതിൽ കുറെ ആശ്വാസമുണ്ട്. ഇതു ഒരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള സ്ഥാനമാണെന്നു മി. താണുപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചു അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരെ ധ്വംസിക്കാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ നോക്കി ഇതിലേക്കു നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഇൻഡിപ്പെൻഡൻറു ചാർജ്ജു വഹിക്കുന്നയാൾ അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരെ ധ്വംസിക്കുന്നയാളാണ് എന്നുള്ളതിനു തെളിവു വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അദ്ദേഹം അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാളാണ് എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുവോ. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു നിയമിക്കുന്നയാൾ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തെ ധ്വംസിക്കാത്ത ഒരാളായിരിക്കണമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ ചാർജ്ജു വഹിക്കുന്നയാൾ അങ്ങിനെ ധ്വംസിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഈ നിയമനം നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള ധ്വനി എന്താണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല, ഇപ്പോഴും നിയമിക്കാതെ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായി, അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു് എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞൊള്ളു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ആലോചന നടത്തിയോ ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വരുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു പറയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനെ നിയമിച്ചതു ആലോചിക്കാതെയാണോ ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ അതിനെ കുറിച്ചൊന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല.

സർ, സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പലരും പലതും പറഞ്ഞു. ഗവൺമെൻറു മെമ്പർ ഇതിലേക്കു ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ആ കമ്മിററിയിൽ വേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കാമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. അതേ സമയത്തു മിസ്സസ് അന്നചാണ്ടി സ്ത്രീകളുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുവളരെ ശക്തിയായി വാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഞാൻ അസമത്വസമുദായത്തെപ്പററിപറഞ്ഞകൂട്ടത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ കാര്യം അശേഷം വിസ്മരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു ഒന്നുകൂടി അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അവരും സമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നു മാറിനിൽക്കാൻ അവക്കു സാധിക്കയുമില്ല, അങ്ങിനെ മാറി നിന്നാൽ ബാക്കിയുള്ളവർ സമ്മതിക്കയുമില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): സ്ത്രീകളെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരുജാതിയാക്കുന്നതു മെമ്പർക്കു സമ്മതമാണോ?

M P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സ്ത്രീപുരുഷന്മാരെ രണ്ടു ജാതിയായിട്ടു തിരിച്ചാലും അവക്കു സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നു മാറിനിൽക്കാൻസാധിക്കയില്ല.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): ജാതി വ്യത്യാസം എന്നെന്നേയ്ക്കും നിലനിത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം കൊണ്ടാണോമെമ്പർ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ?

MR, P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ജാതിവ്യത്യാസം എത്ര നിമിഷത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ നിന്നു മാറുമോ അത്രയും എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമാണു. ഇങ്ങനെ കുറെ കാലം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ ഈ വ്യത്യാസമെല്ലാം നിന്നുപോകുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ഈ വ്യത്യാസം തീർക്കാനാണു ശ്രമം. അതു ഏകദേശം തൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്തുവരുമ്പോൾ സ്ത്രീയും പുരുഷനും സമുദായവും എല്ലാം ഒന്നാകും.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you want to get rid of the distinction between men and women. That distinction must be perpetuated, I suppose?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): സ്ത്രീകൾ തന്നെ ജാതിവ്യത്യാസം വേണ്ട എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ പുരുഷന്മാർ അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി വാദിക്കുന്നതു പോരായ്മയല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ അവർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല, പറയുകയുമില്ല. അഥവാ അങ്ങിനെ വല്ല സ്ത്രീകളും പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഇന്നു ചില സമുദായക്കാർ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണ്ട എന്നു പറയുന്നവരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിലും, ഈ കൌൺസിൽ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലും ആളും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു് സ്വജാതിനോക്കിയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ ശരിയാക്കിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ന്യൂനത ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ജാതിവ്യത്യാസം എത്രയും വേഗം പോകുമോ അത്രയും നല്ലതു തന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മറ്റെല്ലാസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും അതു കാണുന്നതു കൊണ്ടും ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണത്തിൽ ജാതി പരിഗണിച്ചു വരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടും ആ നിലയ്ക്കു മുന്നോട്ടു പോകയല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊരു മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽക്കൂടിപ്പോകുന്നതു പിശകാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I have not very much to add to what I said on the previous occasion. But Mr. Thanu Pillai misunderstood me when he said that Government appointed the present officer in independent charge of the duties of the Director to test his fitness. I did not say so; and the President corrected him. I have nothing more to add on that point.

However, I want to add one word in reply to what Mr. Thanu Pillai interposed in the midst of his speech. That is about the interpellation for which answer was furnished to him this morning, and in respect of which he was not here to put any supplementary questions. I could

[Mr. K. George.]

say that he was not treating the Government quite fairly. He did not know whether there were sufficient reasons why the teachers had been given those increments. Without asking supplementary questions and without giving us a chance —

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I would be very glad if he gives his reasons now.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : My point is that without giving us a chance to give information on that, Mr. Thanu Pillai was not quite justified in referring to it as an instance of the Government's delay in making up their minds.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I should like to know what the justification for that delay is?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : If he asks that question that will be answered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I am asking it now.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; What is the point on which the member wants an answer ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, the Chief Secretary now says that I am not fair to have made use of the answer. I relied upon that statement in making my statement. I should like to know why I am not fair ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; The inference that you drew from it was not fair because you did not put supplementary questions asking the Government for their reasons.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, may I ask the Chief Secretary to tell me if I am not to draw the inference that I did from the statements supplied to me, if it is not the duty of the Chief Secretary to give further information. When he gave a statement I relied upon that?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I must differ from you in regard to the inference. In the matter of interpellations, you put specific questions and Government gave specific answers. Your suggestion is that from the answers given you will draw your own inferences. By all means do so. You go further and say that if you are to be satisfied absolutely they are to give you all reasons even when you do not call for them. That will be going beyond the strict scope of the answer furnished.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : He ought not to make a statement against my remarks and then refrain from giving the answers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If you are going to ask for the answer and if he is inclined to answer he may do so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I want to know why these 33 first grade teachers who were confirmed recently were not confirmed

even though vacancies arose from the year 1098, during the period between 1-3-1098 and 23-5-1104?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is that your question?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My question is why it was that the permanent vacancies of these 33 posts were not filled up till this year even though vacancies arose during the period from 1-3-1098 to 23-5-1104, if it was not due to the difficulty of the Government to make up their mind.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is that part of your question in the interpellation?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Not in the Interpellation. Now the observation of the Chief Secretary relates to my statement here. I wish to know what it is due to?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I cannot allow the question with those words.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): You may take the question without those words.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, it is true a few vacancies arose in 1097 and others in subsequent years. The difficulty was this. A large number of appointments existed in the second grade in the English School branch of the department. The gradation list of that department was in a total mess. When certain promotions were recommended to the Government the Government then told the Director that it was not possible to sanction these promotions until the gradation list was rectified. For making the gradation list correct, first of all, we have had to settle the principles of gradation. That took some time. There were ever so many peculiar cases in the department. There were about 150 teachers in the second grade whose rank had to be settled. Very many peculiar cases came up for the consideration and decision of the Government. The principles had to be determined and that had to be done in consultation with the Account Officer. That took a long time. It affected the vital interest of a large number of teachers and the Government had to look into the matters carefully. After settling the principles, the Director was asked to make his recommendations guided by those principles. At that time Mr. Stephenson was the Director. He wanted to see the persons himself before he made his recommendations.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ജനസംഖ്യയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ഇപ്പോൾ മി. താണുപിള്ളയുടെ ചോദ്യത്തിന ഉത്തരം പറയുകയാണ്. അതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ചോദിക്കാം. അതിലേക്ക അവസരം തരാം.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That was one reason for the delay. He wanted to see whether the people were fit for the promotion. There were 33 vacancies and he had to see who were to be recommended.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You say that the claims of 150 candidates had to be investigated?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, Sir. For this purpose we had to consult the Account Officer. In the Account Office an index card was prepared for every one of them, and each one's history was recorded in it and his rank in relation to the rest had to be decided after comparing these cards. Ultimately when the principles were settled, the matter was easy. When the recommendations were received, the Account Officer was once again consulted and sanction was speedily given to the promotions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, since the Chief Secretary made the statement that I was unfair, in fairness to me, I must say that the present explanation is not at all—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a matter of opinion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, Sir. He now says that the second grade teachers' list was in a complete mess, that the principles of the gradation had to settled, that there were peculiar cases to be dealt with, that the principles had to be settled after reference to the Account Officer, that the Director had to be asked to make his recommendation and that the Director wanted to see the teachers to know whether they could be promoted, the history of services had to be referred to, and that after all this was done, promotions had to be given.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What is the question that you want to put?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): With reference to the facts now stated by the Chief Secretary, I ask whether it is not the duty of Government, at a time when a particular officer is appointed, to see that he is placed below so and so and above so and so; is it not the duty of the Director to see that the teachers serving in his department are fit for service; is it for the Government to wait for a large number of vacancies to arise over a period extending over five or six years and allow things to get into a mess and then to solve difficulties. If that is expected of this Government, am I not right in saying that the Dewan and the central executive and all of them taken together cannot make up their mind in time? The whole thing is in a mess. That is what the Chief Secretary says; and I am blamed of unfairness.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Chief Secretary says that the thing was in a mess, but they did not want to continue it, and they rectified it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If I had heard this from the Chief Secretary in the morning, there would have been absolutely no difference in the statement that I have made now.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I accept your assurance, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I thank you, Sir.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങളുടേയും ജനസംഖ്യ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യത എന്നിവയെ അനുസരിച്ചു കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ദോഷം വരാത്തവണ്ണം ഉദ്യോഗവിത...

രണം നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തു നിന്നും ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി തന്നെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കെ അതിനു വിപരീതമായി ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ, എവിടെയാണ് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ആ പുസ്തകം എടുത്തു വായിച്ചുചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി ഇതിനെ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ന വിധത്തിലാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: എനിക്കതു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. "കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം" എന്നൊരു വാക്കുകൂടി ചേർത്തിരുന്നാൽ ശരിയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): "കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം" എന്നുകൂടി ചേർത്തുകൊള്ളാം. അങ്ങിനെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): എൻെറ കയ്യിൽ തന്നെ ൧൦൯-ലേയും ൧൦൱-ലേയും ഒരു പട്ടികയുണ്ടു്. അതു നോക്കീട്ടു മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു പോലെ വലിയ തകരാറുകളൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ൧൦൮-ലേയും ൧൦൯-ലേയും ൧൦൱-ലേയും നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ൧൦൱ മേടം ൨-ാംനു ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു തന്ന മറുപടിയിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ആകെ ൱൦ ൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ൨൱൩ നായന്മാരും ൯൩ ബ്രാഹ്മണരും ൩൧ ഈഴവരും ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. നായന്മാരോളം തന്നെ വരുന്ന ഈഴവർക്കു ൩൧ ഉദ്യോഗംമാത്രവും കഷ്ടിച്ചു അര ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കു ൯൩ ഉദ്യോഗവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ വലിയ അന്തരം വരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇതിൽമെമ്പർ ഒരു കാര്യം വിട്ടുപോയി. ഓരോ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു എത്ര അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അതു നോക്കിയാൽ വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടേ ഉള്ളു എന്നു കാണാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അങ്ങിനെ കാണുകയില്ല. നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എണ്ണത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഈഴവക്കും മഹമ്മദീയർക്കും എത്ര ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തുവോ അതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ അപേക്ഷകൾ രണ്ടു സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ, നിങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചതിന്നുത്തരം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

Do you press the motion Mr. Mahomed ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I oppose the withdrawal.

The question that leave be granted to Mr. P. S. Mahomed for withdrawing the motion was then put to the vote and carried. The motion was withdrawn.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Am I to understand that Government members allow the withdrawal ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : They never object. It is in accordance with the fitness of things ; they won't like to have a particular provision reduced by Re. 1. They won't like to face a censure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : But they ought to be prepared for a censure.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : They *are* prepared.

Motion 311.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The next motion is identical to this.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I want to speak on the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You ought to have spoken when the previous motion was being considered. I ruled that the two motions, being substantially identical, have to be taken together and that those who have sent the motions have to talk on that cut motion.

The following motion, being identical, was deemed to have been withdrawn.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

311. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,10,738 under Demand IX by Re. 1.

The question that a sum of Rs. 3,10,738 be granted under Demand IX—Registration was then put and carried.

The grant was made.

The Council adjourned at 5-15 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Thursday, the 21st Karkatakom 1106/6th August 1931.

The Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven-thirty of the Clock the President presiding.

The following members were absent.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai.
3. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Expenditure on public works in the Nagercoil Division during 1103—1105.

77. **MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the budget grants for works and repairs in the Nagercoil Public Works Division during the years 1103, 1104 and 1105 were expended in full during those years;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, whether they will lay on the table a statement showing the amount surrendered in each year and the reasons for such surrender;

(*c*) if there are reasons for such surrender who are the parties responsible;

(*d*) what percentage of the budget grant was surrendered in the Nagercoil Division in comparison with the other Divisions in 1103, 1104 and 1105; and

(*e*) whether any statement of surrender of grant for 1106 has been received from the Nagercoil Division, and, if so, the amount of such surrender and the reasons therefor?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The budget grant for works and repairs in the Nagercoil Division for 1103 was expended in full. But, there were small lapses of Rs. 15,000 and 9,000 in the budget grants for 1104 and 1105, respectively.

(*b*) A statement* showing the amounts lapsed in 1104 and 1105 and the reasons for the same is placed on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix—page 996.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

(c) There are reasons for such lapses and they were not due to any one's fault.

(d) The budget grants lapsed in the Nagercoil Division in comparison with the other Divisions in 1104 and 1105 are as follows:—

	1104	1105
Nagercoil Division	3·72 per cent.	2·40 per cent.
Alwaye ,,	...	0·95 ,,
Kottayam ,,	...	0·13 ,,
Quilon ,,	2·77 ,,	...
Trivandrum ,,	6·93 ,,	...
Workshops and Stores Division	14·56 ,,	14·87 ,,
Water Works ,,	15·0 ,,	42·60 ,,
Electrical ,,	20·52 ,,	16·18 ,,

(e) Yes. Rs. 41,500 has been surrendered at the instance of the Government owing to financial stringency.

Dewan's attendance in the Huzur Office during 1105.

78. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days the Dewan was at the Capital in 1105; and

(b) the number of days he attended his office in the Hazur during 1105?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) 296 days.

(b) No record or register is kept to show the number of days the Dewan attended the office.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With reference to part (b), may I know whether there is any diary for the Dewan from which it could be ascertained on which days he attended the Huzur Office?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): So far as I am aware, there is no such diary.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am asking whether the *Government* are aware whether there is any such dirary.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No such diary is being kept in the office.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikkpalli*): May I know whether such a diary is being kept by the Dewan?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My present question relates to my interpellation, and I think the member must be able to answer,

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already stated I have no information.

PRESIDENT : No diary is being maintained.

Sinking of wells in Trikkunnapuzha pakuthi.

79. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether any step has been taken for the sinking of certain wells in Trikkunnapuzha pakuthi, Kartikapalli taluk ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the progress that has already been made for the execution of the work ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An estimate has been sanctioned for sinking three wells in the coastal villages of Trikkunnapuzha. The proceedings for the acquisition of land for sinking the wells are in progress and the lands are being handed over to the P. W. D. A well has already been sunk at Edakad in Mangalam.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : With reference to part (*b*), may I know whether the Government mean spending the money, required for sinking of these wells, out of the lump allotment, with the Chief Engineer, for sinking wells in non-municipal areas ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So, if the wells are to be finished during the year, the money required would be spent from the lump allotment for the purpose with the Chief Engineer.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The Chief Engineer says that, if possible, the wells would be sunk within the next year.

Duties of the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools.

80. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the functions of the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Mahomedan Inspector of Schools has to attend to duties of the following nature :—

(1) Inspection of Koran teaching in the Primary Schools.

(2) Inspection of Arabic teaching in Vernacular Middle Schools and English Schools ;

(3) The opening of Mahomedan Schools for Girls and English Schools for Mahomedans, wherever necessary ;

(4) Conducting the Arabic Examination at the end of each year for the Middle School classes ;

(5) Disposal of smaller details, such as determining the qualifications of Arabic Munshies, etc., in consultation with Moulvis ;

(6) Making suggestion of measures for the improvement of Mahomedan education in the State.

Opening of an agricultural farm in Shertallai taluk.

81. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have enquired into the necessity of opening an agricultural farm in Shertallai taluk with the aim of opening a new scientific cultivation of cocoanut palms?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The question of opening a Government agricultural farm in Shertallai will be considered when funds become available.

Additional accommodation for the English High School, Neyyattinkara.

82. **MR. N K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that accommodation in the English High School at Neyyattinkara is insufficient and consequently great hardship is being felt;

(*b*) whether the Headmaster has reported about the same to the superior authorities, and, if so, when;

(*c*) whether the present Inspector of English Schools has forwarded any proposal or made any suggestion to the Government that the travellers' bungalow or camp-shed adjoining the same may be conveniently utilised for accommodating the girl pupils of the school up to a certain standard; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the action, if any, the Government have taken thereon?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, on the 9th February, 1931.

(*c*) and (*d*) The Inspector of English Schools proposed to the Director that a few of the lower Forms of the School may be accommodated either in the local travellers' bungalow or in the P. W. D. Section Officer's quarters adjoining it, but the proposal was not accepted by him as it did not appear to be feasible.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): With reference to the answer to part (*d*), may I know from the member, whether this proposal went up to Government and whether Government also considered it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It did not come up to Government.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): With regard to the Director's objection to utilise the T. B. for the purpose, may I know whether the reason was that it would be inconvenient to European travellers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He said he did not consider it feasible. I think he wrote to the Inspector to the effect that the proposal did not appear to him to be feasible.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Did he state his reasons?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Are the Government aware that the Section Officers' quarters comprises an extensive area and that he is having the quarters free of charge?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have no information. The information is noted.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): If that be so, may I know whether the Government would consider the question of utilising the Section Officers' premises for the purpose?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But, will that not interfere with the T. B. itself? The two buildings seem to be in the same compound.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): No.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Chief Engineer will be addressed on the matter.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know also whether the Director has made any arrangement, or proposes to make any arrangement, for the present want of accommodation there?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*). The present decision is that the school should continue as it is.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): The Director does not consider the proposal, that was made to him, feasible. In that circumstance, may I know whether he has made any arrangement to meet the requirements of the school in the matter of accommodation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*). No special arrangement has been made. The school is to go on with the present congestion, for the time being. That is all.

Breaches in the Marukil and Vilavurkal elas in Neyyattinkara taluk.

83. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): With regard to the breaches in the Marukil and Vilavurkal *elas* in the Neyyattinkara taluk and the consequent damage to the *elas*, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the ryots of the localities concerned have been moving the Government and the P. W. D. authorities for relief regarding the same;

(*b*) whether the Executive Engineer of the Trivandrum Division who was also in charge of the Chief Engineer's duties at the time personally inspected the areas affected and, if so, when; and

(*c*) whether the officer referred to in part (*b*) has submitted any report or proposals regarding the same, and, if so when?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes; on the 27th Mithunam 1105.

(*c*) The Sub-Division Officer has prepared an estimate for the works and submitted it to the Executive Engineer, Trivandrum. The estimate is being scrutinised by the latter.

Officer in charge of the Ayurveda Department.

84. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the name of the officer in charge of the Ayurveda Departmen at present (11-7-1931);

(*b*) how many years is it since he has been in charge of that Department;

(*c*) his examination and other qualifications;

(*d*) whether he is a gazetted officer;

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the nagative, why he has been allowed to be in charge of a department; and

(*f*) whether there is not a rule that the head of a department should always be a gazetted officer?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. N. Nilakanta Pillai, Inspector of Vaidyasalas,

(*b*) From the 30th Kanni 1104.

(*c*) He has passed the Travancore Government Ayurveda Higher Medical Certificate Examination, was for six years a grant-in-aid *Vaidyan*, and for 15 years a teacher of Ayurveda in the Government Ayurveda College. He has also six years' experience as the Inspector of Vaidyasalas. He holds 'Bhishakratna Diploma' as well as the Diploma of F. R. C. P. & S. (India.)

(*d*) No..

(*e*) Though the appointment of the Director of Ayurveda is a gazetted one, that of the Inspector of Vaidyasalas is not. As the latter was placed only in additional, but not in independent, charge of the duties of the Director, he was not made a gazetted officer.

(*f*) No.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഗസററഡ് ആഫീസർമാരുടെ ബിൽ അനുസരിച്ചു മാത്രമേ പണം ഡ്രാ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നുള്ളതിനു വല്ല നിയമവും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): ഏതു ബില്ലാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ചിലവുകൾക്കെല്ലാമുള്ള ബില്ലാണോ?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ചിലവുകൾക്കെല്ലാമുള്ള ബില്ലിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): ഇൻചാർജ്ജു വഹിക്കുന്നവരായാലും മതി.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതു Gezetted officer തന്നെയായിരിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിർബന്ധമില്ല.

Major operations conducted in the Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, in Vrischikam 1106.

85. **MR. JOSEPH KUNJU** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of major operations conducted in the Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, during Vrischikam 1106;

(*b*) whether there is the necessary equipment for conducting major operations in the said hospital;

(*c*) whether it is not against the rules to conduct major operations in hospitals where the necessary equipment for conducting such operations is not available;

(*d*) whether there is any rule requiring that the written consent of the persons who are to undergo major operations should be obtained beforehand;

(*e*) whether a major operation was performed in the Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, in Vrischikam 1106, without obtaining such consent; and

(*f*) if so, whether they will lay on the table a statement giving full particulars regarding the same?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Six.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) and (*f*) In view of the answer to part (*d*), these do not arise.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഈ ആറു മേജർ ആപ്പറേഷൻ നടത്തിയതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നിനു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ ഹാജരായിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ്മെഡിക്കലാഫീസർ ഹാജരായിരുന്നുവോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു ഇപ്പോൾപറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

In-patients in the Shertallai Hospital.

86. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of in-patients admitted to the Shertallai Hospital in 1105 and 1106, respectively, and the number which could be admitted as in-patients?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): 427 in 1105 and 390 up to the 10th Karkatakam 1106.

Number of beds available—40.

Appendix.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 77.**

Statement showing the budget grants lapsed in the Nagercoil Division during the years 1104 and 1105.

Item No.	Name of work.	Amount lapsed.	Reasons.
	1104	Rs.	
1	Protective Irrigation works in the Tuckalai Sub-Division	8,000	Owing to the early outburst of monsoon the season was not favourable that year for carrying out works in tanks and wells.
2	Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Water Supply	4,000	The works could not be proceeded with as speedily as possible due to the late receipt of sanction to estimates.
3	Do. Do. Market works	3,000	
	Total	15,000	
	1105		
1	Protective Irrigation works in the Tuckalai Sub-Division	3,700	Due to the late receipt of sanction to estimates.
2	Anchal works	2,000	
3	Military works	1,000	Due to the discussion regarding the necessity and urgency of works.
4	Building works	2,300	
	Total	9,000	

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OTHER THAN ACCOUNT OFFICE.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,12,415, under Demand X—General Administration—Heads other than Account Office.

Motion 312.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരായി ഗ്രാഡുവെററ്സിനെ മാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കാവു എന്നൊരു ആർഡറുള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്.

MR. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : Is the member in order in speaking on the motion without moving it.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിലെ ക്ലാക്കന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളമായ ൫൩,൩൦൩ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു ഗ്രാഡുവെററ്സായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു നിർബന്ധമുള്ളതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ പതിവു മി. വി. പി. മാധവറാവു ദിവാൻജിയുടെ കാലം മുതല്ക്കു തുടന്നു നടന്നുകൊണ്ടുവന്നിരുന്നു ഈ പതിവിനു ഒരു ലംഘനം വന്നപ്പോൾ മേലാൽ അങ്ങിനെ വരാൻപാടില്ലെന്നു നാടുനീങ്ങിയ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ഹജൂരിലേക്കു ഒരു തിരുവെഴുത്തയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : ഈ തിരുവെഴുത്തുണ്ടായതു ഏതാണ്ടിലാണ്?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): വി. പി. മാധവറാവുവിൻെറ കാലത്താണ് എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്.

കുറെ പഴക്കമെറിയ അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡുവെററ്സിനെ ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ സൂപ്രണ്ടാക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഈ നയം കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഹാനികരമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ ഒരു പേപ്പർ പോയാൽ അതു പുറത്തുവരുന്നതു വളരെ താമസിച്ചാണ്. ഈ തരത്തിലുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ തുടന്നാൽ ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ പോകുന്നതായ കടലാസുകൾ ഒരിക്കലും പുറത്തുവരികയില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡുവെററ്സിനെ സൂപ്രണ്ടായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കു എന്നുള്ള നയം നിത്തലാക്കുകയും, ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡു

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.]

വെററ്സിനെ ആക്റ്റിംങ് സൂപ്രണ്ടായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ അവരുടെ പഴയജോലിക്കു തിരിച്ചു അയച്ചു പകരം ഗ്രാഡ്വെററ്സിനെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. To raise the very same question that has now been raised by Mr. Tarakan, I have tabled a motion which appears in the printed papers as motion No. 313. I submit Sir, that it is only in keeping with the elementary principles that the Superintendent must be more competent and more qualified than the supervised. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, in supporting the motion, I also wish to say a few words regarding the way in which appointments and promotions are given in the Huzur Secretariat, the office which is to be the model for all the offices of Government in the State. One would expect that there would be sound rules with regard to these appointments and promotions in the Secretariat, and that these rules would be adhered to. What we actually find is the contrary. It cannot be that these no rules for the guidance of the officers concerned such rules as exist are being violated, and violated grossly.

Sir, I am referring to one or two recent appointments. In Karkatakam, I put a question whether two graduates were given acting places in the Secretariat in supersession of the claims of other graduates who had already acted for many years. Then, the Chief Secretary gave me an answer that two clerks had been appointed ignoring the claims of the acting clerks and that those two had been put in a separate list. It seems he has divided the acting clerks into two groups. He said there was a general list of clerks and also a special list. It seems these two gentlemen were put in the special list and were given temporary posts. He also told me that the fact that these two gentlemen had been given the temporary posts would not in any way help them to supersede the other acting clerks when permanent vacancies arose. Sir, I may be permitted in this connection to read what the Chief Secretary then told me.

"MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether it is a fact that recently when there were a large number of acting clerks in the waiting list fresh men were entertained from outside ignoring the claims of those who were in the waiting list.

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that any claims were ignored. Acting men are put in a list in which they are arranged in the order of seniority. Whenever vacancies occur their legitimate claims are considered for appointments.

In the case of the special temporary vacancies which were created, Government took one or two men from outside. But they go into those temporary vacancies only. They do not enter into the general list and do not compete with

the men in that list. The men in the general list get their turn in the order of seniority, when vacancies occur."

And then to my question

"Why were not men in the general waiting list appointed in vacancies for special work?"

He said

"It is not always possible to reserve men for special temporary vacancies."

Now, Sir, these two men, I understand, have been recently confirmed in supersession of the claims of over a dozen acting clerks. These people were entertained only towards the close of 1104. They have been preferred and the claims of over a dozen other clerks have been ignored simply to favour these two men. I understand that that has been done purely as an act of nepotism and corrupt influence. I wish to elicit information from the Chief Secretary in regard to the relationship of these two indviduals to persons in authority. I am now speaking subject to correction. I am told that one of these two clerks is a relative of the Head of the Administration and the other..... ...

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): If the member is not sure of it and if he speaks subject to correction, why should he make the assertion now?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I may be contradicted straight away by the Chief Secretary. There is another motion standing in my name, motion No. 313. I wanted to raise this question under that motion. But now that the question has been raised here, since I have not been able to get definite information on the matter, I am speaking subject to correction now.

One of these two clerks, Sir, as I have already stated, it seems, is related to the Head of the Administration. The other, I understand, is a relation of the Palace Officer of whom we heard a good deal in this Council, I mean Mr. Kulathu Aiyar.

Sir, if the highest officers of the State abuse their powers, how could we expect the other officers to make good use of their powers? That is a question for which I wish to get an answer from the Chief Secretary when he speaks on this motion. I have given notice of an interpellation in regard to this matter, but it still remains unanswered. I put the same question in a former session and it was not then answered. Ordinarily, Sir, when we complain of our questions not being answered in time, my friends on the other side tell us that since the information asked for had to be obtained from the officers of the departments concerned, the delays were inevitable. There is no possibility of any such excuse in the present instance. I wonder why my question has not been answered.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Will the member be pleased to give us the names of the clerks whose claims have been overlooked?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want information on that matter myself. I gave notice of the question about a month ago. It has not so far been answered. Sir, we give notice of questions with particular objects in view. I had sent up this question in order to get an answer before the demand under General Administration came up for discussion. Somehow, the Government have not thought it fit to answer my

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

question. The information that I have asked for in my question is not probably worthy of publication. That is why Government feel reluctant to give it. That is the only inference possible in the circumstances.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*). When the member has absolutely no information on the matter how can he say that the two clerks that he referred to have been given undue preference ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is the information that I have been able to get. If I am wrong it is open to Government to correct me. But the Government are not prepared to give me information on the matter. They seem to withhold it deliberately.

Coming to another matter, namely of giving Superintendents' posts to non-guaduate clerks, that also appears to be against rules. It seems there is a long-standing rule that only graduate clerks should be made Superintendents. That rule also has been violated recently. It appears successive Dewans, from the days of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, have made it a definite rule, that graduates alone could be promoted as Superintendents. Now, that rule has been violated, first in favour of one Mr. Padmanabha Aiyar who is retained in service under very suspicious circumstances in regard to his age. It seems, simply because he has been long connected with journalism, he has been promoted to a Superintendent's place in the Secretariat, although on the ground of superannuation itself he is not eligible to continue in service. Many of his juniors have been, in former years, promoted as Superintendents ignoring him since he was only a non-graduate; but now, when a vacancy occurred, Government thought it fit to confirm him as Superintendent.

After him it appears another non-graduate has also been similarly promoted as a Superintendent. Sir, if the Government really are of opinion that it would be desirable to promote non-graduates also to Superintendents' posts, by all means let them do it. But, let them have it as their rule. Let them not have one rule and do quite the opposite. If they have rules, really, they should not be violated. Government should have their own rules consistent with efficiency; and having enacted such rules, they are not expected to violate them. We hear a good deal about the corruption and nepotism, on the part of the officers of Government in the matter of appointments. How is that state of affairs to be improved if the Head of the Administration himself does things like that ? My chief objection is for the rules being violated. I expect Government to deal with all their subordinates with fairness The Secretariat is now seething with discontent. The clerks do not know where they are. Most of these clerks get confirmed only after 6 or 7 years. If, under such circumstances, when the chance comes, their claims are superseded by their juniors simply because the latter have got high officials to back them up, I think, there could be no contentment in the service. Public service is sure to be vitiated by such conduct on the part of the highly placed officers of Government. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, it has been stated that there is a rule in the Secretariat that only graduates should be promoted as Superintendents. So far as I am aware, there is no such definite rule. But, as a matter of general policy, only graduates are being promoted as Superintendents. It has now been laid down, as a general principle, that, for permanent and long vacancies, only graduates should be promoted as Superintendents.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKA (*Kunnatnad*): ചുരുങ്ങിയകാലത്തെ നിയമനവും ദീർഘകാലത്തെ നിയമനവും സ്ഥിരനിയമനത്തിനു ക്രമേണ കാരണമായിട്ടു തീരുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When once it has been laid down as a general rule that only graduates should be promoted for permanent and long vacancies, that apprehension is groundless.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): When is a vacancy a long vacancy?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : When it is beyond three months. In short vacancies, it sometimes happens that the senior in the Section, who may happen to be a non-graduate, is promoted to act as Superintendent to suit the exigencies of service and to avoid dislocation of work That alone has been done in one or two instances recently.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it suggested that Mr. A. Padmanabha Aiyar has been appointed as Superintendent only in a short vacancy?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That point has been raised and discussed here thoroughly last year. Though called Superintendent, the nature of the work in the Press Room is quite different from the work of the Superintendent in the other Sections of the Secretariat. Government considered that, for the Press Room, the Superintendent must be a man with special qualification in the work there. Government found that the individual whom the member is now referring to was best qualified for the work.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മി. പത്മനാഭയ്യർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാനായി മാത്രം ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സൂപ്രണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണോ ചെയ്തതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, no; the post may be called by some other name. The work of the Superintendent of the Press Room is not like the work of the Superintendents in charge of the other Sections of the Secretariat.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): What was his special qualification to be appointed as Superintendent in the Press Room?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): His familiarity with newspapers and journalism.

MR. E. V. KRISHA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : In what capacity did he get his knowledge of journalism ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have heard that, in former years, he was the correspondent of some newspapers.

MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Was he in service then ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That, I have not enquired into.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Am I to understand that, without enquiring into the claims and qualifications of this gentleman, minutely, the appointment was made ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government knew that Mr. Padmanabha Aiyar was efficient in the work of the Press Room.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : How does the Government claim to know of his efficiency in that direction ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Those who appointed him knew him personally.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Am I to take it that it is on account of such personal knowledge that he was appointed ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) . Yes; the appointing authorities knew his capacity.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) . Is it suggested that the authorities were alive to his qualifications ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Yes, perfectly well alive to it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : It is about his qualifications that I asked my question a while ago.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : And it is about that that I have already answered.

MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Am I to understand that, besides what he has already stated, the Chief Secretary has nothing more to say in the matter ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

Sir, I have already stated that non-graduates are appointed as Superintendents only in short vacancies.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there a definite rule that non-graduates should not be promoted to Superintendents' posts in long or permanent vacancies ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It has been laid down, as a general principle, that in long and permanent vacancies only graduates should be appointed as Superintendents.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know when that rule was laid down ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) ചുരുങ്ങിയ ഒഴിവു കളിലും ഗ്രാഡ്വെററസിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു വല്ല വിഷമവും തോന്നാറുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have explained that. It would dislocate the work if we change hands, from one Section to another, even for short vacancies.

Then, Sir, reference was made by Mr. Thanu Pillai to certain irregularities in the matter of appointments in the Secretariat. As a rule, permanent appointments are made only from the list of acting hands; and, in the matter of appointing hands for short temporary vacancies, the rule is that those in the waiting list should be preferred. But, there have been departures in the past from this rule. Some persons have been taken and given higher pay than the usual starting pay, and some others have been taken and given continuous appointments though there were seniors in the lists. I have got a list of about eight such persons There were special considerations which made the Government depart from the general rule in these eight cases. But, Sir, I am not prepared to discuss at length what these special considerations were.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) ആക്ടിംഗ കാരായിട്ടു ഹജ്ജൂർ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ കൊണ്ടവർ എത്രപേരുണ്ട്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Now, I think there are 31.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know, in the case of these two clerks, what the special considerations were?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already said, Sir, that I am not prepared to discuss the special considerations which induced the Government to depart from the general rule in particular cases. But, these are not the only two cases in which such departure from the rule has been made. I have already stated that I have a list of eight such cases.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) May I know what the special considerations which induced the Government to depart from the general rule are?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already said, Sir, that I am not prepared to discuss the special considerations that induced the Government to depart from the general rule.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Under what provision of law does he seek this refuge?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Under the ordinary rights of a speaker.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) Is it because those reasons cannot be divulged in public that he does not give them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not prepared to discuss them.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it because those reasons cannot be stated in public or that they are private reasons of his own?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): All I can say is that they are special considerations.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are they State secrets which could not be divulged in this House?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask the Chief Secretary whether he knows the practice obtaining in the House of Commons when a minister refuses to answer a question like this?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member must know that better.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): He is shouted down!

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether he does not give the reasons because such discussion would be opposed to public policy or would not be in the interests of the State. I wish to know on what ground he refuses to discuss or to mention those special considerations. Sir, I wish to make one point clear. In this case, I made a definite statement that one of them is related to the Head of the Administration and the other to Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar. I ask, are those the special considerations that weighed in this case. That is what I want to know?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, personal discussions of this description are not usually allowed. The general rule is that members during discussions should not descend to personalities. The Chief Secretary's statement was that the Government have, in making particular appointments, several considerations to weigh. In certain cases it will not be possible to discuss all those reasons. When he said that the Government had reasons, and the Government, after consideration of the reasons, and in their discretion, had to make certain exceptions to that rule. I think the matter stops there.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പരീക്ഷാ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കു തക്കതായ ഉദ്യോഗവും പ്രമോഷനും നൽകണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേറ്റ്സിനു പ്രമോഷൻ നൽകാൻ പാടില്ല, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നുള്ള ഭാഗത്തിലാണ് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുള്ളത്. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാമെങ്കിലും പ്രമോഷൻ എക്സ്പീരിയൻസ്, എഫിഷ്യൻസി ഇതൊക്കെ നോക്കി വേണം കൊടുക്കാൻ. ഒരാളിന്റെ എക്സ്പീരിയൻസും എഫിഷ്യൻസിയും അറിയുന്നതു മിക്കവാറും അയാളുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധികാരിയായിരിക്കും. അതിനാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേറ്റ്സിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു അവരുടെ യോഗ്യതയേയും പരിച

യത്തേയും പരിഗണിച്ചായിരിക്കും. അതിനാൽ അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡുവെററുസിനു എത്രത്തോളം പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ അത്രത്തോളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഗ്രാഡുവെററ്സിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ലെന്നും ഉള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : കീഴ്നടപ്പിനെതിരായും നിയമത്തെലംഘിച്ചും പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണോ മെംബർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഗ്രാഡുവെററ്സിനു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത മാത്രം നോക്കി പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചാൽ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധ്യക്ഷനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഒരാൾ വരുമ്പോൾ അയാൾക്കു ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധ്യക്ഷനെക്കാൾ വലുതായ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണ്ടേ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കീഴ്നടപ്പിനേയും നിയമത്തേയും ലംഘിക്കണമെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പ്രമോഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു ഡെഫെനിററ് റൂൾ നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു റൂൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു അതു സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. താഴ്ന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഹജൂരിൽ സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു ൧൦-൦ ൧൫-൦ കൊല്ലം സെർവു ചെയ്ത ഒരാൾക്കു സൂപ്രണ്ടുദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം വരുമ്പോൾ അതു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I move for a closure, Sir.

PRESIDENT: It does not appear that anybody else wishes to speak.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏതാണ്ടു ഒരു നിയമമുണ്ടെന്നു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞു, പാലിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പ്രസ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I oppose the withdrawal.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Tarakan who tabled this motion asks for the leave of the House to withdraw it. It has been opposed and so I put it to the House. Those who are in favour of allowing the withdrawal, please raise your hands.

The question that leave be granted to withdraw the motion was put to the vote of the House and carried, 31 voting *for* the withdrawal and 14 *against*.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I want a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

AYES—31.

1. Mr. K. P. Abraham.	15. Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.
2. Mrs. Anna Chandi.	16. ,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai.
3. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.	17. ,, O. M. Thomas.
4. ,, M. Govindan.	18. ,, L. A. Bishop.
5. ,, N. John Joseph	19. ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai
6. ,, K. C. Karunakaran	20. ,, K. George.
7. ,, K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla.	21. ,, P. Gomatinayakam Pillai.
8. ,, K. P. Kochukora Tarakan	22. ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar.	23. ,, R. Krishna Pillai.
10. Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai.*)	24. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
11. ,, Mahomed Mustapha.	25. Mr. E. G. McAlpine.
12. ,, P. S. Mahomed	26. ,, C. O. Madhavan.
13. ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar.	27. ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai.
14. ,, L. J. T Polgreen.	28. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
	29. Dr. K. Raman Tampi.
	30. Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai.
	31. ,, J. S. Westerdale.

NOES—14.

1. Mr. K. C. Chandi.	9. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
2. ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan.	10. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.
3. ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.	11. ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil.*)
4. ,, K Krishnan Nair.	12. ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.
5. ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai.	13. ,, Rama Varma Raja.
6. ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai.	14. ,, A. Thanu Pillai.
7. ,, S. Krishna Pillai.	
8. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman.	

The question was carried, 31 voting *for* the withdrawal and 14 *against*. Leave was granted to the motion being withdrawn.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 313.

The following motion, being identical to motion 312, was not moved:—

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,606 for Higher Grade Clerks by Rs. 7.

Motion 314.

The following motion was not moved

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 540 for duty allowance to clerks at Bhakthivilas by Rs. 240.

Motion 315.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, I move the following motion

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,850 for Typists by Rs. 330.

My object in tabling this motion is to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the proposal embodied in a token motion carried in this House during the last budget session. I would also enter my emphatic protest against the impropriety of the procedure followed by the Government in not giving effect to that proposal.

This matter, Sir, relates to the revision of the scales of pay of Typists in the Secretariat. In the Secretariat, among the Typists, there are ten Typists who began to draw a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem from Chingam 1098. Last year the Government proposed to revise the pay of these Typists. That proposal was in effect to pick out six Typists from among these ten Typists and to give three of them Rs. 75 and the other three Rs. 60 per mensem. Sir, the other four Typists who also began to draw a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem from the same time as the other six who stood to be benefited by the proposed revision do not by this measure stand any chance of getting any immediate advantage. Therefore Mr. K. G. Parameswaran Pillai, the member for Quilon, brought forward a token motion last year; and he proposed by means of that motion that a uniform time-scale of Rs. 50 to 75 may be given to these ten Typists. That motion was discussed in this House and was carried by a majority. But what is it that the Government have done? The Government accepted the motion and accepted a cut of one rupee and reduced the allotment by this one rupee. Sir, what the House wanted is not a reduction by one rupee. The House wanted the Government to accept the proposal that was embodied in the motion. Sir, the point that I have to emphasise upon is that the mover, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, placed before the Council a definite and specific proposal, and the whole discussion turned round on that specific proposal and it was then carried eventually. Therefore, the Government, with due regard to the wishes of this House, should accept the substance of the proposal and not satisfy themselves by reducing the amount of one rupee.

Sir, I believe that this proposal involves an important principle which affects the rights of this House. If in future the members are to bring forward such token motions and they are to place before the Council definite and specific proposals and those motions are carried by a majority and if the Government, following this precedent, are only going to give effect to such proposals by accepting these nominal cuts without giving effect to the real and specific proposals contained in those motions, my submission is that the rights of the members of this House stand to be prejudcially affected. Therefore it appears to us, Sir, that this procedure on the part of the Government cannot go unchallenged. It is for this purpose that I have brought forward this motion for the acceptance of this House.

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

Now, according to the proposal of the Government, which is now being given effect to, an additional expenditure of Rs. 880 is involved for 11 months. If Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai's proposal was to be given effect to the additional expenditure that would be involved is only Rs. 550. Therefore, I have tabled for a cut of Rs. 330, With these few words, I would commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I wish to support the motion of my friend Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai. Sir, let me not be understood as indulging in special pleading for a few Clerks. That is not the object with which I support the motion. I want to impress upon this House that the Government have thrown a challenge to this House ; and I am interested in noting how the House takes up that challenge. It is a challenge on the importance of token motions. If this House carries a token motion, does it mean that we are able to reduce only one rupee from the allotment, or does it mean that we have succeeded in successfully carrying our opinion expressed in this House with regard to the particular policy adumbrated by the mover of the motion ? Government made a proposal last time to give increment of pay to six Typists with certain objects. The House gave a different scheme. There was a clash of opinion, and it was decided by a majority of this House that the scheme underlying the motion of Mr. K. G. Paramesvaran Pillai was more acceptable to this House ; and under a token cut one rupee was deducted. The most funny thing that the Government did was that they ignored the importance of the token motion by merely reducing one rupee and following their scheme. I ask you, sir, whether anything can be more insulting to this House? What is the use, I ask, of token motions, if this is to be their lot, if Government are going to attach this sort of importance to token motions ? That is what I wish to know. And I wish to know how this House is going to bring its own rights into effect, how this House is going to understand the privileges that it has already got. I want to know whether this House is going to stultify itself or whether it is going to vindicate its self-respect. After all, there was not much difference of opinion with regard to the principles adumbrated. Government admits that Typists are a hard-worked lot ; Government admits that they deserve encouragement and that they should be given more pay. So, six Typists were separately taken out to give encouragement to them. What the non-official side—or let me say the House in the majority—last time decided was that ten appointments instead of six should be set apart to give this sort of encouragement, because these ten Typists began to draw Rs. 50 from 1-1-1098. There should not be any invidious distinction between these Clerks. From the discussion it will be found that they have some lurking suspicion in the number six because a large majority of this House thought that these six appointments were taken out of the whole lot to favour somebody. That was the suspicion of this House. To obviate that and to give a

chance to the Government to show that they were acting fairly, they never contested the principle that these Clerks legitimately required encouragement, that they required some additional pay. All that, was admitted by the Chief Secretary. He was simply repeating, "Why not allow the grant to six people?" The House was asking "Why not allow *ten* people who were receiving Rs. 50 from 1-1-98 being given the same pay?" Why should an invidious distinction be made among these? Or are the Government saying that these six men are specially qualified? I want to put that to Government. Anyhow this House having once accepted the scheme, promulgated by a member of this House, by means of a token motion and the Government having insulted us by reducing that one rupee and minimised the importance of the token motion, I hope, and hope rightly, that this House will not stultify itself and will surely stand up and vindicate its self-respect.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തു പോയ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയെ ടോക്കൻമോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു സെൻഷർ ചെയ്യുകയാണോ, അതല്ല ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയാണോ ഉണ്ടായതു്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് കേട്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു തെററിപ്പോയി. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സെൻഷർ ചെയ്തു എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരുന്ന ഒരു സ്കീം ശരിയല്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു വേറെ ഒരു സ്കീം കൊണ്ടു വന്നു അതു ഭൂരിപക്ഷപ്രകാരം പാസാക്കി. അങ്ങിനെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷപ്രകാരം പാസാക്കിയ ഒരു സ്കീം ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതെ ടോക്കൻ മോഷൻെറവില ഒരു രൂപാകുറയ്ക്കുകമാത്രമാണു എന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു് ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു അഭിമാനകരമല്ല എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രപ്പോസൽ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ബഡ്ജററു തുകയിൽ ഒരു രൂപാ കുറച്ചതു പോകെ ബാക്കി തുക ഈ സഭ പാസാക്കി കൊടുക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തതെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ടോക്കൻ മോഷൻെറ അർത്ഥം ഞാൻ മനസിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് അങ്ങിനെയല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know whether it was not after a discussion in the Council—

PRESIDENT : The member has sat down. You are putting the question after he sat down.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I move that the question be put.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, in the last Budget Council, Government came forward with a proposal to inecrease the pay of six Clerks in the class of Typists. There are 19 Typists in the office. All of them were getting a pay of Rs. 20 to 50. Government thought that the existing number did not give sufficient scope for promotion to Typists in the office because they do not get promoted into the general clerical staff. Government therefore thought that six out of the 19 typists could be placed in two grades, 3 on Rs. 75 and 3 on Rs. 60. The Government thought that was adequate to the whole class of Typists. There would be two senior grades with six and a third grade with 13 appointments. That would give a proportion of 1:2. In most departments such a good proportion is not being maintained between the various grades of the office. So, Government rightly thought that 6 out of 19 was a very good proportion. Taking other departments, in the Education Department for instance, the proportion is 1 to 3 between the first grade and the second grade. Therefore, the Government considered that 1:2 was a very good scheme. The question was not considered from any personal stand-point. It is true perhaps that there were 10 persons who were in receipt of a pay of Rs. 50. In all the other departments there would be people like that. To-day there are people who get Rs. 70 for the last ten years.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I ask the Chief Secretary whether these facts were not placed before the House last time when the matter was discussed and whether the House did not go to the vote after hearing all these ?

PRESIDENT : You are forgetting very often what happened before. You might remember that Mr. Krishna pillai did not put it merely on the technical ground but also argued on the merits and the Chief Secretary is at perfect liberty to answer him.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : But he could answer me.

PRESIDENT : He will answer you too.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) My answer will be in the course of the speech. I said that in the 40 to 70 grade there might be some people who would be in the top and getting that pay for a long time. Every department is like that. There is no departure in the Secretariat.

This proposal was brought before the House. A certain member of the House had a different scheme. He wanted that ten Typists should be given one single time-scale of Rs. 50 to 75. In the course of the discussion a majority of the House agreed to that scheme. Well, Sir, Government, in deciding the question, took into consideration the fact that the House wanted to better the prospects of the Typists. The House and the Government were agreed on one thing, namely, that the Typists' lot was hard and that some improvement should be made to their pay. Government and the House having agreed to that main principle, Government adhered to their scheme, which they were convinced was the right scheme. I think, the Government have ultimately the responsibility to decide which scheme they would have.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the House did not sepecifically object to the six men alone being shown preference?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) There is no question of preference to the six men. There would be six promotions, but there is no question of preference to six men or to ten men. The question is apart from personalities. When we reorganise a department we do not consider the men; we consider the question in the abstract. I may also say that ultimately all the men would get the benefit out of this scheme. No reorganisation is proposed or should be proposed on the basis of personalities. So, Government, after carefully considering this question, felt convinced that their scheme was adequate. A Government which provides for its own office staff far better rates of pay and promotion than those in other offices of the State would not be doing—

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): May I know whether the one scheme was more expensive than the other?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The scheme prepared by the government was not more expensive than that of the Council. The scheme of the Council was not cheap as Mr. Krishna Pillai said. It is not the immediate cost that must be taken into account. We have to calculate the average. The average cost for the scale of Rs. 50 to 75 would be Rs. 65 or 68.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): What would be the difference approximately?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not worked it out. I did not expect the statement of Mr. Krishna Pillai that giving a time-scale was cheaper than giving a fixed pay.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) All that I said was that in the first year it would be cheaper.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Sir, I have now explained the position taken by the Government. Government accepted what the House really wanted. They accepted the principles that the House wanted them to accept. The scheme to be adopted was only a matter of detail. Government felt convinced that the scheme they should carry out was the one they had put before the House.

PRESIDENT: Does any other member wish to speak on that?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, all that the Chief Secretary now told the House was placed—if I remember correct—before the House last time when this matter was discussed, and it was after discussing all this that the House came to a particular conclusion. The question then is whether the Government could have accepted that or not. A certain additional amount was asked for and the suggestion of this House was that, if it was utilised, it ought to be for giving increments of pay to ten Clerks and not to six. That was what this House decided. I am at a loss to see what difficulty Government had in

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

giving effect to that decision of this House. It is that that we are now taking exception to. Government would easily have done it. But they have not done it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : What was the *decision* of the House ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : If I remember correct, I think it is that ten Typists should be given a particular Scale. This was what Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai said :

"സിക്രിട്ടേറിയേററിൽ ഉള്ള ൨ ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റന്മാക്ക ൨൦-൦ ൧൫-൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാണ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റന്മാർ പത്തുപേക്കും ൧൦ൽവ ഷിങ്ങത്തിലാണ ൫൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളത്. അവരിൽ മൂന്നുപേക്കുമാത്രം ൧൫ രൂപായും മൂന്നുപേക്ക ൨൦ രൂപായും കൊടുത്തു ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തുന്നതിൻെറ അത്ഥമെന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ൭൭൦ രൂപായാണ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ചിലവാകുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു ഈ പത്തുപേക്കും ൫൦ രൂപാമുതൽ ൧൫ രൂപാ വരെ സ്കെയിൽവച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെവരുമ്പോൾ ൫൫൦ രൂപായെ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ചിലവുവരികയുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ നിർദ്ദേശത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു."

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Shall I put him the specific question whether the motion as now interpreted does not alter the destination of a grant?

'ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തുകവകയ്ക്കു ചേത്തിട്ടുള്ള ൧൦ ; ൨൩൨ രൂപയിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണം.'

That was the motion proper; and I ask the question whether it was intended to alter the destination of that grant. I also want to know from the member whether a motion could be utilised to suggest the alteration of its destination ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know why the question is put?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I put the question because of Rule 50 of the Legislative Council Rules.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Was this objection taken at the time the motion was passed in this House ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I only wish to know from the member whether the decision as now interpreted can be supported by the Legislative Council Rules ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : This objection was not raised at the time the motion was discussed and accepted by the House. When we now tell the Government that they have not carried out the wishes of this House, the Law Member objects that the motion was not in order on the ground that it alters the destination of a grant. I wonder how the Law Member can raise the point now. I think it does not alter the destination of the grant because when we sanctioned this additional allotment, we gave the direction that it should be utilised in a particular way.

PRESIDENT : On the basis of that direction could the whole amount that was voted by the Council have been utilised?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Probably not the whole amount. Anyhow, the amount to be spent in accordance with the scheme suggested by this House would not have exceeded the allotment in the Budget.

PRESIDENT : The cut was only one rupee and that was a token motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : It is true, but we wanted the amount to be spent in a particular way; that is why we did not cut out the whole amount.

PRESIDENT : But if your scheme were to be adopted the whole amount could not be spent.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : But, is there any inviolable rule that the whole amount granted ought to be spent? I believe the rule is that the amount granted should not be exceeded.

PRESIDENT : If a particular method of utilising the amount was decided upon by the House, would not the House have cut every pie more than the required amount?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Any how, Sir, the matter was clear. The whole matter was discussed and it was decided by this House that the increase of pay to the Typists should be given in a particular way. The objection is now raised that the whole amount asked for need not then have been sanctioned. That is not how the question was discussed and decided upon. These aspects of the question, and these technicalities have no place in discussing this motion, because it was this same House that discussed the matter in a particular form and came to a decision. No objection was taken to the form in which it was then discussed.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Does the passing of a token motion always mean the decision of the House on any particular point?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I do not know, Sir, how that question arises.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additiovnl Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am putting the question with a view to know whether there was a real decision?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am called upon to answer a general question. Of course, the Law Member ought to look it up for himself. I am only concerned with this particular motion. This motion was moved with a definite object and on that this House came to a decision. To stand on technicalities now technicalities which the Law Member himself did not dream of when the matter was discussed last time, is rather strange. Anyhow, Sir, the fact is clear. Further I am addressing the House, especially the non-official side of the House. We brought forward a proposal which was accepted by the House and Government have not given effect to that proposal. The only point to consider now is the way in which the Government acted and whether that action of the Government should now be endorsed by this House or whether it should stick to its former decision. With these words I support the motion.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I move that the question be now put because the House is anxious to discuss the general policy of the Administration.

PRESIDENT: But any motion that is before the House must be allowed to be fully discussed. You cannot at the very beginning stand up and say that the question should be put.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): When I moved the motion, I moved it knowing fully well what reply would be given by the Government member. He has repeated the same arguments that were advanced by his predecessor Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar last time when this motion came up for discussion in the House. It was after hearing the Government side and after mature consideration of all the aspects of the question that the House gave its verdict against the proposal of the Government. The learned Chief Secretary was telling the House to-day that this measure would involve greater expenditure and would not be cheaper, at any rate, than the one advocated by the Government. I concede that. Eventually this may not be cheaper. But still, the question of cost apart, whatever be the merits of the case, this House has to vindicate its honour and self-respect. I regret I cannot accept the explanation offered by the Chief Secretary, and I press the motion to division.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As I said before, it would be clear that the Government accepted the intentions which the House had. The House had certain generous intentions towards the Typists. Government also had certain generous intentions towards them.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But, should they not give effect to those good intentions?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Only, the generous intentions of the Government did not go so far as the generous intentions of this House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that the House specifically objected to giving this increment to six Typists alone?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not in a position to say that. The spirit of that motion was that the Typists of the Secretariat were undergoing certain hardships and that they should be given some better prospects. That spirit was accepted; only, as I said, the generosity of the Government did not go so far as the generosity of this House, because, in a matter of this kind, Government have to consider other aspects also. They have to consider the postion of the Typists in other departments and offices, and they have also to consider whether the scheme submitted to the House was in their opinion good enough. It cannot be denied that the ultimate responsibility for deciding upon the scheme rests with the Government. They therefore decided to go ahead with the scheme which they had approved.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ആഗ്രഹമനുസരിച്ചു കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം ജനറാസിററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) Does the member know that stinted generosity may mean injustice?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) In this particular case, I do not agree,

PRESIDENT: Do you press the motion, Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) I press the motion, Sir.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇതു വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് ഇതിലെ ഇഷ്യു എന്താണെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തണം. ഇവിടെ രണ്ടഭിപ്രായം പ്രധാനമായി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, അതായതു (൧) ക്ലാർക്കിന്റെ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തതു തെററിപ്പോയി എന്നും (൨) ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഗവമെ്മണ്ട് അംഗീകരിച്ചില്ലെന്നും ഉള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിൽ ഏതാണ് വോട്ടിനിടുന്നതു എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം?

PRESIDENT: On a discussion of a motion like this, it is not on any particular point that the voting takes place. The motion before the House is for a particular cut from a particular amount. It is for a specific cut of Rs. 330 which apparently Mr. Krishna Pillai considered should be reduced from the amount which has been budgeted for by the Government for the pay of the Typists of the Secretariat according to the new scale. If it is carried it would mean that a cut of Rs. 330 is made; if it is not carried it would mean that the cut is not made.

Before putting this matter to vote, I would just say a word. There has been a great deal of talk about Government flouting the opinion of the Council.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether you speak in the capacity of the Chair or as representative of the Government?

PRESIDENT : Please sit down, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. The President has got certain powers and rights which perhaps you have not yet learnt.

The Chief Secretary stated that the usual principle of grading that is followed in many departments in the State Service is to have different grades of officers doing the same sort of work. Those in the higher grade get higher salaries with a chance, for those in the lower grade when vacancies occur in the Higher Grade, of rising to those posts and receiving higher salaries. What was proposed by the member who brought forward this motion in the last Budget session of the Council was that in this particular case all the officers doing a particular kind of work should be placed on what may be called a time-scale which is quite different from having officers in a graded scale. That would have been a departure from the general principle that is followed in the service; and the Government, before they decided to do that, had to consider the desirability of doing it in the case of a few officers alone. As the Chief Secretary himself said, it cannot be maintained, that once a token motion has been passed, the Government have nothing further to do. If the amount had been cut, it would have been different. But as the amount had been voted, it was for the Government to decide, taking into consideration all the circumstances, which was the proper thing to do. That is what I want to tell this House. There was no idea and there will be no idea so far as the Government are concerned, of merely flouting any view put forward by this Council I now put the motion of Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai to the vote of the House.

The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,850 for Typists by Rs. 330.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : I demand a poll.

A Poll was taken with the following result

AYES. 16.

1. Mr. K. C. Chandi
2. ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
3. ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
4. ,, Joseph Kunju
5. ,, K. Krishnan Nayar
6. ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
7. ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
8. ,, S. Krishna Pillai
9. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman
10. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
11. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
12. ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
13. ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
14. ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
15. ,, A. Thanu Pillai
16. ,, O. M. Thomas.

NOES. 27.

1. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2. „ M. Govindan
3. „ N. John Joseph
4. „ K. C. Karunakaran
5. „ K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla
6. Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
7. Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen
8. „ M. Mahomed Mustapha
9. „ P. S. Mahomed
10. „ K. Padmanabha Panikkar
11. „ Rama Varma Raja
12. „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
13. „ N. A. Sundaram Pillai
14. „ L. A. Bishop
15. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai
16. „ K. George
17. „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
18. „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
19. „ R. Krishna Pillai
20. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
21. Mr. E. G. McAlpine
22. „ C. O. Madhavan
23. „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
24. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
25. Dr. K. Raman Tampi
26. Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
27. „ J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS. 3.

1. Mr. K. P. Abraham
2. Mrs. Anna Chandi
3. Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan

The motion was declared lost, 16 voting *for* the motion, 27 *against* and 3 remaining *neutral*.

Motion 316.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I beg to make the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,396 for menial staff of the Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 594.

Sir, when the budget proposals of the Government were placed before this House last year, it was found that there will be 3 Secretaries and 3 Assistant Secretaries. As soon as the Budget was passed and before the Budget session was prorogued, an alteration was made in the Secretariat and the number of Secretaries was reduced to 2 and the Assistant Secretaries increased to 4. The whole scheme appears to have been hatched behind the back of this House when the budget was under consideration. The Government in answer to an interpellation said that the whole question was under their consideration all that time. Now the Government come forward and say that owing to the increase in the number of Assistant Secretaries they want 6 more peons. I have to say that this matter is of greater importance to the dignity of the House than the previous motion. The re-organisation of the Huzur was brought into effect before the Budget session was prorogued and it found no place in the Budget. The Government now come and say 'even though we have done that and even though we never cared to place our proposals before the House, we want sanction of the House for six peons.' Sir, if my information is correct the non-official members of the Finance Committee unanimously opposed this proposal.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I rise to a point of order. The motion is for a specific cut of Rs. 594 on the ground that the peons asked for are not necessary. That

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

being so, the question of the Secretaries and the dignity of the House do not arise. The only question that arises is whether the peons are necessary or not. He cannot challenge the existence of any other officers or bring into the debate any other question. The question of peons alone properly arises in this motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If the Law Member looks at page 50 of the Budget, he will see that this is due to..............

PRESIDENT: Mr. Asan, is this a token cut or a specific cut?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): This is a specific cut wherein I say that the 6 peons asked for should not be granted by this House, and for that position, I am adducing reasons. On page 62 of the Budget estimate, provision is made for the appointment of 6 peons for the two additional Assistant Secretaries. This fact was brought to the notice of the Finance Committee by the non-official members and they unanimously opposed the provision. In spite of that, Government have brought forward this proposal.

I will add only one word with regard to the question of the necessity of these peons. I find that in 1097 there were three Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries and there were 80 peons. Now, they want 85 peons though the number of Secretaries has been reduced to two and the number of Assistant Secretaries has been increased by two. All that I say is that this is an affront to the dignity of this House and it is adding insult to injury. This House should therefore think twice before granting this additional provision.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎക്കുന്നു. ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിൽ ഉയൎന്ന ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു ചെല്ലുന്ന അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ട ജനങ്ങൾ അധികമില്ല. ഏതാനും ചിലൎക്കു അവിടെ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവൎക്കു സെക്രട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളിൽ പ്യൂൺ ജോലിക്കുകൊള്ളാവുന്നവർ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. പ്യൂൺസിനെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു അധഃകൃതരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വലിയ കഷ്ടമാണു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): പ്യൂൺസിനെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞില്ല. കൂട്ടണോ എന്നാണു് പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഗവൺമെൻറു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുന്നതു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങിനെ അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുത്താൽ മാത്രമേ അധഃകൃതൎക്കു അവിടെ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനും, അവിടെ എന്തെല്ലാം നടക്കുന്നു എന്നു മററുള്ളവരെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കയുള്ളു.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മെമ്പറുടെ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ളവർക്ക ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണോ മെമ്പർ ഈ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുന്നത്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നല്ല നടത്തിപ്പിനും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക കിട്ടുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇതുവരെ കഴിഞ്ഞ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ വേണ്ടപോലെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Indurtry, North*): മേലാൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നു അനുമാനിക്കാൻ വല്ല മാറ്റവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതരെ പ്യൂൺ സായിട്ടും മററും സെക്രിട്ടറിയേററിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മേലാലും അതുപോലെ കിട്ടുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നത്. എൻെറ ഈ എതിർപ്പുമൂലം കുറെ പേർക്കെങ്കിലും പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കയും കുറെ ഉദ്യോഗം അധഃകൃതർക്ക വേണ്ടി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): സെക്രിട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അധഃകൃതർ എത്ര പേരുണ്ട്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): മൂന്നു നാലു പേർ കാണും.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): മെമ്പറുടെ എതിർപ്പുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം കൂടുതലായിട്ടു കിട്ടുമെന്നു എങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിച്ചു?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയവുണ്ടായാലെ സാധിക്കുകയൊള്ളു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതോ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുകയാണോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ അനുകൂലിക്കയും പ്രതികൂലിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു അവരവരുടെ മനഃസാക്ഷിയുടെ പ്രേരണ അനുസരിച്ചു മാത്രമാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): മെമ്പർ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചാലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു അധഃകൃതർക്ക ഉദ്യോഗം തരികയില്ല എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ഗവൺമെന്റു അധഃകൃതരിൽ നിന്നു ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിലേക്കു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു നന്ദിയുമുണ്ട്. ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടണമെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹം. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Governmen*): Sir, the question for the House to consider is whether the six peons for which provision has been made in the Budget are necessary or not. I have to say that they *are* necessary. If they are not given, the two Assistant Secretaries who have been newly appointed will have to go without peons.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How were they managing during this year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We appointed six peons by diverting temporarily the necessary amount from the whole allotment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Was it not a change in the destination of the grant, I wish to ask the Law Member?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not understand the question. When these peons were appointed, there was money available to pay them and according to the practice which had been followed these several years, Government diverted the amount necessary for their pay.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My question is whether it was not a change in the destination of the amount sanctioned by this House. I wish to have a definite answer from the Chief Secretary or from the Law Member.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a legal question, and I am not in a position to answer the question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I would be satisfied if the Law Member would answer the question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I wish to know whether Government should not have at least laid a statement on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not necessarily, because we have not certified the expenditure under Section 16 (9) of the Legislative Council Regulation. It is within the demand, and it was met out of savings.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are the Government entitled to spend money granted under one item in any manner they please?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Within that demand they can divert. That has been the practice here, and I believe that it is the practice in other Governments also.

So, Sir, this is the position. The member spoke of the office having 85 peons. I am afraid the member has read through the whole list which contains mochees, peons, gardeners and attenders. The number of peons for the whole office is at present only 68, and with the six additional peons that we ask for now, the number will come to 74. These peons are absolutely necessary.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : How many peons were there in the year 1097?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 77 peons. I may also inform the House that even if these 3 peons are sanctioned for each of the Assistant Secretaries they will still be worse off than the other Assistant Secretaries who get four peons each.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Was not the reduction in the number of peons due to the reduction of the punkah pullers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Punkah pullers were entertained on the contingent establishment. The peons' posts are pensionable.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Would the learned Chief Secretary believe me that there were only 69 peons in 1097 when there were four Secretaries?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The total number for 1097 is 80, and for 1098, 78. There is a reduction of only two in the total number.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : My information is that in 1097, before the reorganisation, there were 77 peons. I had that information from the Budget of that year.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There must be an explanation for that. Probably it might be due to the fact that the member has counted a number of other posts which had already been abolished.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I am speaking only of the number of peons.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I was saying that these two Secretaries will get three peons each whereas the other Secretaries and other Assistant Secretaries have four each. I regret I have to oppose the motion.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Eluragai*) : നാലുശിപായിമാർവീതമുള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും ഓരോശിപായിമാരെകുറച്ച് ഈ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സെക്രിട്ടറിമാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കരുതോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : As a matter of fact, I have to say that some Assistant Secretaries have complained to me that it was impossible to carry on the work which is assigned to them with these three peons, because they have work not only in the office but also at home where they might receive urgent messages.

[Mr. K. George.]
One Assistant Secretary once told me that he had himself to go in search of a Clerk and find him out to take out an urgent file and submit it to the Government. That being so, they asked for one more peon each. We are at present coming to the Council only for three peons for each of them. It means that they would get one peon less than the other Assistant Secretaries and Secretaries.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : May I know from the Chief Secretary to Government whether, out of departmental savings, new appointments could be created ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It would only be temporary after which period sanction of the House would be asked for.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : My question was not whether it was permanent or temporary. I merely asked the Chief Secretary whether new appointments could be created out of departmental savings ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : If it is only temporary and if it can be made from the savings, it can be done. That has been the practice, at any rate. I have not looked into the legal aspects of the question.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : Can pensionable appointments be made from the funds saved out of contingencies?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The appointments will not be permanent and pensionable until the House has voted upon them. When the House has voted and allowed the grant, the appointments will become permanent and pensionable. Till then they will only be temporary.

The House has the power to throw the whole demand out when the sanction of the House is sought for.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : As a matter of general principle, is it permissible to create new appointments, which are pensionable, out of departmental savings ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It will not be permanent until the House has voted the grant necessary for the appointment.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : I only ask the question with regard to appointments which are made pensionable later?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The post may be in the category of pensionable posts, but it will not become pensionable until the House has voted the grant. The person appointed will be only in temporary service, and not in pensionable service.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : When they create temporary appointments that have not been provided for in the Budget nor have received the sanction of the House, do they consult their law officers as to the propriety of the procedure adopted; and have they obtained any legal opinion on the subject ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not done. In fact, we consulted the Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council once, and he wrote to say—it was some years ago when I was in the Accounts Department—that the practice obtains in Madras.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My question was not whether they do this in Madras and whether the Madras Legislative Council Secretary was consulted. I ask whether the local law officers were consulted and whether any law officer gave it as his opinion that it would be a change in the destination of the grant, and, as such, should not be done.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No such thing was done; but Government assured themselves that they were in the right by consulting the other Legislative Council Secretaries.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, there would be no change in the destination of the grant?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Can the Heads of Departments also make similar appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are allowed to make diversions within the grant itself under the rules of the Account Code.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സർ, പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗം ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അനുമതികൂടാതെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കാമോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചതു ശരിയാണോ എന്നുള്ളതല്ല ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നേരെമറിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ പ്യൂൺസിന്റെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയാണു്. ചീഫ്സെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ മറുപടി ഈ കൂടുതലായിട്ടാവശ്യമുള്ള പ്യൂൺസ് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നും, കൂടുതലായിട്ടു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രണ്ടു് അസിസ്റ്റന്റുസെക്രിട്ടറിമാരുടെ ജോലി നിവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ പ്യൂൺസിന്റെ നിയമനം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണെന്നുമാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകയ്യം നാം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതു നാം അനുവദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനകാലത്തു സാധുക്കളായ ആറുപേക്കാണു് ഈ ജോലി കിട്ടുന്നതു്. അതും കൂടി ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഇവക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണം എവിടെയുള്ളതാണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominasted*): P. W. D. ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെക്കുറിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനകാലത്തു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കാൻ പുത്തൻ വേലകൾക്കായി കൂടുതൽപണം അനു

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

വഭിക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഈ കൌൺസലിൽ സാധുക്കളായ ആറുപേൎക്കു തൊഴിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു സന്ദൎഭം വന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മുറുമുറുക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതിൎക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: Have you anything more to say, Mr. George?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have nothing more to add to what I have stated already.

PRESIDENT: I shall put Mr. Damodaran Asan's motion to the vote of the House.

The question is: "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,396 for menial staff of the Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 594."

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—15.

1. Mr. K. P. Abraham
2. ,, K. C. Chandi
3. ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
4. ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
5. ,, Joseph Kunju
6. ,, K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
7. ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
8. ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
9. Mr. S. Krishna Pillai
10. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman
11. ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
12. ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
13. ,, Rama Varma Raja
14. ,, A. Thanu Pillai
15. ,, O. M. Thomas

NOES—26.

1. Mrs. Anna Chandi
2. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3. ,, M. Govindan
4. ,, N. John Joseph
5. ,, K. C. Karunakaran
6. ,, K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla
7. ,, Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
8. ,, L. J. T. Polgreen
9. ,, M. Mahomed Mustapha
10. ,, P. S. Mahomed
11. ,, R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
12. ,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai
13. ,, L. A. Bishop
14. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai
15. ,, K. George
16. ,, P. Gomatinaykaom Pillai
17. ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai
18. ,, R. Krishna Pillai
19. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
20. Mr. E. G. McAlpine
21. ,, C. O. Madhavan
22. ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
23. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
24. Dr. K. Raman Tampi
25. Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
26. ,, J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRALS—5.

1. Mr. S. Krishna Pillai
2. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
3. ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil.*)
4. Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai.*)
5. ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar

The motion was declared lost, 15 voting *for* the motion and 26 *against*. 5 remaining *neutral*.

Motions 317 to 322.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

317. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,396 for menial staff of the Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 594.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

318. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,32,114 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

319. To omit the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for travelling allowance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

320. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5,000.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

321. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 3,000.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

Motion 323.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, am I in order to make this motion and speak on it under Allowances ?

PRESIDENT : You cannot do it, I rule it out of order.

Motions 324 to 328.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

324. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

325. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,101 for supplies and services and contingencies by Rs. 10,000.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

326. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,101 for supplies and services and contingencies by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

Motion 329.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I beg to move the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to point out the inefficiency of the General Administration. Whatever aspect of the General Administration we take into account, we find that inefficienc permeates through all Departments—I mean there is all round inefficiency. To begin with, I may refer to the way in which this House is treated by the Government. I have to refer to a number of points, so that I shall make only a few observations with regard to each of them,

Now, Sir, the last motion brought forward by Mr. Asan disclosed the fact that the Secretariat reform was effected by the Government just at the time this Council was in session last year. That was the budget session of the Council, and every reasonable man expects that all proposals of the Government for the coming year affecting the public revenue would be brought forward for discussion in this House. What did we find in regard to the Secretariat reform? I know that the Chief Secretary will object to the use of that phrase. He would say that there was no general reform of the Secretariat and that only some changes were made there. I know also that on a former occasion the Chief Secretary objected to the use of this phrase. At any rate, *I* would call it "Secretariat reform." It was effected when this House was in session and while we were considering the budget for this year; yet absolutely no mention was made in the Budget of any proposal to make any change in the Secretariat. It was admitted on a subsequent occasion that those changes were being made at the time when this Council was in session and were given effect to on the day following or a day or two after the termination of the Budget Session of the Council. I do not know, Sir, how to characterise this attitude of the Government towards the Council. The answer given to me by the Chief Secretary was that the matter had not been finally disposed of when the Budget was prepared. Now I ask, Sir, is it a statement that any reasonable man would make bold to put forward? I do not think I need expatiate further on this matter. Of course, I take it as a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government not to bring the proposed reform for discussion by the members of this Council. The Government did not consider it fit to take the members of this Council into their confidence in regard to this matter. They wanted to have things done in their own way. In short, Sir, they wanted to ignore this Council altogether in respect of that very important step which they took. And what was it that they did? They reformed the whole Secretariat; they made substantial changes in the number of Secretaries; they appointed new Secretaries; they changed the pay of the Secretaries and did all sorts of things which entail substantial additional cost. The Council was kept in the dark about all these. I can understand the position if the Government did it at a time when the Council was not sitting. But this was done

at the time the Budget was being discussed; and yet, they did not think it proper to inform us of anything. They in fact ignored this House altogether. I can only infer, from the step that the Government took and from the attitude of the Government in this matter, that the Government would wish very much that this House were not in existence. Sir, that is really a melancholy state of things. We do not expect that at all of a Government that understands its duties, its responsibilities and its functions properly.

Then even, in regard to the other matters connected with this Council, what is it that they do? They would not answer the questions that we give notice of. Of course, they answer only such questions as can be answered, conveniently and without their faults being exposed. I put this very morning a question, and, in relation to that matter, what is it that the Chief Secretary said? He said that he could not discuss that matter here. Sir, why is it that it should not be discussed here? Is it one of the things that are removed from the purview of the Council by Statute? The Chief Secretary says that there are special considerations that weigh with the Government in the matter of appointing persons in the public service which cannot be discussed on the floor of this House. Now, Sir, where is the law that provides for these special considerations? Is it the special business of any body, any private business of any body that is being dealt with here? Sir, the appointment of persons in the Secretariat is nobody's private business. I can understand certain things being debarred from consideration here by law. I must submit to it so long as I am not in a position to change the law and to alter the constitution. But is there anything like that in the matter of appointing a few clerks in the Secretariat? The Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government says to the representatives of the people of Travancore that there are special considerations in the matter of certain appointments which he is not prepared to discuss on the floor of this House! What shall I say to that attitude, Sir, and how are the people to view that statement? Is it not clear that there is something behind all this that Government are ashamed of disclosing to the view of the public, something that is rotten, some thing that cannot stand public scrutiny? Otherwise, how is that position to be maintained? I should like to hear the Chief Secretary himself, or for the matter of that the Law Member, on this point, and I would be glad if they convince any reasonable man, that their position, that there are special considerations influencing the Government in the matter of appointing Clerks in the Secretariat, is tenable. Sir, this method of administering the State affects the whole administrative machinery. It is not in this particular matter alone, but so far as Government are concerned, or the administration is concerned, we find that to-day personal interests and private intersts are allowed to dominate and public interests are allowed to be submerged. In the matter of appointing persons to high offices, we find invidious distinctions being made. When a person in favour is to be dealt with, there is one kind of treatment. When it is the case of a

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

person who does not care to curry favour with the authorities concerned we find a different kind of treatment. I do not wish to expatiate on this matter because the time at my disposal is short. Yesterday, Sir, I referred to a statement supplied to this House wherein a large number of teachers were given large sums of money because they were confirmed in higher places with effect from an earlier date. I refer to that simply to show that that is done in the case of some people. But in the case of some others, not excluding Heads of Departments and heads of institutions, such things are not done. I may refer to one matter just for the purpose of illustration. The present Inspector of Vernacular Schools was appointed to be in independent charge. About a year after his appointment he was confirmed but not from the date on which he took charge. He was confirmed only from the date of the order. In the case of the teachers, we find they have been confirmed from a much earlier date than the date on which they were confirmed and some teachers were given as much as Rs. 2,000 each in lump sums.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : May I inform the member that the cases cited are not parallel? In the case of grade promotions, the rule of the T. S. R. is that the appointments should be filled up from the date of the vacancy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is there not a rule that the office of the Inspector of Schools should be filled on the date on which the vacancy arose?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am referring to the rule in the T. S. R. according to which grade promotions are to be made from the date of the vacancies. The promotion of a Second Grade Teacher to a First Grade Teacher is one involving no change of duties.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : That is a wonderful rule. Is there any rule which prohibits theHead of a Department or any other officer from being confirmed from the date of the vacancy? I do not think there is any such rule. I do not know why such invidious distinctions are made in the case of similar vacancies. I should not be understood as pleading for anybody. It is not my business at all. But, I want Government to be above personalities and above private considerations.

Sir, in regard to the expenditure of public money, Government have become most reckless. What is it that we see in regard to the railway? I may not be allowed to proceed much further on this question, but I have to express my condemnation of the way in which money is being spent on railway and the way in which the work is being delayed and prolonged. The result is loss to Government and to the public.

I have also to say a word in this connection in regard to the attitude that the Government take towards the people, public opinion and public interests. We heard a good deal in this House about what took place in Shertallai early this year. What was it that the Government

did? The matter was brought home to the Government that the Police were oppressing the people but the Government did not move an inch in the matter. Mr. P. S. Mahomed, a member of this House who comes from a place near Shertallai, while supporting a motion before this House, admitted that the Police oppressed the people of Shertallai. I refer to that because Mr. P. S. Mahomed's statements are particularly valuable on this matter. When this question was discussed in this House the then Dewan-President promised to look into the matter and do the needful. What has the Government done? They do not care for the rights of the people.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Did Mr. Mahomed admit that the Police oppressed the people? I do not think Mr. P. S. Mahomed admitted it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Do *I* understand Malayalam better or does Mr. Bishop understand it better?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know from the member whether he was a member of the Shertallai Enquiry Committee?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I say I *was* a member, and I am not ashamed to own it.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did the committee exclude a section of the public who volunteered to give evidence?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Absolutely none was excluded. We held the enquiry in an open place and we invited all people to come and give evidence before the committee.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did any party of possible witnesses wait on the committee with the request to allow them a reasonable opportunity to give evidence?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No, Sir; one or two people came to us.......

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did they request the committee at least to put in their written statement as an appendix to the possible record of the committee?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): One or two people came to us; they wanted us to go to another place.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): What was the reply?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We said that there was absolutely no objection to any one coming to the place where we held the meeting and giving us the benefit of their testimony.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did the committee insist upon particular individuals to give their evidence in particular places which were not at all convenient to those people?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No, there is absolutely no foundation for that statement.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Were the people who [illegible] o a particular place in any way related to the D. S. P. of Kottayam, Mr. Daniel?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I cannot say that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): How many people came in with a request of that kind?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Are we dealing with the Travancore Government or with Mr. Thanu Pillai's Government?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai is on his legs and he makes a statement about the Shertallai Enquiry Committee?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Two people came to me, Sir, and I have placed before this House the substance of a conversation that took place amongst us. We really wanted everybody to give evidence; we wrote to responsible Government Officers also inviting them to give evidence before the committee. The Enquiry was held in an open place.

MR. L. A. BISHOP (*Commissioner of Police*): Will the member tell me what he means by an 'open place'?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): A place accessible to the public so far as that enquiry was concerned.

Sir, I was led away from my point by these interruptions. I was saying that Government promised to look into the matter; but they did not do so, and neglected to care for the interests of the public.

Then again, Sir, we have heard a good deal about Press prosecutions and Press suppressions recently. Of course, I am not going into the merits of particular cases. But one point I want to make clear to this House, and that is, that the Travancore Government has been in existence for centuries and we have never found such a large number of Press prosecutions and Press suppressions as we find today. I do not want to go into the question, whether the persons were guilty or not. That is not the point at issue. But I must say the necessity for such a large number of Press prosecutions arises only when there is something really serious and rotten so far as the Government are concerned. That is the point I want to emphasise, apart from individual cases. I make bold to say that the people are discontented with the kind of the administration they are getting, and that is the cause of all the trouble. Government will do well to take the warning in time.

Then, Sir, I have to make one other charge against Government, namely, that in very important matters affecting the prosperity of the people, they do not care to take any real interest. Now, there is the great economic depression prevailing throughout the land. We have heard a good deal of what the Government have been able to do. So far as I can see, they have done nothing. They have appointed a committee. The committee submitted a very urgent recommendation. After receipt of the recommendation Government slept over the thing for one-and-a-half months, and then passed an order negativing the recommendation. The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has made other recommendations also and we would wait and see what the Government are

going to do with them. We do not see any activity at all displayed by the Government in the direction of improving the condition of the people, or the tone of the administration.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I resume my seat.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : The clear confession made by the Chief Secretary this morning in reply to Mr. Thanu Pillai's question is very significant. It reveals a state of affairs least to be desired. It exposes the Travancore Government. The Travancore Government which found its strength and comfort in the welfare of the people, that Government which, in its anxious solicitude for the welfare of the people, wanted to take them into their confidence, that Government, Sir, is reduced now to a sad plight when their Chief Secretary says that, in the matter of appointments and promotions that go a long way in the administration of the State, they are swayed by considerations which cannot be divulged to the representatives of the people. The most serious defect that has to be noted in the preresent administration of the State is, that the central authority is rather unwilling to delegate its functions and powers to the subordinate officers. We are experiencing this even in the matter of appointments of some petty Clerks and Typists. Government have shown what their attitude is in answering questions put to them by the representatives of the people. This difficulty arises because the central authority is rather reluctant to be deprived of the powers that it enjoys in the matter of official patronage. The functions which they are mostly concerned with consist of the distribution of patronage; and the serious disadvantages which result from this most extreme nature of centralisation are, I submit, twofold. In the first place, those who are responsible for the administration of the State do not find it possible to devote their attention to the inauguration of new policies, to the rectification of the defects that exist in the policy hitherto pursued and to broad-base the administration on a sound basis of universal application. They are too much distracted. Their attention is drawn to the conflicting aspects of the details of patronage. In the second place, those who are responsible for the administration of the State have to be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Here communal rivalries, caste prejudice and all other kinds of internal differences that disfigure the fair name of Travancore can be attributed to the way in which these powers of appointments are reserved in the hands of a few. And, in these circumstances, certainly, the Government cannot find fault with those critics who say, probably in season and out of season, that those who are responsible for appointments are partial. And therefore Government cannot legitimately get upset at the criticisms either in the press or on the platform. I am reminded of some observations, made by a distinguished Dewan of an important Native State in India, who visited Travancore some months back, that it was on account of the centralisation of the powers vested in the Dewan here that he finds himself unable to devote his attention to matters that more vitally affect

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

the State. I also wish to refer to the Newspapers Regulation, the prosecutions under which have increased of late. When this obnoxious piece of legislation was promulgated, it came in for a good deal of criticism, and I think that an undertaking was given that the provisions of the Regulation would only be very rarely resorted to. Since then how many prosecutions have been launched upon? It would appear that the Government have been lying in wait as it were to pounce on any public organ, the moment they think that it is giving out views not to their taste; and immediately the monstrous provisions contained in this Regulation are cruelly put into execution. Also, considerable difficulties are being experienced by persons who want to start new newspapers in as much as they are asked to wait for a long time and also to pay exhorbitant fees in the shape of license fees. These go to prove that there is something rotten inside and that suspicion may legitimately and justly be entertained by the people in regard to the activities of the Government, the mentality of the Government and the attitude of the Government towards the people. What I submit is that these have to be remedied. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): In rising to support the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai, I desire to draw the the attention of the Government to certain actions relating to the Budget allotments. I fail to see why certain items are submitted for the vote of the House while certain others are not. Even in regard to those that are submitted, the Council has a right to reduce the amount and not to increase any amount. Any how certain items are omitted, and those on which there is an agreement, between the Government side and the Council, that they are essential, it is not known whether the Government has the authority of curtailing a sanctioned amount under any convention or rule. I am referring to the nearly four lakhs of rupees allotted for the Public Works Department which have been, under orders of Government, surrendered. My question is whether the Government has the right to do so. I do not know whether it is legal, and to my mind it appears that it involves a question of statutory impropriety. If the Government has not got the right of increasing the allotments sanctioned by this Council, I contend that Government has no power to curtail it. I am not referring to those instances where savings are effected as a means of economising expenditure, nor am I referring to those cases where amounts have lapsed owing to causes which are beyond the control of the officers who are responsible for the carrying out of such works. Now, in respect of these allotments what the Council and the Government wanted was to see that certain undertakings, considered by both of them to be essential and indespensible for the promotion of the interests of the country, to be carried out in a particular way at a particular cost. In regard to these undertakings, Government went behind the back of the Council. The question is whether they were right in doing so.

Another matter I wish to bring to the notice of the Council is that while the salaries of certain classes of officers are non-votable their travelling allowances are voted upon. During the first three days of voting of demands, endeavours were made from this side of the House to curtail the travelling allowances of certain officers. Of course, the idea uppermost in the minds of the people was that they must, by such reduction, bring to the notice of the Government that there is great necessity for effecting a retrenchment in all possible directions. Well Sir, in discussing this question, some of the Departmental Heads on the other side of the House said that they had come here under certain covenants and that they were entitled to certain rates of mileage and batta whatever the council may do. I think they were perfectly right in saying that. At the same time we are also equally entitled to curtail expenditure because it is submitted for our approval. I am at a loss to understand that. If we are not entitled to curtail or reduce this amount, why then was it placed before the Council? If it is within the purview of the Council to effect a retrenchment under grants or travelling allowance, how can the Government go behind the back of the Council and enter into a covenant or contract with these officers precluding the Council from using its right. That is a matter for the serious consideration of Government.

There is another matter which I would like to place for the consideration of the Government. On a previous occasion, when the learned Financial Secretary placed the budget before the Council, he said that we had a certain reserve amount. He seems to have freely treaded upon the reserve. I do not say that this Council has a right to say that reserves ought not to be touched. I do not know whether it is absolutely left to the authority and discretion of the Government to do whatever they like with the reserves without consulting the Council.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does not the member know that it was pointed out in the Budget at the time of its presentation?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): I do not remember.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It *was* pointed out.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Is it the proper way of doing things? Did he consult the Council by means of a resolution or token motion. I do not say that the Government were wrong in drawing it. I admit that the financial responsibility rests entirely with the Government. The Government asked the Heads of the Departments to surrender amounts without stating a word to the Council. They ought to have consulted the Council. I say that the order to the Chief Engineer to surrender the amount was unauthorised and constitutionaly improper.

There was so much said about the question of retrenchment in P. W. D. works. I think it is time that we look into our own frame of public expenditure. Our public revenue is dwindling. Our Excise Revenue has already started on its downward flow. There is no way

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

of controlling it. It is not entirely due to the economic depression. There is an awakening consciousness in the minds of the people that drink is a bad habit.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the royalty on timber. It is about to go down. In the neighbouring State of Cochin, it has been given up. It is time that we also give it up. For every rupee that goes into the Government coffer, nearly fifty or hundred rupees is lost to the ryot for the reason that young plants are uprooted and thrown away. These, like jack-wood and cocoanut palms, are cut down for timber.

There is another question, of export duty: For the last three years I have been urging on the attention of Government that duty on our own produce is uneconomic and unwise. No civilised country is called upon to contribute a share of its produce in the shape of duty. As I said, we have here been taxed on land, produce and trees. This is unjust. Therefore, there is good reason for granting remission of taxes on a very liberal scale. Remission Rules are also quite inadequate. All these will show that we should allow a great deal of curtailment of expenditure in right directions. We must go thoroughly into the question and examine it. We must appoint a committee to go into the whole question. Such a committee was appointed in Madras. We must do that here also at least to convince the people that the Government are earnest as regards retrenchment, and that there is nothing to be done in that direction. That conviction is necessary, because, there is a general impression in the minds of the people that the Government are extravagant in their expenditure. Also, as far as possible, economy should be effected, and a committee must be appointed.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, പൊതുഭരണത്തിലുള്ള inefficiency യെപ്പററി വിമർശിക്കുന്നതിനു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഒരു സൽഭരണത്തിൻെറ പ്രധാനഫലം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നീതിയും ക്ഷേമവും രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനവും ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികമായ വിഷമഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തേയും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സുസ്ഥിരമായ കീർത്തിയേയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുതക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതിനു ഞാൻ ബഡ്ജററ് പൊതുവിമർശനാവസരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ബഡ്ജററിൻെറ ഓരോ വശങ്ങളും ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണ്. അധികശമ്പളവും ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ എണ്ണവും കുറച്ചു അതിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പണത്തേയും, പുറത്തു കടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പണത്തെ തിരിച്ചെടുത്തു അതിനേയും ശരിയായുപയോഗിച്ചു ഈരാജ്യത്തെ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയായിരുന്നു. അതുസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഗസററിൽ ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുഷീററിൽ ഓരോ

താലൂക്കുകളിലുമുള്ള ഭൂസ്വത്തു ലേലത്തിനുള്ള എത്ര പരസ്യങ്ങളാണു അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്! ഈ തരത്തിൽ ഭൂസ്വത്തു കരത്തിനായി ലേലത്തിൽ വിററുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതെല്ലാം ഏതാനും ചില പണവ്യാപാരികളുടെ കയ്യിലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെകയ്യിലോ ചെന്നുചേരാൻ ഇടയുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു ആപൽസ്ഥിതി ഇനി വരാനില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക ഒരു വലിയ പരിവത്തനംതന്നെ രാജ്യത്തു വന്നുപോയേക്കാം. കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരുകൊല്ലത്തെ കാലാവധിയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കാത്തതു വലിയകഷ്ടമാണ്. വസ്തുവിൻെറ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ചാർജ്ജ് കരമായതുകൊണ്ട് കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു കുറെ കാലാവധികൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ആ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കാലാവധി ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. എത്രയും നിർദ്ദയരായ മനുഷ്യർ പോലും കടംകൊടുത്ത തുക തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പലപ്പോഴും കാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അതുപോലും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിൽ പരം ഒരു ശോച്യമായനില ഇനിഎന്താണുവരാനുള്ളത്. ജനങ്ങൾപൊതുയോഗംകൂടിയും മററും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഈ വിഷമതകൾ അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടയോടെ യാതൊന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചതായിട്ടുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഓരോതാലൂക്കിലും ൧൦൦-൦ ൨൦൦-൦ ൩൦൦-൦ നമ്പർ വസ്തുക്കളാണ് കരത്തിനു ലേലത്തിൽപോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇത് എത്ര ഭയങ്കരമായ ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണ്! എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ലേലത്തിൽപോകുന്ന വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക ശരിയായ വിലകിട്ടുമോ? ഒരിക്കലും ഇല്ല. അതിനാൽ കരത്തിനു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു അവധി കൊടുക്കുകതന്നെവേണം. ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കുറച്ചും, പുറത്തു കടംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പണം തിരിച്ചെടുത്തും ഒരു ഭൂസ്വത്തു ജാമ്യബാങ്ക് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതുവഴി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക പണം കടംകൊടുത്തും ക്ഷാമത്തിൻെറ കാഠിന്യം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഈ വിഷമഘട്ടത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിച്ചു വിഷമംതീക്കുന്നതിലാണ് ഭരണത്തിൻെറ വൈശിഷ്ട്യം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടത്. അതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരുങ്ങിക്കാണാത്തതു എത്രയോ പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ഭരണനൈപുണ്യം ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിലാണ് വെളിപ്പെടുന്നത്.

ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ ജനപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാസായിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങളേയും പ്രമേയങ്ങളേയും ആദരിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

രക്ഷകിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. ഒരു ഭൂസ്വത്തു ജാമ്യബാങ്ക് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ തന്നെ ഇവിടെ ഒരു പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. കൌൺസിലിൽ മഹാഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടെ പാസായി. കൃഷിക്കുപയോഗമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ റിസർവ്വിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിപ്പിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഒരു പ്രമേയം പാസാക്കി. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇവ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളാണല്ലോ അത്യാവശ്യം. റിസർവ്വിൽ മരച്ചീനി തുടങ്ങിയ കൃഷികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. അവ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നാൽ വളരെ കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിണിക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു.

ഇതിനും പുറമെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറുവകയായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യം ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ തോട്ടമാണെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. അടുത്ത ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ജില്ലകളിൽ ധാരാളം ധാന്യങ്ങളുള്ളതുപോലെ ഇവിടെ ധാന്യങ്ങളല്ല അധികമുള്ളതു്; വൃക്ഷങ്ങളാണ്. അതിൽ ഏറ്റവും വിലയേറിയ വൃക്ഷമാണ് തേക്ക്. അതു കുടിവക പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നതു അവർക്കുതന്നെ പൂർണ്ണസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഒരുപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാസാക്കി. ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതു ആദരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമത്തേയും അസൌകര്യങ്ങളേയും പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാസാക്കിയ പ്രമേയങ്ങളെ അവഗണിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു വന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ സങ്കടത്തിനു ഇടയായിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഞങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആദരിച്ചു വേണ്ട അനുഭാവം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലല്ലോ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് അധികം സങ്കടകരം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കാലസ്ഥിതിയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള സങ്കടത്തിനും പുറമെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അനുഭാവരാഹിത്യനിമിത്തമുണ്ടാകുന്ന സങ്കടം കൂടി വരുന്നതു കഷ്ടത്തിലും കഷ്ടമല്ലേ? 'അഭയം ലഭിക്കേണ്ടിടത്തു നിന്നും കൂടുതൽ ഉപദ്രവം' എന്നുള്ള നിലയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമഘട്ടത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ നേർക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കരുണ ഉടനെ ഉണ്ടാകണം. സാധുജനങ്ങളൊക്കെ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയാണ്. അവർക്കു തൊഴിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി കൂടുതൽ മരാമത്തു പണികൾ നടത്തണം. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഉൾഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള

പണികൾ ധാരാളം നടത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനും പുറമെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക പണം കടംകൊടുത്തും ഉടനെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇനി എനിക്ക പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെൻറ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിലുംമററും വിവിധവർഗ്ഗക്കാരോടു സമഭാവനയോടു കൂടി വർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ്. ഇതുപലപ്പോഴും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടുരാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്ക് അസ്വസ്ഥതയും അസമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ഐകമത്യവും സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറാണ് മുൻകൈ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. വർഗ്ഗീയമായ പെരുമാററമാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സൽകീർത്തിക്ക കളങ്കത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു്. വർഗ്ഗീയത പത്രങ്ങളിലും, പ്രസംഗപീഠങ്ങളിലും, പ്രതിനിധി സഭകളിലേക്കുള്ള തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സമയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും സർവ്വത്രകാണാവുന്നതാണ്. വർഗ്ഗത്തെ നോക്കിയല്ലാതെ യോഗ്യതനോക്കിയല്ല സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുകണ്ടുപഠിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ അതിനെ സർവ്വത്ര തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നു. ഈ വർഗ്ഗീയ മനസ്ഥിതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് മററുള്ളവർക്ക പഠിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. അവർ സ്വജനപക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആമാതിരിയുള്ള ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം ജനങ്ങളുംതുടങ്ങും. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശരിയായിട്ടിരുന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളും ശരിയായി തന്നെ ഇരുന്നുകൊള്ളും. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഈ സ്വജനപക്ഷപാതം രാജ്യത്തിനുകളങ്കവും ആപത്തും വരുത്തുന്നു. ഹജൂരിലെ സ്ഥിതി തന്നെനോക്കാം. ഹജൂരിൽ ൧൭൦-ൽ അധികം പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ക്ലാക്കന്മാരുണ്ട്. ഓരോ ജനവിഭാഗത്തിനും ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട പങ്കു ഇവിടെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയാണ് ഓരോഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടേയും സ്ഥിതി. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ഏതുവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണോ ആ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചു കിട്ടേണ്ടതിലും നാലോ അഞ്ചോ മടങ്ങു കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം ആ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKN (*Kunnatnad*) : കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗം ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായക്കാക്കാണുള്ളതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സവണ്ണക്കാണ്. റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് ഇവയിലെല്ലാം കഷ്ടം. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ മെഡിക്കൽ, എക്സൈസ്, കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് ഇതിലെ എല്ലാ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ സ്വജാതിയിൽപെട്ടവൎക്ക മററുള്ളവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ അവഗണിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകിവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അ തിൽ നേരെ മറിച്ചാണ്.

ഏതൊരുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലാണോ ഒരേവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ എല്ലാ പടികളിലും അധികമുള്ളതു് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലാണ് അക്രമം അധികം നടക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനു വേണ്ടസൌകര്യംകിട്ടും. ഹജൂരിൽ മററുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ട ധാരാളം ആളുകൾഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടെ നടക്കുന്ന അനീതികളെമൂടിവയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. ദിവാൻജിയോ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയോ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അതു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം. ഹജൂരിൽ സഹായമില്ലാത്തവർ അനീതികളെ ഭയപ്പെടും.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA (*Nominated*): വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടർ ഏതുസമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടയാളാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. ഞാൻപറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

ഒരുചെറിയ തിരിയെ കാററുകെടുത്തിക്കളയും, എന്നാൽ വലിയ അഗ്നി കാററുകൊണ്ടു വളർന്നു വരികയാണ്ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെ അസമതപസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്വജനങ്ങൾക്കു ന്യായമായി നൽകേണ്ടതു നൽകുന്നതിനും ഭയപ്പെടണം. അതാണ് ഇവിടത്തെസ്ഥിതി. ഒരേ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ തന്നെ നിറഞ്ഞ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളാണ് സ്വജനപക്ഷപാതത്തിൻെറ നഗ്നരൂപത്തെ അധികം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. ഇതു കാസ്റ്റ്‌വാർ സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയാം. റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ൧൦ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗം അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കും അഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞു. ൻ൦ ശതമാനവും ആ വകുപ്പിൽ സവർണ്ണർതന്നേയാണ്. ഞാൻ അതു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു തെളിയിക്കാം. ഈ വാസ്തവത്തെ ആർക്കു നിഷേധിക്കാം. ഈ സ്ഥിതി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തരത്തിലല്ല നിയമനം.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടആളുകളെനിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണറും മററു ചിലഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളും അന്യദേശത്തു നിന്നുവരുന്നവരും കുറച്ചുകാലം കഴിഞ്ഞു തിരിച്ചുപോകുന്നവരുമാണ്. അവർക്കിവിടെസ്വജനങ്ങളില്ല. ഗവന്മെൻറിൽ നടന്നുവരുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ അനുകരിച്ചും ആഫീസിൽ അടുത്തുള്ള സവർണ്ണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചും അവരും സവർണ്ണരെ തന്നെ അധികവും നിയമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതിന് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതി തെളിവാണ്. ൯൦ ശതമാനവും പോലീസിലും സവർണ്ണർ തന്നെ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): യൂറോപ്യൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൊണ്ടു കാര്യം നടത്താൻകൊള്ളുകയില്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാക്കിവരുമ്പോൾ അവർക്കു തിരിച്ചു പോകേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വരും. അവരെ കുറെദീർഘകാലത്തേയ്ക്കു ഇരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കാര്യം ശരിയായി നടക്കുമായിരിക്കാം. അതിനു ഗവമെൻറു സഹായിക്കയും വേണം.

MR. P GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissionor*): എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഏതു ജാതിക്കാർക്കാണ് അധികം ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാൻ ആ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ഏതു ജാതിയിൽപെട്ട ആളാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): വെള്ളാളനാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*): വെള്ളാളന്മാരിൽ പലതരമുണ്ടല്ലോ. അതിൽ ഏതു വിഭാഗക്കാരനാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉപവിഭാഗമൊന്നും എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എക്സൈസ് കമ്മിഷണർ എത്ര വെള്ളാളന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു പറയാം. ൩൦,൦൦൦—ൽ ശിഷ്ടം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള വെള്ളാളസമുദായത്തിനു അവർ ന്യായമായി എത്ര അർഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ, അതിൻെറ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

മൂന്നോ നാലോ മടങ്ങ് കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനു പുറമെ കത്തോലിക്കർക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ വളരെ അവഗണിച്ചും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. P. GOMATINAYAKAM PILLAI (*Excise Commissioner*); എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ എത്ര വെള്ളാളർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയണം?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): നോക്കിപറയാം. അധികമുണ്ട്.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, may I know how long the member is entitled to be in possession of the House?

PRESIDENT : മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ, നിങ്ങൾ അഞ്ചുമിനിട്ടിൽ കൂടുതൽ സമയം എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാൻ നിയമനത്തിന്റെ കണക്കുകൾ വളരെ കുറിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനകണക്കു വായിക്കുവാൻ അതുനോക്കി എടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai. When I do so I wish this House to understand that I do not do it with malice towards anyone. It shall be my business in the course of my speech to say some very harsh and very unpleasant things. But I want my colleagues to understand that I am actuated by charitable considerations towards all.

My esteemed friend, the Honourable Member for Trivandrum, waxed very eloquent with regard to the supersession of a few Clerks in the Secretariat. Sir, belonging as I do to a community which is not at all adequately represented in the public service of this land, how is it possible for me to speak with any restraint on the floor of this House? Looking at Travancore one must note with grave melancholy that the privilege of citizenship is not adequately defined. I thought, Sir, that it was the greatest and most glorious privilege of a responsible citizen to fight and to die for his own native land. But, Sir, here, in this country, in this State of charity, large masses of the body politic are deprived of this most cherished right of a citizen. How is it possible to justify this in this enlightened country? Mr. President, when I plead for the right to fight for my country let it not be understood that I plead for a commission in the king's army. Mr. President, you and I are brothers; we belong to the unfortunate fraternity of the physically unfit. I am not sorry that I am physically weak and therefore unfit for military service. I am in the privileged position of being able to fight for

my country in other respects with my tongue and pen in two languages. That, I say, is sufficient consolation for me. But, Sir, have you thought of the disastrous consequences of the civic and psychological reactions of this exclusive monopoly of one community in the matter of the military service in the State? Whenever I talk of politics, outside the House, I notice, my friends have a tendency—I am referring to my esteemed Nayar friends—to dominate the situation by this plea of exclusive military service. Sir, that vitiates politics in Travancore.

The other day, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai complained that we, Christian members here, have a tendency to bracket the Nayars with the Brahmins. He also said that there was something rotten in Travancore. I agree with him as far as the rottenness is concerned. But, where does the trouble arise? The trouble is due, to a very great extent, to that community to which my friend has the honour to belong. Sir, between the domination of the Brahmin and the domination of the Nayar, I prefer the domination of the Brahmin, for the simple reason that the Brahmin is less of a bully than the Nayar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, is my friend in order when he speaks in this strain about a whole community in the State?

PRESIDENT: He thinks that the Nayar community dominates over the other communities in the State. That is his opinion.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am now concerned with the General Administration. I want to show how the General Administration of the country now stands.

Sir, the Brahmin is less of a bully than the Nayar. Therefore, I prefer the domination of the Brahmin to that of the Nayar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Do you still hold, Sir, that the member is in order in referring to the different communities in the State in that strain?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I would rather be buffetted by Mr. Krishna Aiyangar, rather than be teased by lesser men.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thomas, I am not asking you to sit down, though I could do that also as you have already taken up your five minutes. But, I would like to suggest to you the desirability of not being so vehement on this communal question when you discuss it here. I shall allow you a minute more; and then, the time allotted for the demand expires.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Thank you, Sir.

Sir, when we raise our voice on behalf of our community, my enlightened Nayar friends here say that it is some what ignoble for a politician to plead in that strain. In the heroic days of the Malayalee Memorial agitation, the agitation was for the loaves and fishes of office; and the vanguard of that agitation was led by my Nayar friends.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Has lapse of time, all these years, no effect on my friend?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I am very thankful to the leadership that that community took with regard to this matter; because it is a matter of great and fundamental importance to all classes of people in the State. Now, Sir, when I raise the plea of communal representation, I act only in the manner in which my Nayar friends acted about forty-five years ago. What is that Malayalee Memorial agitation? Re-stating it in modern language, it is nothing but communal representation. That is my justification, Sir, for my raising it now. The principle is there as an eternal principle which will stand for all time; and the Nayars are not justified in pleading for it then and in opposing its application now in this twentieth century when the right of equal citizenship is recognised throughout the civilized world.

Sir, I support the motion. I am very sorry that I have exceeded the time-limit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir......

PRESIDENT : The total time allotted for the demand now expires. This and the remaining motions lapse.

The following motions lapsed as the time allotted for the demand had expired.

Motions 329 to 357.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

329. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

330. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 2.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 5.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

334. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

335. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,67,215 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

15 C.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*Allowances.*

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

336. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5,000.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

337. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*Contingencies.*

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

338. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of books and periodicals by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

389. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,400 for contingencies by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

340. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

341. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

342. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

343. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

344. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

345. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

346. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

347. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,400 for Legislative Council by Rs. 10.

15—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

348. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,300 for Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Rs. 5.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand X.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

349. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

350. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU :

351. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI :

352. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Rs. 5.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

353. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

354. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

355. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

356. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

357. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,12,415 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I oppose; and I want the House to be divided.

PRESIDENT: Upon what ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : If the time allotted for the demand is over and if the demand is put to the House, I wish to oppose, and I want the House to be divided.

PRESIDENT : Why not you wait till I put it ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I must honestly submit, Sir, that I find it difficult to hear you in full; I do not want to be late in raising my opposition.

PRESIDENT : But, at any rate, you have to do it only in time, and not prematurely.

I now put to the House Demand X General Administration, Heads other than Account Office, for Rs. 2,12,415.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I oppose, and I want the House to be divided.

PRESIDENT : I rule that no voting by division arises at this stage. I therefore put the demand to the House and take it as carried (*Cries of "No", from Messrs. Thanu Pillai and Kunjukrishna Pillai.*)

The grant was made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-10 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-55 P. M.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION— ACCOUNT OFFICE.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,10,664, under Demand XI—General Administration—Account Office.

The following motions were not made :

Motions 358 to 363.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 99,374 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN

359. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 99,374 for establishment by Rs. 225.

ACCOUNT OFFICE—*Allowances.*

MR. K. C. CHANDI :

360. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

361. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

ACCOUNT OFFICE—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

362. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,790 for supplies and services and contingencies by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XI.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

363. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,10,664 under Demand XI by Re. 1.

Motion 364.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,10,664 under Demand XI by Re. 1.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity of constituting a Public Accounts Committee. Sir, we have got the right to vote upon the demands; and there is also a Standing Finance Committee. As regards the control exercised by the Finance Committee I have stated the bitter experience of that committee, at the time of the general discussion on the budget and also this morning. Though we have this right of voting grants, and also the Finance Committee, my submission is that the work turned out by us in the Finance Committee, and in the Council by voting on the demands, can be really beneficial to the people only if there is a Public Accounts Committee. It is our duty to see that the amounts that we vote are properly spent, and spent for the purposes for which they are voted. This morning the learned Chief Secretary was saying that though six peons were not sanctioned by this Council they were temporarily employed during 1106 the money being found by diversion from another item. So, as it is, the Government is competent to divert the allotment that we make for a particular purpose to some other purpose under the same demand. And, this fact was brought to the notice of this House by the Chief Secretary only by accident. So, amounts allotted for particular purposes are being diverted by the Government for other purposes. So, in order effectively to control the finances of this State, in order to ascertain whether the amounts asked for in this Council are absolutely necessary for carrying on the administration of the country and in order to know whether the amounts so allotted are properly applied, it is absolutely necessary that a Public Accounts Committee must be constituted. The learned members on the other side, whenever they find it necessary, take into comparison what obtains in Mysore. I wish to state that they have a Public Accounts Committee there. If the Government wish to copy certain things from Mysore, I suggest that they may, with advantage, copy this also. With these words, I place the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, the object of a Public Accounts Committee is greatly served by the Appropriation Report now being submitted by the Account Officer. That report contains the amounts voted by the Council, the amounts sanctioned by Government under Section, 16 (9) of the Legislative Council Regulation, the amounts voted by the Council as Supplementary Grants, and also the amount spent on all the three items together. The Report also gives further information as to the items under which the voted grant has been exceeded and those under which savings have been effected. Similar details are furnished in respect of non-votable grants also. I do not mean to say that the Public Accounts Committee would be of no use whatsoever. In British India, there is a Public Accounts

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai]

Committee under the Government of India Act, and there are also Provincial Public Accounts Committees. There is a Public Accounts Committee in Mysore. I admit all these ; but the Public Accounts Committee of the Government of India and the Provincial Committees have all been constituted under the Government of India Act, and the Rules passed thereunder. In Travancore, the Legislative Council Regulation does not contain any provision regarding the consitution of a Public Accounts Committee. So, if such a Committee is to be constituted here, the Regulation must be suitably amended. In Mysore and in all the British Indian Provincial Committees, the Committee is presided over by the Finance Member. In Mysore, they have not only a Finance Member but also a Financial Secretary and an Accountant-General, who has certain functions in respect of the appropriation accounts placed before the Committee. So, if a Public Accounts Committee is to be constituted here, there should be an Accountant-General and a separate Financial Secretary, and also a Finance Member to preside over the deliberations of the Committee.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May Is point out to the member that the necessity for the separation of the office of the Financial Secretary from the Account Officer has been, more than once, brought to the notice of the Government in this Council itself by the members on this side of the House ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Government have admitted that there is no harm in separating the office of the Account Officer from that of the Financial Secretary ; only they have not taken up the question on account of the cost involved. The Account Officer here corresponds to the Accountant-General in British India, and performs identical functions. The Accountant-General of British India prepares the Appropriation Report and places it before the Public Accounts Committee. The Finance Member presides over the deliberations of the committee. The full scheme involves considerable expenditure of money. Further, as I have already pointed out, the Public Accounts Committees in British India have been constituted under Section 72 of the Government of India Act.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : May I ask my friend whether there is anything in our Legislative Council Regulation *preventing* the constitution of a Public Aconunts Committee by an administrative measure ? Is it absolutely necessary that the Regulation should be amended for this purpose ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Sir, the Finance Committee that we have at present is merely an advisory body without any power of voting. It is not a statutory body, nor has it any statutory functions—I do not see any purpose in creating another similar institution by an administrative order.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Has it ever been suggested that the ineffective working of the Finance Committee was due to the fact that it has been created by an executive order and not constituted under the Regulation ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In British India the Finance Committee is created by an executive order. There is no provision for the creation of a finance committee in the Government of India Act.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I just point out to my friend that Mr. Asan's complaint against the Finance Committee is that it has not been given adequate powers and not that it is not a statutory body?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am submitting, Sir, that we have just copied British India in regard to the constitution and powers of our Finance Committee.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy Pesident*): Quite so. I am just asking whether, without amending the statute, an institution, corresponding to the Public Accounts Committee in British India, could not be created here by an executive order?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is some difficulty. The Public Accounts Committee in British India is constituted under Rules framed under Section 72 (D) 5 of the Government of India Act. The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to deal with the Appropriation Accounts of the Province and the report of the Audit officer thereon and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to it. The Public Accounts Committee has a non-official majority and the Finance Member is the Chairman of the Committee, and in case of equality of votes on any matter the Finance Member has a second or casting vote. The power of voting which the Public Accounts committee has is an important privilege which is now denied to the Provincial Finance Committees, as these Provincial Finance committees are constituted in British India under an executive order and not on a statutory basis. In British India, the proceedings of the Finance Committee are informal and there is no recording of votes. My submission is that, if there should be an effective Public Accounts Committee, must be constituted under the Legislative Council Regulation.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Does the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation expressly provide for a Public Accounts Committee?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have not examined the Mysore Regulation. I have looked into the Government of India Act and the Rules thereunder. If the Public Accounts Committee is to function effectively, the Finance Department in Travancore should also be suitably constituted on a statutory basis. In British India, the Finance Department is constituted under the Devolution Rules passed under the Government of India Act.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Is there anything to prevent the Government of Travancore from making the necessary rules?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That is a matter for consideration, and the Government will consider the same.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Why is it that the Finance Committee here is not functioning properly?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): As it is constituted, it can only function as it does now. It was Mr. Asan who said that the Finance Committee does not function properly.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But does the member agree with that view of Mr. Asan?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I only quoted Mr. Asan.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But, since the Financial Secretary builds up his argument on that, I wish to know whether he agrees with Mr. Asan's view about the working of the Finance Committee?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I do not agree entirely with Mr. Asan.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): He thinks that the Finance Committee is not functioning properly?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that I am fully satisfied with its working; but it is functioning as well as was expected when it was constituted.

In the light of my assurance that the Government would consider the matter of the constitution of a Public Accounts Committee, here, I hope Mr. Asan will withdraw his motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): May I know from the member whether the Public Accounts Committee in British India is authorised to regulate the public expenditure there?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Public Accounts Committee there reviews the expenditure after it is incurred. The Finance Committee authorises expenditure to a certain extent, and the Public Accounts Committee reviews the expenditure after it has been incurred and sees whether there is any irregularity and whether the departmental officers have exceeded their powers and whether the votable items have been properly spent.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether the Finance Committee in British India has a non-official majority?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The Public Accounts Committee?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, if in our Finance Committee also, provision is made for a non-official majority, does not the member think that it would work more efficiently than at present?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): But, the chief point is the right of voting. Unless the members are given the right to vote, it is immaterial whether there is an official or a non-official majority. In the Public Accounts Committee in British India, the members have the right to vote. That is the most important point of difference between the Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But is it not possible, even by an administrative order, to constitute a Public Accounts Committee with the right to vote?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): My point is that the basis of such a committee should be some legislative enactment. Anyhow, it is a matter which requires careful consideration. I have already given an assurance that Government would consider the question of constitution of a Public Accounts Committee. I hope the member will withdraw his motion in the light of my assurance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I wish to speak a few words in reply to some of the points raised by the Financial Secretary.

Sir, the Financial Secretary made a reference to the Appropriation Report. So far as I am able to see, that Report enables us to ascertain whether the Departmental Heads have been able to estimate correctly the expenditure for their respective departments for the coming year. That is all that I find from the Appropriation Report.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does it not contain a review of the whole of the finances of the year?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Only, taking the departments as a whole; it does not refer to particular items in the budget in detail. It refers only to each demand as a whole.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does it not deal with all the grants?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The Council is entitled to reduce amounts under each item. But the Appropriation Report does not show, with respect to each item in the Budget, how the amount allotted is actually applied.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I inform the member that, in British India also, the Appropriation Report deals only with the total demand?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes; I fully agree with the member. That is why I say that the Appropriation Report is not an adequate substitute for the Public Accounts Committee. And that is why, I think, they have a Public Accounts Committee also in British India.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : May I add, Sir, that a specific cut under a specific item is kept up by the Account Office; for instance, if a reduction is made in the T. A. of a particular officer, the Account Office in its audit, takes care to see that the amount allowed by the Council is not exceeded by the officer. Nor will the Account Officer divert the provision under any other item to make up the specific cuts made by the Council.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : That is all right. But when there is no cut under a particular item, at present it is liable to be increased by diversion from some other item.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : But it will be only in accordance with the rules in the Account Code.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : But the sanction of this House is not necessary.

Another difficulty raised by the Financial Secretary is that there is no provision in the Legislative Council Regulation for the constitution of a Public Accounts Committee. Assuming that such statutory provision is necessary, I do not see the difficulty for the Government making such necessary amendments in the Regulation itself. The learned Deputy President has suggested that there would be no harm in constituting a Public Accounts Committee by means of an administrative order. In the case of the Finance Committee, its defective working, that I referred to, is due to two facts. Firstly, the committee is allowed only to examine the Budget and not to vote upon it. Secondly, there is an official majority in that committee, so that, even if voting is allowed, the Government would always get what they want. These are the two reasons for the defective working of the Finance Committee; and not the manner in which it has been brought into existence.

With regard to the separation of the Financial Secretary and the Account Officer, it is a proposal which would be welcomed by this side of the House. My friend, Mr. A. G. Menon, has been advocating it in previous Councils. That is absolutely necessary for efficient auditing. Two years back a similar motion was brought forward..............

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Suppose we change the designation of the present officer as 'Accountant General.' Will the member be satisfied with that?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : The functions of the Financial Secretary and the Accountant General are quite distinct from each other. At present, both devolve on the same officer. It is not merely a question of changing the designation. I am not at all enamoured of a change in the name of the officer. The Accountant General must not be under the direct control of the Government.

Sir, two years back this question was brought to the notice of Government by a motion brought forward by Mr. Patchu Pillai, and the Chief Secretary said that it was an important matter which required the consideration of the Government, and that they would consider it.

Two years have now elapsed, and I do not know whether their consideration, during these two years, has resulted in anything substantial. If the promise now made by the Financial Secretary is also such a hollow one, I do not know whether I should be satisfied with it.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I would suggest to the member to wait and see. That is all I can say.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If the Financial Secretary assures us that the matter will engage the *early* attention of Government, I do not intend to press my motion.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have already stated that the matter will engage the attention of Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Then I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 365.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

365. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,10,664 under Demand XI by Rs. 10.

Motion 366.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs 1,10,664 under Demand XI by Rs 500.

PRESIDENT: Are you moving it, Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT: As you have put it, it is a specific cut of Rs. 500 and you will have to confine yourself to how the Rs. 500 in the allotment is an excess.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My impression is that this motion was sent up because there were very grave irregularities or omissions on the part of the Account Officer. I merely wanted to point out that to the House.

PRESIDENT: Unless your motion is one that can be admitted, you cannot move it. If you want it merely as a token motion then Rs. 500 is not the figure. If you put in Rs. 500 then the motion becomes a specific cut motion and you will have to point out how this Rs. 500 is an excess. If you cannot do that then you cannot discuss it. You will first explain how this Rs. 500 is an excess. You will have to show some specific item which can be cut out.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In sending up this motion my object was to draw the attention of this House to an omission made by the Account Officer and a consequent misappropriation of public moneys to the extent of Rs. 500. As that amount which in my opinion would agregate to Rs. 500, I entered that amount in the motion.

PRESIDENT: Which is that amount?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): At page 120 of the Preliminary Budget, for the Sri Mulam Technical School two assistant lcturers have been provided for. They are said to be drawing a salary of Rs. 80-5-120. They are drawing more. The Account Officer will have to account for the money that he has not budgeted for.

PRESIDENT: You do not properly understand the objection that has been raised. You move that Rs. 500 be cut out of a particular item. You must show with regard to that particular item how Rs. 500 is in excess. In the way in which you put it, I cannot allow the motion.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Please hear me. I have only a word more. What I say is that the Account Officer is responsible for this Budget.

PRESIDENT: That is not what I said. You must confine yourself to this allotment.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. Under this allotment it is not provided for. What is provided for has been drawn by some officer in some other department.

PRESIDENT: You are generally finding fault with the Account Officer. That must be done under a token cut. I cannot allow you to do it under a specific cut. I rule you out of order.

I put Demand No. XI General Administration—Account Office Rs. 1,10,664 I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,95,352 under Demand XII -Administration of Justice.

Motion 367.

The following motion was not made:

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA:

367. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,427 for establishment by Rs. 100.

Motion 368.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 62,991 for High Court by Re. 1.

സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോൾ ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റീസിനു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൨൦൦ രൂപായുടെ ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു്. രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ — ഇവിടെ എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, എവിടേയും — ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസിനു് ൨൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ആദ്യത്തെ കവനൻറ് പ്രകാരം

൫,൨൦൦ രൂപായായിരുന്നു. അതിൽനിന്നും കൂട്ടികൂട്ടി ഇപ്പോൾ ൫,൩൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം ആയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ ൨൦൦ രൂപാ കൂടുതൽകൊടുക്കാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രവളരെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുത്ത് അദ്ദേഹത്തെവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന് ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. ഇതിനെക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞശമ്പളത്തിൽ സാമർത്ഥ്യവും യോഗ്യതയും ഉള്ള ആളുകളെ കിട്ടുന്നതിന് യാതൊരുപ്രയാസവുമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അനുവാദംപോലും കൂടാതെ ൨൦൦ രൂപാ കൂട്ടിയത് തീരെ ഭംഗിയോ ഉചിതമോ ആയില്ലന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഹെഡ്സ് ആഫ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് ഇവിടെ ഡിസ്കഷൻ നടന്നു. ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുക, പരിഷ്കാരംചെയ്ക ഈവക സംഗതികൾക്കൊന്നിനും കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അനുവാദമൊ അറിവോ ഇല്ലാതെയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്നത്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുന്നതു വലിയ പരിഷ്കാരമല്ലേ ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Eduvagai*): അതെ. ഇവിടെ അതാണ് മുഖ്യമായ പരിഷ്കാരമായി ഗവൺമെന്റു ഗണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതുകൂടാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു കേൾവി കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു ശരിയാണോ എന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകകൾ പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും ഹെഡ്സ് അഫ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ആവശ്യം പോലെ മാററി ചിലവു ചെയ്യാമെന്ന് ചീഫ് സിക്രിട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞു. ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ഫർണിച്ചർ അലവൻസ് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. അതു ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു ഇങ്ങനെ ഇനം മാററി ചിലവാക്കാനാണോ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത് എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയാണ് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ഏതായാലും ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വളരെ തെററാണ്. അനാവശ്യമായി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ കൌൺസിലിനുള്ള പ്രതിഷേധത്തെ കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*); Sir, I do not propose to bring into debate the increase of pay granted to the Chief Justice by mentioning all the reasons. I will only say that the Government considered it expedient to give this special pay to the Chief Justice. Having regard to the criticism levelled by Mr. Rama Varma Raja that during these days of financial

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

stringency this increase is not supportable, I may say that he ought to be really thankful to Government for this increase of pay.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether he is in order in saying that this House cannot discuss the grounds on which the increase of pay is granted?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The office of the Chief Justice is a non-votable appointment and the House has no right to discuss a non-votable appointment directly or except as a part of a question of policy.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതു് എനിക്കും മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ സംസാരിച്ചതു പോളിസിയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): He might speak of policy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want a ruling on this question whether the increase of pay granted to an officer which is non-votable can be discussed here on a token motion.?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is a specific ruling that if the non-votable appointment is directly brought under discussion it cannot be allowed. That is in Volume XIII, page 397. This is the ruling:—

"Turning next to token motions, *i.e.*, motions for reducing nominal sums questions of policy may be discussed in such motions. It has been the practice generally to refer to non-votable appointments too as part of the discussion of the policy I shall follow this practice for the present. But a debate directed specifically and solely against a non-votable appointment, not as a part of the discussion of policy but as a direct attack, will not be allowed even on token motions."

That is a ruling of the late President. Although thus the Chief Justice's appointment is not open to discussion, yet on grounds of finance I may say that Mr. Raja ought to be thankful to Government for the present arrangement. And that for this reason; if Mr. Chatfield had retired on the expiry of the covenant he would have had to be paid six hundred pounds a year as pension or approximately 750 rupees per mensem and another Chief Justice would have cost at least Rs 1,200 which is thesanctioned pay. That would have meant a cost to the Stateof Rs. 1,950. And that means a saving of Rs. 150 per mensem in the result.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇപ്പോഴ് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് നൂറു് പവൻ കൂടുതലായി പെൻഷൻകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I will answer that. So long as he is retained, it is a gain of Rs. 150 per mensem to the Government. Again, as for the pension, the additional pension, is it not better to have one retired officer on an increased pension rather than give pensions to two different persons?

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*). അതിനു് ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനെ അല്ലാതെ ഒരു നാട്ടുകാരനെ ആക്കിയിരുന്നു എന്നുവരുകിൽ ഇത്രക്കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടല്ലോ.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a different question. The debate that is raised here is in regard to increase of pay. And I said that Mr. Raja ought to be thankful to the Government in that the present arrangement has really brought a profit to the treasury.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will it not be a gain if we do not retire any of our officers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a large question. I am now speaking only in regard to a covenanted officer whose convenant period has expired and not one who is superannuated.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): A question. In the case of which all officers should we be thankful?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): When the question is raised, I shall answer that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I am forced to ask this question When Mr. Asan said that the same arrangement can be continued in the case of all officers, the Law Member refused to answer that on the ground that it is a general question. That provokes me to ask the question as to which all officers should be treated like that?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am prepared to answer only such questions that arise in this token motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether there is any difference between a pensioned officer and this?

PRESIDENT: The difference is that one is retiring on superannuation and the other only because the term in his covenant has expired.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, Sir, that is the difference.

As regards the furniture allowance referred to, I am not aware that any furniture allowance has been granted.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) ഞാൻ എപ്പോഴും ഗവൺമെൻറിനോട് നന്ദിയുള്ളവനായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ എനിക്ക് അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതിനെ പ്രസ്സ് ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 369.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

369. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 62,991 for High Court by Rs. 10.

Motion 370.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,268 for provincial staff by Rs. 100

Sir, my object in making this motion is to urge upon the Government the imperative necessity of posting to Shencotta as Munsiffs only Tamil knowing officers and not non-Tamil knowing officers. No elaborate argument is necessary to convince the House of the necessity. It is embarrassing alike to the officer as well as to the parties and witnesses appearing in cases if the officer is a non-Tamil knowing officer. I know of cases in which considerable inconvenience has been caused to parties and witnesses. I shall mention only one instance wherein a non-Tamil knowing Munsiff interpreted the word மேலையத் as 'top field' in a deposition. What amount of inconvenierce would be caused in the administration of justice and what amount of inconvenience would be caused to the parties and witnesses if such were the case in the recording of evidence and in the interpretation of words in documents may be easily conceived.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member aware that Malayalam-knowing portions of the State do suffer when purely tamil-knowing persons are appointed there?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I am not aware.

MR. E. V. KRISNHA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I will give him an instance. 'തടി' in reference to a field was interpreted by a Tamil-knowing officer as timber.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I have not known any such instances and I ought not to be cross-examined.

Sir, this practice is very embarrassing to litigants. I understand that the posting of only Tamil-knowing officers in those places was adopted by Government at one time but that has now been given up. I am not levelling any charge against any particular officer but only saying that Government should in future post only officers who know Tamil in Shencotta. I may also add another circumstance in justification of my position. The Munsiff of Shencotta happens to be a Magistrate as well. That means that the liberty of the subject will be in jeopardy if a non-Tamil-knowing officer deals out criminal justice as well.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What about Tovala, Agastisvaram and Kalkulam?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): It is for the representatives of those taluks to deal with them.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, since Mr. Thanu Pillai has drawn me into the controversy —

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No, no. I did not draw him into the controversy.

MR. N. A. SUNDARAM PILLAI (*Tovala*): Then I support the motion of Mr. Karayalar.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The posting of Munsiffs is made on the advice and responsibility of the High Court. All that I can say to the member is that this criticism will be conveyed to the High Court and I have no doubt that they will bear this in mind in posting officers to those places. I cannot however give any undertaking that only Tamil-knowing officers will be always appointed in those places.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) How many Tamil-knowing officers are there at present?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not know.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): There are some Munsiffs, who do not know Malayalam, posted to centres where people talk only Malayalam. Is it not advantageous to post to those places only persons who know Malayalam?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) That may be beneficial. If the member, has any specific instances he may communicate them to the High Court. I have no doubt that they will consider that.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): In view of the assurance given by the member, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 371.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സിവിൽക്കോടതികൾക്കും സെഷൻ കോടതികൾക്കും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൬,൬൩,൨൬൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൫൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സിവിൽകോടതികളിൽനിന്നും ക്രിമിനൽകോടതികളിൽനിന്നും മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ വേദഗ്രന്ഥമായ കൊറാൻ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ എടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മുറവിളി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിച്ച് തുടങ്ങിയിട്ട് കൊല്ലങ്ങൾ അധികമായി. എനിക്ക് പ്രജാസഭയിൽ മെംബറായിട്ടും അല്ലാതെയും വരാൻ ഭാഗ്യമുണ്ടായ സമയം മുതൽ ഈ കൊറാൻ ഗ്രന്ഥം കോടതികളിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഞാൻതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഈ രീതിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞതുകൂടാതെ വെളിയിലും യോഗങ്ങൾകൂടി പ്രമേയം പാസാക്കി ഗവർമെൻറിനും ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലേക്കും അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾക്ക് മതസംബന്ധമായി എന്തോ ഒരു ഗൗരവമായ മനോവികാരം ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുകയാൽ അതാതുകാലത്തെ ഗവർമെൻറുകൾ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഓരോ ഉത്തരവുകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. മനസ്സുള്ളവർമാത്രം ഈ കൊറാൻ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed]

എടുത്തു് സത്യംചെയ്താൽ മതിഎന്നുള്ളതാണ് അതിലൊന്നു്. മറ്റൊന്നു കൊറാൻ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ പെട്ടിയിൽ അടച്ചുവച്ചു് എല്ലാ കോടതികളിലും സൂക്ഷിക്കണം. അതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം വെളിയിൽ എടുത്തു സത്യംചെയ്വാൻ തടസ്സമില്ലാത്തവർ സത്യംചെയ്താൽമതി എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ഹാജരായിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ മുസ്ലിം മെംബർമാരും ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു വാദിക്കുകയും തൽഫലമായി ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരു മറുപടി ആ മെംബറന്മാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം കോടതികളിൽ ഹാജരായിട്ടുള്ള മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം അവിടെയിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു തടസ്സവും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതിനെ അവിടെനിന്നും എടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ കോടതികളിൽ വരുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ നിലയെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരു ബോധവുമില്ലാത്ത സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾ മാത്രമായിരിക്കും അവിടെ പോകുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ അവർ വരുമ്പോൾ, അവർ സാധാരണയായി ഭയപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മുമ്പിൽവച്ചു് പ്യൂൺസ് — ഈ പ്യൂൺസിനെപ്പോലും ചിലർ വലിയ സ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് — അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽ ഈ പുസ്തകം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ — വാങ്ങിച്ചു സത്യംചെയ്വാൻ സമ്മതമില്ല എന്നു പറയാനുള്ള ധൈൎയ്യമില്ലായ്മകൊണ്ടു് മാത്രമാണ് ഇവർ സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം അവർ കയ്യിൽവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതും സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതും വളരെ കുണ്ഠിതത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് സത്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ അവസരം ഏതെങ്കിലും വരികയില്ലയൊ എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ സത്യംചെയ്യാതെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മൊഴിയേയും കോടതി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ വേദഗ്രന്ഥത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യം അവിടെ വേണ്ടെന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പറഞ്ഞതു് ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം അവിടെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിലെന്താണു നഷ്ടം, സമ്മതം ഉള്ളവർ ഇതിനെ എടുത്തു സത്യംചെയ്യട്ടെ, അല്ലാത്തവർ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥമെടുത്തു സത്യംചെയ്യണ്ടാ എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ ഈ വേദഗ്രന്ഥം എടുത്തു് സത്യം ചെയ്തുകൂടാ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് വെറുതെയുള്ള ഒരു സെന്റിമെന്റു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടല്ല. ഒന്നാമതു് ഈ വേദഗ്രന്ഥം എടുത്തു ഏതൊരു കാൎയ്യത്തിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നുവൊ ആ കാൎയ്യത്തിന് ഈ സത്യംകൊണ്ടു് അവസാനമുണ്ടാകണം. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു അവസാനം ഈ സത്യംകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാകും എന്നു

ബോധ്യംവരുന്ന സംഗതികൾക്കല്ലാതെ ഈ വേദഗ്രന്ഥമെടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്ന് കൊറാനിൽതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): അപ്പീൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന കേസുകളിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം സത്യംചെയ്യാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് ഈ വിധം സത്യംചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഒരു കേസിൽ സത്യം ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ സത്യത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചല്ല ആ കേസിനെ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Eduvagai*): ഇതുപോലെ മററുള്ള മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളേയും കോടതിയിൽനിന്നു മാററുന്നതല്ലേ നല്ലതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അവസാന തീരുമാനം വരുത്തുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ മാത്രമേ മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെടുത്തു സത്യംചെയ്യാവൂ എന്ന് മററു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാം. അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. മററു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ കോടതികളിലിരിക്കുന്നതു് അനാവശ്യമാണെന്ന് ഇതുവരെ ആരും പ്രസ്താപിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ കോടതികളിൽ എങ്ങിനെയാണു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അതു പിന്നീടു പറയാം.

പിന്നീടൊരു സംഗതി പറയാനുള്ളതു് ശുദ്ധം ഇല്ലാതെ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ തൊടാൻപാടില്ലാ എന്നാണു്. കയ്യും കാലും മുഖവും കഴുകി ശുദ്ധമായിട്ടു വേണം ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ തൊടേണ്ടതു്. ശരീരശുദ്ധികൂടാതെ തൊടാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്ന് ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൻെറ അകത്തു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിനുപുറമെ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ എടുക്കാൻവരുന്ന ഒരുവനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കാനായിട്ട് ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൻെറ പുറമെയുള്ള കവറിൻെറ പുറത്തുകൂടെ എഴുതിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): കയ്യും കാലും മുഖവും കഴുകാൻ കോടതികളിൽതന്നെ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്തിരുന്നാൽ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം അവിടെ വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

C1 MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാം.

ശുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടിമാത്രമേ തൊടാൻപാടുള്ളൂ എന്ന് പ്രത്യേകം പറയുന്നു. കോടതികളിൽ അതനുസരിച്ച് നടക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലല്ലോ. അപ്പോൾ കൊറാനിലെ വാക്യങ്ങൾക്ക് എതിരായിട്ട് ഒരു മുസ്ലിം

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റൊന്ന് ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ സത്യം ചെയ്യാൻപാടില്ലാത്ത സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം എടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യരുതെന്ന് ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിനകത്തുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വാക്യത്തിന് എതിരായിട്ട് സത്യംചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു ശക്തിമത്തായ ഒരപരാധം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിർബന്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): സത്യം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് കൊറാനു വിപരീതമാണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): സത്യം പറയുന്നതു വിപരീതമെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതിൻെറ ആജ്ഞകളെ പരിപാലിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഇതു് പരിശുദ്ധമായ ഒരു ഗ്രന്ഥമാണ്. ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ സംഗതികളും അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാൻ ഒരു മുസ്ലീം നിർബന്ധിതനാണ്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഈ മതഗ്രന്ഥം എടുത്തു് സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ സത്യത്തിനു കാരണമാക്കിയ സംഗതിക്കു ഒരവസാനം വരികയും അതു മറു കക്ഷിക്കു ദോഷമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ എന്തു ചെയ്യും?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാനും പറയുന്നതു്.

ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനെതിരായിട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങളോടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആജ്ഞാപിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*); കൊറാൻ കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമെ സത്യംചെയ്യുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു എന്തുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരും ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതിവച്ചു് ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ വരുത്തി സത്യം ചെയ്യിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടേയും മഹമ്മദിയരുടേയും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടേയും എല്ലാവരുടേയും മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെ എടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): യാതൊരു തരക്കേടും ഇല്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): രണ്ടുകക്ഷികളും സത്യംവേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നു എങ്കിൽ എന്തുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഉടമ്പടി അനുസരിച്ചു.. .....

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): വാദിയും പ്രതിയും മഹമ്മദിയരാണെങ്കിലെന്തുചെയ്യും?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): രണ്ടുപേരുടേയും സത്യം അനുസരിച്ചു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുന്ന പതിവില്ല. ഒരാളിന്റെ സത്യമനുസരിച്ചേ തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഒരു കേസു തീരുമാനിക്കേണ്ട സംഗതിയിൽ ഈ സത്യത്തെ ഒന്നും നോക്കുന്നില്ല. വെറും ആചാരമായിട്ടുമാത്രം വെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): മററു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളിൽസത്യംപറയണം എന്നു എടുത്തുപറയുന്നതുപോലെ അല്ലെ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിലും എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*). ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൽ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞ ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലല്ലാതെ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥമെടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കെ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥമെടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടമാണ്.

MR. RAMAVARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഈ മതഗ്രന്ഥം വായിക്കുന്നവരെല്ലാം സത്യവാന്മാരും യോഗ്യന്മാരും ആണോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. മററു സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ദ്രോഹികൾ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഈ സമുദായത്തിലും ഉണ്ട്. അസത്യവാന്മാരും സത്യവാന്മാരും ഉണ്ടു.

ഇങ്ങനെ കേസുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം ചെയ്യണം എന്നുപറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു മുസ്ലിം തന്റെ മതത്തിനു വിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ശക്തിക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ മുസ്ലീംസമുദായം ശക്തിയുള്ളവരായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇതു പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ശക്തി ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ കടമപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ വച്ചാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): വേറെ മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതും വയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*). ഹൈദ്രബാദിൽ ഈ പതിവുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല. മലബാറിലും ഇങ്ങനെയില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽമാത്രമേ മതവിരുദ്ധമായ ഈ പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ഈ പതിവുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഈ ഇടക്ക കൊച്ചിയിൽ നിറുത്തി. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക—ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നിർബന്ധമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്ക—മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം സത്യംചെയ്താൽ മതിയെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക—മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾ, ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു വലിയ ഒരക്രമമായിട്ടു കരുതുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക— ഈഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഈ കോടതികളിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇതിനെ എടുത്താൽ കൂടുതൽകള്ളം പറയുകയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*). കള്ളം പറയണം എന്നുള്ളവനു എന്നും പറയാം. വേദപുസ്തകം കയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അയാൾ കള്ളം പറയുകയൊ പറയാതിരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്കയില്ല. കള്ളംപറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരുവനു മററുവിധത്തിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ബോധം അനുസരിച്ചാണു്. വേദപുസ്തകം കയ്യിലിരിക്കയാണെങ്കിലും കള്ളംപറയുന്നവൻ കള്ളം പറയുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. അതിനെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുമാത്രം മതവിരുദ്ധമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യിക്കരുതേ എന്നൊരപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ—ഉടനടി—ഈവിശിഷ്ടഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നു മാററണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നമാതിരി ഇവിടേയും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മുസ്ലിംസമുദായം മുഴുവനും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു നന്ദിയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കും.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Government are not compelling any Muslim to swear by the Koran and they do not want to compel any Muslim, to swear by the Koran. On the other hand, it is some Muslims that want to swear

by the Koran. Government are not at all particular about this and as a result of the representations made by some Muslims before Government, an enquiry was started about three years ago in this matter. They issued instructions to all the Courts in the state through the High Court, that a statement should be furnished to Government, of all cases in which a Muslim insists on swearing by the Koran. A statement has been furnished accordingly and it is seen therefrom that many Muslims insist that they would only swear by the Koran. Mr. Mahomed admits that some oath is necessary and if a Muslim insists that he would swear by the Koran, only then a Koran is necessary in the Courts. But the book is being taken out only for the oath.

As for the Koran being kept in the Courts, I may say that it is kept under lock and key and it is taken out only at the insistence of some Mahomedan witnesses and they are allowed to touch it only after they wash their hands and feet. So long as Muslims insist on the production of such books for taking oath and so long as a considerable number of Muslims require the Koran for the purpose of oath taking it is only right that courts should be in a position to accede to their request.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will the same thing be adopted if members of other communities insist?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No such demand has come from other people. It is only Muslims who wanted this change. If there is any agitation on that score from other communities, that will be considered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is any agitation necessary for this purpose?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I mean only that some representation is necessary. In the case of Muslims they have been doing it in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, in public meetings and also in this Council itself. Accordingly, an investigation was started and it was found that many of the Muslim witnesses insisted on the Koran being handed over to them.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): കൊറാൻ എടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനെ കോടതികളിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തുകളയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): കൊറാൻ കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ സത്യം ചെയ്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ, അവിടെനിന്നും എടുക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulan* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇതുപോലെ മററു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളേയും മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്താൽ മതി എന്നുവയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ—ഈ ആവശ്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ—അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതുതന്നെ ഒരപേക്ഷയായി എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Muslims have brought this already to the notice of Government and after investigation the result has been found to be that a considerable number of Muslims demand the production of the Holy Koran for the purpose of taking oath.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പുസ്തകമെടുത്തുതന്നെ സത്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് എന്തെങ്കിലും രൂളുണ്ടോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The rule is that a witness should swear or take some solemn affirmation, but a good number of Muslims insist on the production of the Holy Book for taking oath.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ മററു മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളേയും മാററാമെല്ലോ. അതിനുള്ള പ്രത്യേകഅവസരങ്ങളിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ മതിയല്ലോ.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ പെട്ടിയിൽ അടച്ചു പൂട്ടിവച്ചിരിക്കയാണ്. ഏതെങ്കിലും മുസ്ലീം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കൈകാൽ കഴുകിയിട്ട് ശുദ്ധിയായി എടുക്കുന്നു.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളേയും കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും മാററണം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is the member asking a question ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I am asking a question.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The only point that arises is in regard to the complaint from Mahomedans and I have replied to that question.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How many Muslims have insisted to take oath by the Holy Koran? From the statement in his possession will the member say that?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is a large number. I think it would be 300 or so in 1103 and a similar number in 1104. The detailed statement in my possession is not totalled up and I can hand over the statement to Mr. Thomas if he wants to make a calculation.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it for the Law Member to say that a number of agitators among Muslims want that the Koran should be removed?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sikar Vakil*): It is no question of agitation.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): The Law Member stated that if there is agitation on behalf of other communities, then only the matter would be looked into. So much so, Government are prepared to recognise the value of agitation. Is that the point?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No. I do not mean agitation in the sense of a public connection.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Could not the Government enquire as to the strength of feeling of Mahomedans on the subject?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. They have done it and found that as a result, that a considerable number of the Muslims insist on the production of the Holy Book for taking oath.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) Then what is the proportion of these people to the others?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) There is no information in regard to that.

What I finally say is, that it is only when witnesses insist for the Holy Koran being placed in their hands, that book is produced for oath taking.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെന്റു പറയുന്ന മറുപടി മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗക്കാർ കൊറാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് കൊറാൻ വേണമെന്നു് ഒരു ഒററ മുസ്ലീം എങ്കിലും സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൊറാൻ വേണമെന്നു ഒരിക്കലും പറകയില്ലായെന്നാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതെല്ലാം കള്ളമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രം അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കോടതിയിൽ പോയാൽ അവിടെ കൂട്ടിൽ കയറുന്ന ഉടനെ പുസ്തകമെടുത്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതല്ലാതെ ഒരു ഒററ മഹമ്മദീയനെങ്കിലും കൂട്ടിൽ കയറി നിന്നിട്ടു് സത്യം ചെയ്യാൻ കൊറാൻ വേണം എന്നു് പറകയില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയമാണ്. കൂട്ടിൽ കയറി നില്ക്കുമ്പോൾ കൊറാൻ കൊണ്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ വളരെ അസുഖത്തോടുകൂടി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളല്ലാതെ—മനഃസാക്ഷി വളരെ വിഷമിച്ചിട്ടല്ലാതെ—മനസ്സോടുകൂടി ആരും വാങ്ങുകയില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ൻറ വല്ല കണക്കും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു തെററിദ്ധാരണകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കാണെന്നു ഞാൻ സാദരം അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) May I ask my friend whether in his experience at the Bar there was any case in which a Mahomedan was compelled to swear by the Koran?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : അങ്ങിനെ ഇല്ല.

എന്നാൽ ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനും ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം വേണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു സത്യമാണ്. മഹമ്മദീയസമുദായത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ശരിയായി അറിയാവുന്നവർ ഇതു ചെയ്യുകയില്ല. അറിവില്ലാത്തവർതന്നേയും അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ വാങ്ങി മനഃസമാധാനമില്ലാതെയാണു സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. മതത്തിനെതിരായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നല്ലോ എന്നുള്ള ബോധത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സത്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല. സത്യംചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകളേയുംകൂടെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇതു നിമിത്തമുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ ചില്ലറയല്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഈ വിധത്തിൽ അനീതി ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾ ധരിച്ചു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ധാരണയെ നീക്കുന്നതിനു മുസ്‌ലീംപ്രതിനിധികൾ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പരാതിയെ തീർക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു യാതൊരു നഷ്ടവും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. ഗ്രന്ഥം കൊണ്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആളുകൾ സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു. സത്യംചെയ്കയില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ നിർബന്ധിച്ചു സത്യം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോ കോടതിക്കോ അധികാരം ഇല്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം കോടതിയിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്. കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഈ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ മാററിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മാത്രം ആ ഏർപ്പാട് വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല.

PRESIDENT : It was stated that this book is kept under lock and key and it is only when somebody wants it that it is brought in.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : That is not a fact.

ലാക്ക് ആൻഡ് കീ എന്നുള്ളതുതന്നെ എത്ര കോടതികളിൽ കാണും. ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് കോടതികളിൽ മാത്രമേ കാണുകയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇന്നിവിടെ ഹാജരുള്ള എൻെറ വക്കീൽ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽ പലരും സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിന കള്ളക്കണക്ക കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കള്ളമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞില്ല. തെററിധാരണയായി കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കെന്നാണ പറഞ്ഞത്.

കോടതിയിൽപോയി കൂട്ടിൽ കയറിനില്ക്കുമ്പോൾ സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഖുർൺ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം കയ്യിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥവും കയ്യിൽവച്ച് സത്യംചെയ്യാൻ മനസ്സില്ലാ എന്ന പറയുന്നതിനു ധൈര്യമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളാണ് അതിനെ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതും സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതും. യഥാർത്ഥം അങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കെ ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെ സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിവാങ്ങുന്നുഎന്നും ഗ്രന്ഥം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നുംആണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറയുന്നത്. അതു ശരിയല്ലന്നേ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുള്ളു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം എടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ട നിർബന്ധമില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ലീഫ്‌ലെററ് മുഖേനയോമററോ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായാംഗങ്ങളെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലേ ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ജനങ്ങളെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ മതിപ്പിനെ കുറക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു അജിറേറഷൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഈ കാര്യത്തിലില്ലല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): അതുകൊണ്ടു മതിപ്പു കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമോ?സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൊറാൻ വേണം എന്നു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വേണ്ട എന്നു പറയാനുള്ള ധൈര്യക്കുറവു കൊണ്ട് അങ്ങിനെ സത്യം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു അതിനെ മാററുന്നതിന്—

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അജിറേറഷൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടേ മാററാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നില്ലല്ലോ.

PRESIDENT: I do not think he meant agitation. You say that there are people who are ignorant among Muslims and who do not know their rights. What he said was, can you not make them understand what is wanted and see that they do not insist on the production of the Holy Koran for the purpose of taking oath.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പൊതുവെ ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്ക് പ്രത്യേകമായ പ്രവൃത്തികളൊന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ് മററുമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗ്രന്ഥം എടുത്തു സത്യംചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് നിർബന്ധമില്ലാത്തസ്ഥിതിക്ക് ആ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): മഹമ്മദീയരിൽ കാര്യം അറിയാവുന്നവർ എല്ലാസ്ഥലത്തും ഉണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് അവരോടു ഈ സംഗതി പറഞ്ഞാൽ പോരെ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടേ മതിയാവുകയുള്ളൂ എങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും തടസ്സമില്ല. പക്ഷെ അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു പറയുന്നതു് മനസുള്ളവർ ഗ്രന്ഥംതൊട്ടുസത്യംചെയ്താൽ മതിയെന്നാണ്. ഈ വിശിഷ്ടഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ ആർക്കും ശുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടിമാത്രമേ തൊടാൻപാടുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനുവിപരീതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്തു് അതിനെ വയ്ക്കാൻപാടില്ല. ഈ സംഗതി സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഇടയിൽ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും ഇല്ല. മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ഈ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ നിറുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Do you not feel that in a case between two Mahomedans, that one Mahomedan would feel that if the other Mahomedan is given the Koran and asked to swear, he will be more bound to speak the truth than otherwise?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഒരു കേസിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരാൾ മൊഴികൊടുക്കുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ അതു് വാദിപ്രതികളായ രണ്ടുകക്ഷികളുടേയും മനസ്സിന്റെ സമാധാനത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല. നീതിന്യായം നടത്തുന്ന ജഡ്ജിക്ക് ന്യായമായ ഒരു ജഡ്ജ്മെൻറ് എഴുതുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് മൊഴികൊടുക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): സത്യത്തിന്മേൽ കേസ് തീർക്കാമെന്ന് വാദിപ്രതികൾ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ കോടതിയിൽ ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആരു് സത്യംചെയ്യുന്നുവോ അയാൾ കൊറാൻ പുസ്തകം കൊണ്ടുവരും.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): സൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു പുസ്തകം അവിടെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല.

MR. K P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): വാദിപ്രതികൾ സത്യത്തിന്മേൽ ഒരു സംഗതി തീരുമാനിക്കാമെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കയും കോടതിക്ക് പെട്ടെന്നു് ആ സത്യത്തെ നിറവേററുന്നതിന്—കോടതിയിൽവച്ചുതന്നെ ആ സംഗതിയെ പെട്ടെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനു--കോടതി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ കക്ഷികൾ അപ്പോൾ കൊറാനുവേണ്ടി അന്വേഷി

ച്ചുപോകേണ്ടിവരും. അങ്ങനെ വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥം കോടതിയിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു ഉപകാരമായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : കൊറാനുവേണ്ടിവിഷമിക്കേണ്ടിവരുകയില്ല. എല്ലാ മഹമ്മദീയർക്കും കൊറാൻ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : അവർ അതിനെ എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴും കയ്യിൽ കൊണ്ടുനടക്കുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : സത്യവാചകം എഴുതുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് അതിനെ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : May I know whether he has observed a practice in courts of bringing the box in which the Koran is kept and when a witness is about to be put into the witness box, the witness protesting that he will not touch the Koran without washing his hands and feet and the judge waiting for some hours and afterwards when the Mahomedan comes after his bath and other ablutions, taking his book and swearing, all indicating that he considers this a very solemn act, and the sense of solemnity inducing him to speak the truth ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Is it a speech or a question?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : The whole thing is a question. Only it is fairly long.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ജഡ്ജിയായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കോടതിയിൽ നടക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം അറിഞ്ഞാണ് പറയുന്നത്. കോടതിയിൽ സത്യംചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല. ഗ്രന്ഥമെടുത്ത് സത്യംചെയ്കയില്ലാ എന്ന് പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റ്ചെയ്യുന്നു എങ്കിൽ കൈകാൽ കഴുകി ശുചിയായിവന്ന് ഗ്രന്ഥമെടുത്താൽ മതിയെന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കോടതിയിൽ നടക്കുന്നില്ല. പ്രൊട്ടെസ്റ്റ ചെയ്താലും അയാളെക്കൊണ്ട് എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ട്.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*); Let me ask my friend one question. Is it not actually asking the Government to assume the position of an expert on Islamic religion and culture when he wants Government to get rid of Korans from the Courts?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Certainly not.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) The Government should accept the position stated by you as correct ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Not by me, but by my community. That is just the point.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): My friend, as representing his community, speaks of certain injunctions contained in the Holy Book and wants that to be enforced. That I believe is the position. From the report submitted to the Council by the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil, there may be people who are not thoroughly conversant with the spirit of religious teachings. Some Mahomedans may be ignorant and they may insist on having the Koran. Is there anything seriously wrong in those circumstances, for the Court to take it out of the receptacle and make the necessary arrangement for proper ablution and then put it into the hands of the witness?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I have explained it.

ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് കൊറാനിലുള്ള ആജ്ഞകളെ ലംഘിക്കുകയാണ്. മതവിരുദ്ധമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം എന്നു് ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണമെന്താണ്. ഇതു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമോ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമോ മാത്രമല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) കൊച്ചി, ഹൈദ്രബാദ്, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മലബാർ എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരേർപ്പാടില്ലാതിരിക്കെ ഇവിടെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് മഹമ്മദീയരാരെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കൊച്ചി, ഹൈദ്രബാദ് ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തന്നെയും മഹമ്മദീയരുടെ മതത്തിനെതിരായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വരുന്നില്ല. കുറെ മുമ്പു വരെ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഈ സമ്പ്രദായം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ നിറുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു നിർത്തിയിട്ടു അതിനെ തിരിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ആ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ വീണ്ടും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയില്ലേ ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ പറ്റി ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു പറയും, പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഏതെല്ലാം രീതിയിൽ തർക്കിക്കാനും തയ്യാറാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അവിടെ ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു് നിറുത്തിയിട്ടു് ആരും ആക്ഷേപിക്കാത്ത സ്ഥി

തിക്ക ഇവിടെ നിറുത്തിയാലും ആർക്കും ആക്ഷേപം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയി ല്ല എന്നല്ലേ അനുമാനിക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇവിടെ അങ്ങനെ നിറുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരുത്തരും ആക്ഷേപിക്കയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല മുസ്ലീം സമുദായം ഒട്ടുക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു നന്ദിയുള്ളവരായിട്ടുകൂടി ഇരിക്കും.

എത്രയോ വലുതായ ക്ഷോഭമാണ് ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഈ സമുദായത്തിനിടയിൽ ഉള്ളതു്. അതു വേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ വെളിയിൽ വരുന്നില്ലന്നേ ഉള്ളു. ഇടയ്ക്കുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ പരിശ്രമം കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ് അതു വെളിയിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു കാണാതിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നു ശരിപ്പെടും, നാളെ ശരിപ്പെടും, അല്പദിവസം കൂടെ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മാറും, എന്നൊക്കെ ജനങ്ങളോട് ഓരോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലും ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇതു നിമിത്തമുള്ള ക്ഷോഭത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാ വശങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അറിയാതിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു ഒററ കുത്തിനു പോലും ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ കോടതിയിൽവച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ആഗ്രഹമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടു അനുസരിച്ചു ഒന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല.

മററു സമുദായക്കാർ അമ്പലത്തിൽ പോയി സത്യം ചെയ്കയും വിളക്കു കൊണ്ടു വന്നു് സത്യം ചെയ്കയും മററും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ വിളക്കും മററും വെളിയിൽ നിന്നും വരുത്തുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളാണ്. അതു പോലെ ഈ കൊറാൻ ഗ്രന്ഥവും ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ, അപ്പോൾ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഈ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തെ പെട്ടിയിൽവച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചു കൈകാൽ കഴുകി ശുദ്ധമായി വരുന്നവർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമോ ചുമതലയോ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനില്ല. കാര്യമില്ലാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതിനുവേണ്ടി വിഷമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും. ഇല്ല അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും ഇല്ല.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Thodupuzha*): സത്യത്തിന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരാൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയോ ഹിന്ദുവോ ആണെങ്കിൽ പുസ്തകം എങ്ങിനെ കിട്ടും?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കൊറാൻ ഗ്രന്ഥം മററു സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ആവശ്യമില്ല. അങ്ങനെ ഇന്നു വരെനടപ്പും ഇല്ല.

അതു കൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിച്ചു് വല്ലസംശയവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെയും തീർത്തു ഇതിനോരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം വരുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am surprised that Mr. Mahomed says that the statements furnished by the High Court from various courts are false.

PRESIDENT: He has corrected himself and said that they might be due to misrepresentation of circumstances.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Even so, this is not the first time on which it was stated that certain Muslims insisted on swearing on the Koran. I shall read what the Dewan has said in the 26th session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in answer to a similar representation read on the subject.

"കൊറാൻ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ കോടതികളിൽനിന്നും മാററുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും മുമ്പു ഒരു ഉത്തരവായതനുസരിച്ചു കൊറാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പെട്ടിക്കകത്തു പൂട്ടിവച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആരെങ്കിലും കൊറാൻതരണം അതിൽ തൊട്ടുകൊണ്ടു സത്യം ചെയ്യല്ലാതെ മൊഴി കൊടുക്കയില്ല എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കോടതിയിൽ ഇല്ലാതെ വരരുതല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കൈകാൽ ശുദ്ധി ചെയ്തതിൽ പിന്നീടാണു് കൊറാൻ എടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MEMBER: എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുന്നില്ല.

DEWAN: ഉത്തരവിൽ പറയുന്നതു് മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം അങ്ങിനെ വച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നും ഈ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു ആരും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊറാൻ കോടതികളിൽ നിന്നും മാററിക്കളയാമെന്നുമാണു്. ഇതുവരെ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു അതിൻെറ ഫലം നോക്കി ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലേക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചു വേണ്ടതു് ചെയ്യാം."

And, it is in pursuance of that an enquiry was started and a statement furnished by the High Court so that there can be no misunderstanding about the matter. Of course, I can concede that Mr. Mahomed feels very much about it. All that I can now say is that I shall convey this debate to the High Court for further consideration if necessary.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 372.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,973 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 10.

Motion 373.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,557 for Law College Hostel by Re. 1.

My object is only to suggest that the Law College Hostel must be thrown open to students of all castes studying in the Law College. This is not a new matter to this Council. It was brought to the notice of Government in this Council even so far back as 1097 and, at that time, the Government member promised to see that the wishes of the House are respected and on that assurance, that motion was withdrawn. I beg to submit, that if that hostel is thrown open, it will go a great way in unifying different communities inhabiting this country. My friend Mr. Govindan in his speech in the general discussion of the Budget was complaining about the attitude of the Government in the matter. I asked him whether it was due to the fault of the inmates of the Hostel that it was not open to all the students. So far as I know, I do not think, any citizen of this country will object to the throwing open of the Law College Hostel to members of all communities. By throwing open that, the Government will only be meeting out equal justice to members of all communities.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): If separate kitchens are provided, will there be any difficulty in admitting them?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No difficulty at all. By doing that, Government will be respecting the sentiments of the orthodox section also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Should the College Hostel provide separate kitchens?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am not very particular of providing separate kitchens, but I have absolutely no objection in providing separate kitchens. At the same time, even if there is only one kitchen and if the Government authorities are willing to admit all people I would be glad. My only ground is, that the hostel should not be closed for a member of a particular community because he belongs to that particular community.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I wish to support the motion of Mr. Asan. I do not think there is the possibility of opening different kitchens for different denominations. There may not be space enough for that. My opinion is, that kitchens may be divided into vegetarian and non-vegetarian, and not on the basis of caste. I think there is absolutely no justification for maintaining such an intstitution especially when we remember the fact that even the Women's College Hostel is not a caste hindu hostel. There, all women are prepared to live together without distinction of caste or creed. It is believed rightly or wrongly that caste distinctions are more rooted in women than in men generally. When even women are not objecting to a common hostel, there cannot be any justification for these graduates who attend the Law College to object on grounds of caste. If anybody insists upon that, he has no right to draw upon public money and live there. His whims should not be satisfied.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I also support the motion. I have already spoken on this subject in connection with the general discussion on the subject that it is not proper particularly in the case of grown up students to exclude a particular section on the ground of caste or religion. Now, Sir, this is not the only institution. There is another institution namely the Training College Hostel which is near Taikad. There also members of all the communities are not admitted. It is a very simple matter. With one stroke of the pen all these hostels may be thrown open to all the classes and many people will consider it a great boon and reform. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I also support this motion. I would not have thought it necessary to do so but for the fact that I wish to say a word in reference to what Mr. Thomas said about the Nayar community and the Nayar members of this Council this morning. I am sorry he is not here to listen to my observations but I am not very much concerned with that. Of course I do not care whether he is here or not nor do I attach much weight to the observations made by him. Mr. Thomas began his speech with the statement that.........

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, that relates to some other discussion. That is over.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That has much to do with this, Sir. I was waiting for an opportunity to refer to that on a suitable occasion. I am sorry you thought I was going to be irrelevant. What he said in the morning was that the Nayars as a community or that the Nayar members of this Council stand against the citizenship of all classes of the people and that they bully other communities I think he said he would rather be bullied by Mr. Krishna Aiyangar.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I never bully anybody. Is it 'bully' or 'buffet' that Mr. Thomas said?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not distinctly remember what he said. I think he used both terms.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): There is a lot of difference in the meaning of the two words.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Any how, Sir, I am not very much concerned with answering his observations. I only want to remove a mistaken impression that might have crept into the minds of people from Mr. Thomas's statement. I do not want to indulge in any unwarranted, unmerited or unfounded observations.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Why not treat it with the contempt that it deserves and leave the whole matter?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). I would have treated it with the contempt that it deserves but seeing that it is likely that his observations might have caused some misapprehensions in the minds of his listeners, I wish to say a few words in regard to them.

The Nayar members of this Council or the Nayar community generally or at any rate the thinking section of the Nayar community do not stand against the attainment of full citizenship rights by any Travancorean and if Mr. Thomas who is not here unfortunately had only cared to read the proceedings of this Council that are published at public cost, he could have easily seen that his statements were thoroughly unwarranted. I am really very glad that this motion was brought by Mr. Asan who is himself a Nayar. We really want to see that all sections of the people in Travancore come up to the same level in regard to their political and civic rights. That is our object and I want to make that point clear. I was very sorry that Mr. Thomas made those observations in the morning.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രവേശനം വേണമെന്ന് പറയുന്നതുപോലെ സാമുദായികപ്രാതിനിധ്യ വിഷയത്തിലും വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അതിനു വേണ്ടിയും സഹായിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സാമുദായിക പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു വല്ല പ്രമേയമോ ഉപക്ഷേപമൊ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ഗവന്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ഞാൻ തന്നെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നില്ല. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ അങ്ങിനെ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ഞാനും—

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു എന്റെ ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടി ആയില്ല. മെമ്പർ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ് ചോദിച്ചത് ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): നായർ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടതായി ഞാൻ മാത്രമല്ല ഇവിടെയുള്ളത്. മററു നായന്മാർ ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കയും ആ അവസരത്തിൽ ആ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും സംസാരിക്കുകയും അതിനുവേണ്ടതൊക്കെ ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Sir, I take objection to any member speaking in terms of communities so far as the members of this Council are concerned. What is the meaning of referring to the Nayar members, the Brahmin members, and the Catholic members, as if these members view things in groups? That is not the case.

PRESIDENT: I think he only meant such and such a member who happens to be a Brahmin, so and so who happens to be a Catholic and so and so who happens to be a Nayar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But, Sir, the fallacy of the argument is that I do not have the same view as all other Nayars have. I have my own views and the other Nayars have their own views. But generally I say that this condemnation is thoroughly unmerited, unfounded and unwarranted. I would support the motion of Mr. Asan and I would even go to the length of saying that there should not even be separate kitchens.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Do I understand the member to say that he will insist on everybody eating in the same dish?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I object to eating in the same dish. I would not eat in the same dish even with the members of my own family.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Would he insist upon vegetarian eating in a non-vegetarian mess?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not want vegetarians to eat meat.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I only wish to know whether in my friends' enthusiasm for establishing theoretical equality he would follow this?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am prepared to accept a distinction between non-vegetarian kitchen and vegetarian kitchen, but I am not prepared to accept any distinction based on caste lines.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): മി. ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഹോസ്റ്റലിലും മററും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാരും തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുമെന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനും ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ആനുകൂല്യംമാത്രം ചെയ്തുതരണം എന്ന് എനിക്കു അപേക്ഷയില്ല. കാര്യമായിട്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ഭണ്ഡാരത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒരു വലിയസംഖ്യ പങ്കിട്ടു ശമ്പളമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിലും സമത്വം കിട്ടിയാൽ ഞങ്ങളും കാളേജ അഡ്മിഷനും ഹോസ്റ്റൽ അഡ്മിഷനും അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളാം. കൃസ്തീയ സമുദായത്തിനും അതുപോലെ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന മററു സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രധാനകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളം അസമത്വംഉണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെൻറ് എന്നാൽ സാരമായ ചിലസംഖ്യകൾ ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് സമത്വമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നകാലംവരെ ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വലിയ ദൂഷ്യമില്ല. അതിനാൽ മററു സംഗതികളിലുള്ള അസമത്വങ്ങൾ നീക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള അസമത്വവും നീക്കിത്തരണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I quite agree with Mr. Damodaran Asan and with Mr. Govindan that no member on account of his community or caste should be excluded from any privileges of citizenship which are open to members of other communities. But at the same time we cannot forget that there is such a thing as caste distinction and that some people, out of sentiment—it may be a wrong or right sentiment—cannot dine with other people. So long as that sentiment exists it will not be right to say that all should dine together. And I am sure Mr. Govindan and Mr. Damodaran Asan will concede that they should not be compelled to dine with others. That being so, the only alternative so far as the Law College Hostel is concerned is to provide a separate kitchen and separate dining room accommodation.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): And a common mess also, so that such of them as have no objection to dine in common can do so.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): At the same time a separate kitchen accommodation is necessary having in view the sentiments of such members of communities as will not dine with members of other communities.

Now, Sir, it is a fact that in this hostel there is accommodation only for caste Hindus and that there is no provision for non-caste Hindus. I may say in justification or at least in extenuation of that fact that it came by the merest accident and not by the deliberate judgment of the Government. This College has been in existence for a long time; and in recent years many students from outside Travancore flocked to this College. And most of them, if not all, were caste Hindus. The cry for a Hostel came at the outset from such students. The Hostel was then opened naturally providing only for caste Hindus. At the same time there was no demand, at any rate no considerable demand, from non-caste Hindus for a Hostel of that sort and therefore no kitchen accommodation happened to be provided. As for the particular hostel now in question I have enquired into the matter and it is seen that there is no accommodation there to provide a separate kitchen or a dining room. If there had been accommodation Government would have said "here is a dining room and a kitchen" even if there were no applications from non-caste Hindus.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Could not these students be admitted into the Science College Hostel?...

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That has been considered and it has been found to be difficult. It is a question of practical difficulty and not an attempt on the part of the Government to exclude any particular community. If there are any considerable number of non-caste Hindus coming forward, willing to join the hostel, Government are prepared to consider the question. As it is, I repeat that it came in by the merest of accidents and not by the deliberate judgment on the part of the Government. Even this year I made enquiries into the matter and found that 46 caste Hindus were in the Hostel. My information is that no non-caste Hindus have applied for admission.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): How can he apply when there is no accommodation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, I very well realise that difficulty. It may be that is because there is no accommodation nobody came forward.

But at the same time we know when people are put to difficulties and hardships they will move in the matter and tell the authorities 'give us a hostel.' If Mr. Asan had put forward the proposition by saying 'here are a dozen non-caste-Hindus who want a hostel', I could very well have understood him and I could have said 'I will try to make provision for them'.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Suppose I give the member half a dozen students tomorrow?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government will consider if a considerable number of students come forward. After all it does not matter to the Government whether the Law College Hostel is a caste-Hindu Hostel or not.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that there are a large number of Nayar students in the Victoria Hostel at Madras?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am prepared to accept the assurance of the member.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member also know that there is no separate Nayar mess and non-caste Hindu mess there?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am prepared to accept that also from the member. But that does not solve the question. If Nayars are non-caste Hindus, I can understand that argument.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know what the difficulty was in admitting Law College students in the Science College Hostel?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That Hostel is under a different management and the Principal of the Science College was not agreeable to students of any other institution being admitted into the Science College Hostel.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Should that objection not be removed by the Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That will be interfering with the internal management of an educational institution.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I do not understand why they could not be admitted when there are vacancies in the Science College Hostel?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It may not be desirable to compel it.

As I said, Government are adverse to perpetuating this distinction but there is the practical difficulty. If there are considerable number of non-caste Hindus coming forward, Government will consider the question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I know from the member the approximate number of non-caste Hindus that should come forward if Government are to consider that question ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I have not thought of it. Say, about 25. We have got now 46 caste Hindus in the Law College Hostel. Whatever the number, the question will be sympathetically considered and all possible facilities will be afforded.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Why could not temporary sheds be put up ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) ; There is no accommodation in the compound.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Government should rent some other place also.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : That is possible and Government will certainly do it provided it would benefit any large number of non-caste Hindus.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Should we not publish a notification in the Gazette that non-caste Hindus will also be admitted. Without that how do the Government expect the students to come forward ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No doubt, I can certainly concede the force of Mr. Asan's argument. But I must say that as a matter of fact no person has ever moved the Principal for accommodation in the Hostel.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Has any of the students residing in the Hostel objected to the admission of non-caste Hindus in the Hostel ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I presume so. Because the Principal says that there is objection to non-caste Hindus being admitted.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. വിവിധ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട എല്ലാവരും രാജ്യമാകുന്ന ഭവനത്തിലെ തുല്യാവകാശികളും സാഹോദര്യത്തോടും സൌഹാർദ്ദതയോടും വർത്തിക്കേണ്ടവരുമാണെന്നുള്ള ബോധം വളർത്തുന്നതിനു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാലത്തു ഒരുമിച്ചു താമസിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ പ്രയോജനകര

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman,]

മാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ദുഷിച്ച വൎഗ്ഗീയ പ്രതിപത്തിയും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാലംമുതല്ക്കേ വേർതിരിച്ചുനിൎത്തുന്ന സംപ്രദായവും നന്നല്ല. ഈ മാതിരി പൊതു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഐക്യം വളൎത്തുന്നവയായിരിക്കണം. ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾ എല്ലാവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരുടേയും പൊതുവായിരിക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഒരു പുലയനുമായി ഇരുന്ന് ഒരുമിച്ചുണ്ണുന്നതിനു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ശുചിത്വംഉള്ള ആരോടുംകൂടി ഒരുമിച്ചിരുന്നു ഉണ്ണുന്നതിന് എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ശുചിത്വം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആരാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എനിക്ക്, ഒരുമിച്ചിരുന്ന് ഊണുകഴിക്കാമൊ എന്നുള്ള വിഷയത്തിൽ ശുചിത്വമുണ്ടോ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു ഞാനാണ്. ശുചിത്വമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്ന് എല്ലാവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരായ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളോടും ഒരുപോലെ ഭാരവാഹികൾ തന്നെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കട്ടെ. വിദ്യാലയത്തിന്റെ പ്രിൻസിപ്പിളും അതാണല്ലൊ.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ൪ന്നു വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളും ശുചിത്വമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ എങ്ങിനെ അനുവദിക്കും?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അവർ അങ്ങിനെ പറയാൻ ഇടയില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു പൌരബോധം ഉണ്ട്. ഹോസ്റ്റൽ ഭരണാധികാരികൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾ, തങ്ങളുടെ സഹപൌരന്മാരായവരോടു നിങ്ങൾക്കു ശുചിത്വമില്ല അതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങൾ പുറത്തുപോകണം എന്നു പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. സമത്വം, സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം, സാഹോദൎയ്യം എന്ന സ്വരം മുഴങ്ങുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു ശുചിത്വമില്ല, നിങ്ങൾ പുറത്തുപോകണം എന്ന് ഒരിക്കലും ആരും പറയുകയില്ല. പ്രത്യേകം കിച്ചൻ വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊള്ളട്ടെ. എല്ലാവൎഗ്ഗക്കാൎക്കും താമസിക്കുവാൻ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നവരാണ് ഇനി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പൌരപ്രമാണികളും ആകുന്നതു. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരുമിച്ചു താമസിക്കാൻപാടില്ലാ എന്നു പ്രത്യേകം നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു പിന്നീടു യുവജനങ്ങൾ വൎഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതികളായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നതും അവർ വക്കീലന്മാരോ കൌൺസിൽമെംബർമാരോ ആയാലും സമത്വത്തിനെതിരായി വാദിക്കുന്നതും. വിവിധവൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ യിടയിൽ

സഹോദരബുദ്ധിയും സൗഹാർദ്ദവും ഉണ്ടായാൽ മാത്രമെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളൂ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): വക്കീലന്മാർ അല്ലാത്തവർ ഇങ്ങിനെ വാദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): വക്കീലന്മാർ അല്ലാത്തവർ അധികവും വാദിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാവരും പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ വേറെ വേറെ ഇരിക്കണം എന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പാലിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഫലമാണ്. രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള വർഗ്ഗീയബുദ്ധി ഭാവിയിലെ സൌഹാർദ്ദത്തിനു അടിസ്ഥാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന യുവജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാലത്ത് അവർ ഒരുമിച്ചുസഹവസിച്ചു സൗഹാർദ്ദത്തോടുകൂടി വർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനുവേണ്ട സകല മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കണം. തങ്ങളുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പൊതു ഐശ്വര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി തങ്ങൾ ഓരോരുത്തനും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്— തങ്ങളിൽ കൈകോർത്തു പിടിച്ചു സൗഹാർദ്ദത്തോടെ സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്—എന്നുള്ള ബോധം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാലത്തുതന്നെ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെ പൌരസഞ്ചയത്തിന് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായാൽ ആ പൌരസഞ്ചയത്തിനു ഭാവിയിൽ ഉൽകർഷമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ദേശാഭിമാനവും ഐകമത്യവും രാജ്യോൽകർഷത്തിന് അത്യന്താവശ്യകമാണ്. ലാക്കാളേജിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തുവരുന്നവരാണ് രാഷ്ട്രീയ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രധാനമായിപ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവർ. അവർ ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ അസ്വസ്ഥത ഉണ്ടാകും. ആ അസ്വസ്ഥതയ്ക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ കാരണമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കരുതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ലാക്കാളേജ് ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാർക്കും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, the objection raised by the learned Law Member is that there is not sufficient accommodation in the Law College Hostel to have different kitchens for different communities. As I suggested, this question was brought to the notice of the Government nine years ago and then also the same excuse was given, Government have not moved even an inch forward till now and tried to solve this question. In case Government do not find it convenient to have more accommodation and more kitchens what I would suggest is to throw open the present Hostel for all communities and castes and to give admission only to those persons

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

who have no objection to live together. (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) If the Government can afford to be luxurious enough and respect the sentiments of all communities and provide separate kitchens for all of them I have absolutely no objection. Sir, as my friend Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman observed a great deal of this communal fight is due to the misunderstanding between the different communities. We are separated by water-tight compartments and we are not able to mingle freely. It is in institutions like hostels that we get sufficient opportunities for mingling freely. Sir, Mr. O. M. Thomas and I were inmates of the Victoria Hostel for two years and I am sure that if we were living together for longer time he would not have made that statement which he made this morning. It is due to the misunderstanding that has been engendered as a result of..............

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know how long the two members were together?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): We were together, I think, for two years.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PALLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the member had contact with him at least once?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Surely. We were close friends and I may say, when we talk about having different kitchens, that we were dining in the same mess. In the Nayar mess, in the Victoria Hostel there were Christians, Kshatriyas, Nayars, Mahomedans, and all sorts of people.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Is it suggested by the member that a period of two years was not sufficient for Mr. Thomas to understand him?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am not going to enter into the question as to Mr. Thomas' ability to understand men and things. All that I say is that if sufficient opportunity is given to persons to mingle together and clear up their misunderstandings it will go a great way in avoiding these communal wrangles. In the Law College most of the students are graduates of the University and there is a greater chance of removing this misunderstanding. So what I would suggest is that if the Government could not afford to have separate kitchens, throw open the present hostel to all communities and let only those people who are prepared to dine in the same mess be admitted. Otherwise let them have as many kitchens as possible.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed classes*): What about the distinction that is observed in this Council Hall itself?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I will answer all questions after finishing my speech.

Suppose all people are asked to dine in the same mess. People have different tastes ; they have grown up under different circumstances; and we will be compelling one community by asking them to dine with another. But it is not I submit so much a question of sentiment as of taste. In the alternative allow them a separate mess. Otherwise it is waste.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock companies and Protector of Depressed classes*) : What about many rooms here being labelled as being intended for use by separate communities here ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) ; I am not very particular of having these rooms separately and if the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was watching what was taking place he would have found that Nayars take their coffee in the same room with Christians. There is very much commingling. It is not at our instance that these rooms were labelled.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഷെഡ്ഡുകളെ എല്ലാം മാററിയിട്ട് ഒരു ഒററഷെഡ്ഡ് ആയികെട്ടുകയല്ലെ നല്ലത് ? അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഒററ ഷെഡ്ഡിൽ എല്ലാവരും ഇരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാവരും ആലോചിച്ചു സൌഹാർദ്ദതയോടുകൂടി പ്രവത്തിക്കാൻ ഇടയാകുകയില്ലെ ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I cannot be positive of that. In that case the persons taking coffee in the same mess must have the same opinion. We do not find that. Here we find that Nayars, Christians and Brahmins take different sides according to their political outlook.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Indutsry, North*) : അടുത്തു് സഹവസിക്കുംതോറും തമ്മിൽ തമ്മിലുള്ള തെററിധാരണമാറാനല്ലെ സൌകര്യമുള്ളതു് ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Yes. I am agreeable to that. I want that to be encouraged. As times advance all these difficulties will be solved. What I would suggest is Government should not place obstacles in the way of people coming together. With these words I resume my seat.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, it is a fact that some time ago this question was brought to the notice of the Government in this Council, but it is not correct to say that nothing was done after that. An enquiry was made and Mr. Chatfield who was then the Principal of the Law College has reported to the High Court that the demand for a hostel came mostly from caste Hindus who came from outside Travancore and that it was not apparent from the number of non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus in the College, that there will be a considerable number of students who

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

will be benefited if seperate kitchens and separate dining rooms were opened for non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus. On a castewar statement of students being taken, it was found that the non-caste Hindus and the non-Hindus to be benefited by the proposal was very small. And the matter was dropped, so that it will not be correct to say that Government have not moved even an inch in the matter for the last nine years.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): What was the number of non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus who were denied admission?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The caste-war statement was taken for four years from 1919 to 1923. From that statement, received from the High Court, it is seen that the average number of students who are not residents of Trivandrum admitted into the F. L. and B. L. classes were as follows:—

Caste Hindus 57·25	Christians 18.
Non-caste Hindus 5.	Mahomedans 75.

B. L. class—

Caste Hindus 83·50.	Non-caste Hindus 6·75.
Christians 17·50.	Mahomedans 2·75.

The figures in respect of the average number of those who were residents of Trivandrum were as follows:—

F. L.—

Caste Hindus 15·25.	Non-caste Hindus nil.
Christians ·75.	Mahomedance ·50.

B· L.—

Caste Hindus 12·50,	Christians ·25,
Non-caste Hindus ·25.	Mahomedans ·25.

This is the average number of students and it was found that even if a hostel were opened they would not be much benefited. This year the total number of caste Hindus comes to about 259 as against 145 non-catse Hindus, Christians and Mahomedans all put together. Of these 259 caste Hindus only 46 are admitted to the hostel. Government do not want as a matter of fact to perpetuate any such distinction. Mr. Asan was referring to inter-dining as being useful for the promotion of good feeling between communities and said that those who are prepared to go to a common dining room alone should be admitted in the hostel. I do not think that the time has come for the Government to try that experiment. As was suggested by the question put by Mr. Vydhalingom Pillai the first example should be shown in that direction by the members of this House by making a demand for a common lunch room and a protest that they do not want separate lunch rooms.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) Is it on the request of the members that these separate sheds are put up?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not say that. But the members may protest and say they

want only one room and it will probably be an example which may be followed by others. Until some such things are done, I do not think it will be advisable for the Government to say in respect of educational institutions that only those who are prepared to go to a common dining room would be given entrance. Of course it does not mean that Government are not prepared to provide accommodation for non-caste Hindus and others.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Out of the 105 students is there any non-caste Hindu ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) Out of 409 in all the classes there are 98 Brahmins, 138 Nayars and 26 other caste Hindus.

I hope that on the assurance that when any considerable number of non-caste Hindus come forward for hostel accommodation it will be considered by Government. Mr. Asan will withdraw his motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) I press it to a division.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai said that if there is a demand which is in any way considerable Government will earnestly and sympathetically consider the question of providing accommodation for non-caste Hindus as well. Government are prepared to do that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I want to know whether Government are prepared to publish it in the Gazette ?

PRESIDENT : Why do you want it to be published in the Gazette ? A notice may be put up in the College.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes, that may be done.

PRESIDENT : I do not think there is any objection to it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : In that case I do not press it.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 374—378.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. RAMA VARM RAJA :

374. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,744 for Law College and Hostel by Rs. 5.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

375. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,744 for Law College and Hostel by Rs. 5.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

376. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,744 for Law College and Hostel by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED ;

377. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,744 for Law College and Hostel by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED :

378. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,95,352 under Demand XII by Rs. 10.

Motion 379.

The following motion was deemed to be not moved as the member was absent : –

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

379. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,95,352 under Demand XII by Rs 100

Motion 380.

The following motion was not moved —

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

380. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,95,352 under Demand XII by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XII – Administration of Justice– Rs.s. 7,95,352 for the vote of the House. May I take it as passed?

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—CENTRAL PRISON.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 84,147 under Demand XIII--Central Prison.

Motions 381 and 382.

The following motions were not moved

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

381. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,230 for supplies and services and contingencies by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) :

382. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,147 for Central Prison by Re. 1.

Motion 383.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion —

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,147 for Central Prison by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to draw the attention of Government to the imperative necessity of making some provision in the Central Jail and for giving better treatment to the Political prisoners. Sir, at present, I understand that there is no specific provision for that in the Jail Rules and I think that it is due to the fact that political offences and convictions were not prevalent in this country formerly. There was only one case in which certain respectable men were convicted for certain political offences and at that time the prisoners were treated with sufficient regard and respect and their comforts were attended to.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Is the member aware that the Suchindram Sathyagraha prisoners went on a hunger strike in the Central Prison ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I do not know much about it. The member can make useful suggestions at the time of his speech.

Now Sir, two prisoners Messrs. Mathunni and Sankara Pillai, have been convicted for sedition and are undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail. If my information is correct they are not given proper treatment by the Jail authorities because it seems that under the Jail rules there is no provision for giving better treatment to such class of prisoners. Sir, in view of the fact that the cases of sedition are increasing in this country Government should see that there are sufficient provisions for looking after the comforts of such respectable people.

PRESIDENT: Why do you say the cases of sedition are increasing?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Because they are increasing.

PRESIDENT: What other case is there than these two?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) Besides these, there is another case against the 'Probodhakan.'

PRESIDENT: That is not a conviction.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) I mean the cases are increasing.

PRESIDENT: That has nothing to do with the Jail.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) So I would suggest that proper steps be taken to see that these prisoners are given better treatment and that in future there might be some provision for the same.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I support the motion and I would urge upon the Government the need of extending better treatment not only to political prisoners but to all prisoners. If anybody visits the Prison and looks at it he will find that the conditions are far from satisfactory. The report of the Central Prison will also show that the health of the prisoners is deteriorating during these years more than was the case in previous years.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): I think in the report it is said that the condition of the prisoners on the whole is good.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Technically it may be alright. I say from personal experience. I had gone to see these men the other day with Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, and we examined the prison by getting into some of these rooms. We noted the stench in the rooms a combination of bed room and privy. I will give an exact description of what these prisoners Messrs. Mathunni and Sankara Pillai told us. They are given 8 feet of coir matting with 2 blankets to lie on. They are not given pillows. At about dusk the door is closed. A pot is given to them for the purpose of passing urine at night. I asked them what they would do if they wanted to ease at night. They said they had not encountered that difficulty as yet. They were given another pot and they will not allow that to remain inside the room. They relied on Heaven to avoid these inconveniences. Sir, the prison should not be a place for vindictive treatment. It ought to be a place for reform. How far our prison approximates with this ideal will

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

be clear from the administration report. The offences inside the prison have increased and the return of habitual prisoners has also increased. From all these things it is seen that the administration of the prison is not conducted on scientific lines or according to the approved methods of modern times.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): May I remind the member that in many cases people who come out from the prison are better in their health than they were at home.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): In many cases they are worse. The prison life has not been able to reform them. The administration of the prison does not allow an opportunity to every individual to become better.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are these prisoners expected to be reformed by the Prison Law?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I think that ought to be the ideal. I think every civilised country has accepted that ideal.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Does the member take the same view with regard to political prisoners also?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What I want to say is that the case of political prisoners alone should not be stressed. People who happen to be political prisoners and who are accustomed to a higher standard of life certainly do want certain comforts. That is a necessity. To people who are living in a higher standard of life if certain amenities of life are denied, for instance the ordinary cultivator may not suffer if he is denied newspaper reading but a civilised man who is accustomed to civilised life will find it horrible infliction if he is not given these comforts. With regard to these gentlemen who happened to be convicted by a Court they were above the average level of citizens in this State and the very fact that they are asked to lie in that room! Sir, you must go and see that picture! I cannot say anything with equanimity about the treatment meted out to them. When we were about to leave that place it was not dusk. There was some little light and the door with thick iron bars was about to be closed. They are not allowed to go about. But as regards the Sathiyagraha prisoners they were treated in a different way, we are told, under special instructions from Government. There was no rule. The Government if they had any regard for the health of these people could have suggested that here also Government ought not to annihilate them morally and mentally. They ought not to be vindictive. Of course their views may happen to differ from those of Government and they might have expressed their ideas strongly. They might have infringed the technique of law. On that account alone we cannot condemn a man as though he is a criminal. They ought to be treated better. It is not for the prisoners to ask that. If the Government care for their reputation they ought to reform this highly undesirable state of offairs.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member aware that the prisoners have put in a petition to grant them certain concessions?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I am not aware of that. I deprecate it if they have done it. They ought not have done that. They should have stood up to their rights if they are insulted. They ought to have found a remedy in a manner consistent with self-respect. Otherwise they should not have gone in for punishment. They ought to vindicate their self-respect. If they are not prepared, they should apologise and go away.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member think that they will be allowed to go away if they apologise?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) I do not know. They could have apologised at the beginning. Irrespective of that what I want to ask the Government, as a matter which affects the reputation of Government, is to conduct the administration of their Jail in a civilized manner.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): In supporting the motion made by Mr. Asan I want to make clear one statement which is rather bluntly made by him and with reference to which the President had also something to say. By his statement that sedition cases are increasing in this country, it is suggested only that political offences are increasing. It is for the Government to name such offences in the way in which they please. By that it is not at all suggested that actual cases of sedition, with all the ingredients attributed to it in the Penal Code, take place in the country. As for those people Messrs Mathunni and Sankara Pillai I would challenge any member on the other side of the House to vacate his seat and contest an election with these gentlemen and see how much they are regarded by people in general. They are much more respected and loved by the people than many of us and I would import my personal knowledge into the discussion, and say that they were accustomed to a more decent status in life than many of us here. As for Mr. Mathunni he is a monument of self sacrifice. He is held by all those who know him as an embodiment of all virtues and it is such people that are allowed to rot in the prison for the simple reason that they held views different from those held by Government authorities. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai made mention of the enquiries conducted about the treatment of these prisoners. We were given to understand that the court that convicted them had the power to recommend preferential treatment. That was omitted by the court. We have no quarrel with the court. I strongly point out my emphatic protest against the treatment accorded to these gentlemen and I would urge upon the members of this House to enter their strong dissent against this and I assure my friends here that by doing so we will be earning the gratitude of the whole country.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I support the motion of Mr. Asan because Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has given a fair idea of the

[Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)]

condition of the Jail and what it really ought to be. The condition here is far from being satisfactory. It is high time that some improvement is effected. Civilised countries are doing that. I would urge upon the Government to appoint a committee to revise the Jail rules. I think it is time for that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know that the term of imprisonment of these gentlemen will be shortly over?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I am speaking with regard to the general conditions prevailing in Jail and so it is that I suggest this.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, two matters have been brought before the notice of this House; one the condition of the political prisoners now undergoing simple imprisonment in the Jail and the other about the general condition prevailing there.

As regards the first, Sir, these two prisoners were convicted by the court and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment and naturally the treatment they would get is the treatment that the Jail rules provides in the case of simple imprisonment prisoners. They are not treated in any worse way. They are treated just like other simple imprisonment prisoners. These people applied to the court for being classed as special prisoners. Certain rules were passed by the Government in 1924. According to this rule the convicting court can pass orders saying that certain prisoners should be treated as special prisoners. But in this case the court did not pass an order to that effect. Consequently these prisoners applied to the Government and the Government received the orders of the court yesterday that they might be treated as special prisoners. The rule requires order to be confirmed by Government and I may tell the House that Government have already confirmed the decision of the court and the order will be issued to-day.

Then, there was reference to the general condition of the Prisoners. Sir, I have before me some official and non-official visitors' book a reading of which from here and there will show that the visitors have been struck by the extremely good condition of the prisoners in the Jail—Visitors from elsewhere and from within the State. One of the latest entries is on 26-11-06, by Dr. Madhavan Pillai "Visited the Central Prison this evening. As usual the premises are kept extremely neat." As for the treatment of prisoners—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): What about the rooms?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think that is also included. "No complaints were made to me. I found every thing right."

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether the prisoners are permitted to complain to the visitors and whether they will be properly treated if they make such complaints?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think the rules allow the prisoners to make complaints to the non-official visitors.

PRESIDENT: There are certain non-official members appointed to visit the prison. They are 'non-official' in a technical sense. They have the right to supervise and question the prisoners about the way in which they are treated.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is the member aware of any such complaints made by prisoners to these non-official members?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The general condition of our prisoners in the opinion of many outsiders who come to Travancore and visit the Jail is that it is very good.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is there any note of an outsider who visited the prison?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have seen some reports from the Central Prison. These dates back to several years. It will take some time to find them out. Our Jail is rather famous in India as being one of the best.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*); Am I to understand that hereafter Government are leaving things as they are and allow themselves to be guided by courts in matters like this?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the rule.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I move for closure.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*); I have sent in a similar motion. So I also want to say a word on the subject.

PRESIDENT: You may make a short speech.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): In view of the Chief Secretary's assurance that some concessions are to be extended to the political prisoners, I do not press that point. But still I say that because we have not got Political Prisoners Act here, as in British India, the treatment meted out to these prisoners is not in any way different from the treatment meted out to other prisoners. So I draw the attention of the Government that at least because the treatment accorded to them is a little different from the treatment meted out to others they may be allowed to have their daily avocation apart from other prisoners. With these words I take my seat.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*). From what has been stated by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai by his visits to the Jail I wish to know whether Government will enquire into the matter to see whether the Jail rules require any modification and whether Government are prepared to consider that matter.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That will be considered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions 384 and 385.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

384. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,147 for Central Prison by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

385. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 84,147 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT I put demand No. XIII—Central Prison for Rs. 84,147 to the vote of the House. I take it as carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,76,436 under Demand XIV--Agriculture and Fisheries.

Motions 386 to 388.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

386. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,750 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

387. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,970 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

388. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,477 for establishment by Rs 10.

Motion 389

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,447 for establishment by Rs. 100.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Agricultural Farm in Puliyara is not accessible to the people and it does not serve the purpose for which it is intended. It is far away from the town and I do not think it serves any useful purpose. I would therefore suggest for the consideration of the Government that it may be located somewhere near Shencotta town if it is possible.

PRESIDENT : The discussion will continue tomorrow. The House will now rise and meet again tomorrow at 11-30 A. M.

The Council adjourned at 5-15 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(OFFICIAL REPORT).

Friday, the 7th August 1931/22nd Karka'akam 1106.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the President presiding.

The following members were absent.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.
3. Mr. K. I. Kocheeppan Mappila.
4. Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen
5. Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.
6. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Ferry Service at Mankuzhi.

87. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With reference to the answer given to Mr. G. Raman Menon's interpellation asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 30th November 1927 (*vide* page 1 of Vol. XII of the Council Proceedings), will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any encouragement is now being given to the private ferry service at Mankuzhi;

(*b*) whether there is any assurance that the private ferry service there will be regular; and

(*c*) the result of the reference to the Executive Engineer about the construction of the bridge?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) No assurance can be given by Government. So long as it is profitable to the ferry men, the private ferry can be expected to continue.

(*c*) The Executive Engineer is of opinion, and Government agree with it, that the question of constructing a bridge at Mankuzhi crossing need be considered only after the Haripad-Veeyapuram road and the road from the 37th mile, Quilon-Alleppey road up to Mankuzhi crossing are improved and opened for cart traffic.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Are the Government aware that this ferry is on a road which is used by a large section of the public?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is only a village road and it is used by the people of the locality.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Are the Government aware that a large number of students reading in the High School at Karuvatta have to go by this road?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There is no definite information about the number of people using this road.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Are the Government aware that the fact was brought to the notice of Government in this very House that this road is being used by a large number of people?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Now there is a private ferry and the Government at that time said that it is better to leave the matter as it is.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): When that road is to be used by a large section of the people, is it right that the poor innocent pupils of the school should be at the mercy of the private ferry man?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): What is it that the member wants now? Is it a public ferry or a bridge?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I want to draw the attention of the Government that the necessity for a Government ferry service was brought to their notice about 4 years ago. May I know whether anything has been done in pursuance of that?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The reply that was then given was that the policy of the Government was to encourage private enterprise as far as possible.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Am I to understand by this answer that Government have made up their mind as to the establishment of a Government ferry at the locality since they want private enterprise to come forward?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The member is perfectly entitled to draw his own inference. Anyhow that was the reply given at that time. Further I may say the question of constructing a bridge was engaging the attention of the Government and the necessity for a public ferry was never raised.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Will not the Government consider the feasibility of having a public ferry until the bridge is constructed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That will be considered.

Mileage drawn by Dewan Peishkars for journeys from, and to head quarters performed on the same day in 1105.

88. MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of mileage drawn by each of the Dewan Peishkars in the year 1105 on account of journeys undertaken by them from, and back to their respective stations on one and the same day?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The information required by the member is given below:—

		Rs.	Ch.	C.
Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum	...	470	14	0
Do. Quilon	...	126	14	0
Do. Kottayam	...	473	7	0
Commissioner, Devicolam	...	324	0	0

Appointment of President and Judges of the Village Panchayat Court, Trivandrum.

89. MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the period of the predecessor in office of the present President of the Village Panchayat Court, Trivandrum, expired and when the present incumbent was appointed;

(*b*) when the present President took charge;

(*c*) the cause of the delay in the appointment;

(*d*) when the three Judges who were last appointed as Judges were so appointed; and

(*e*) when the vacancies to which they were appointed actually occurred?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The period of office of the present President expired on 20-6-1106 and the present President was appointed on 27-10-1106.

(*b*) On 12-11-1106.

(*c*) In making these appointments the Government have to carefully consider the suitability of the available candidates and then make a selection. This must take some time. To provide against any such unavoidable delays affecting the work of the courts, Regulation II of 1106 has been passed, extending the terms of existing Judges until the appointment of the successors.

(*d*) On 27-10-1106.

(*e*) On 20-6-1106.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkura*): Am I to understand from the member that during the period of about five months, that is from Makaram to Mithunam, this Court was working without the four judges including the President?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Are the Government aware that because of the absence of these four judges the litigant public are put to considerable difficulties?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are 11 members on the Village Panchayat Court. In the absence of 4, even with 7, they could form a quorum, post cases and hear them.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Answer to part (c) says: "In making these appointments the Government have to carefully consider the suitability of available candidates and then make a selection. This must take some time." May I know from the member whether this difficulty could not have been avoided if the Government had taken care to consider the suitability of appointing candidates before the vacancy arises in courts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Such a thing could have been avoided but in this case the recommendation of the District Magistrate came a few days after Government had passed their orders.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether the recommendation of the District Magistrate came only after Government called for it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The District Magistrate anticipated it, because it is seen from his letter that he has not quoted the Government letter number. So what I say is his report came only after Government passed their orders.

Decrees against the Government.

90. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): (1) Are the Government aware that unreasonable delay is caused in satisfying decrees in suits in which the Sirkar is a judgment debtor?

(2) Will they be pleased to call for a statement of decrees in the Quilon District Court in which the Sirkar is the judgment debtor and in respect of which the decree amounts have not been paid?

(3) Are they aware:

(a) that they are losers to a considerable extent owing to the neglect of officers concerned in not paying the amounts soon after decrees; and

(b) that even admittedly valid claims against the Sirkar are not settled out of court after the receipt of notice under Section 65 of the *Civil Procedure Code*?

(4) Will they be pleased to state whether they propose to take action against those officers owing to whose neglect the claims have not been so settled and the claimants are put to the necessity of resorting to a court of law?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) No.

(2) A statement * furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(3) (a) No.

(b) No.

(4) The question of taking such action will be considered when instances of neglect are brought to the notice of Government.

* *Vide* Appendix, page 799.

Appointment of the present Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

91. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) when the present Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools was confirmed as such;

(*b*) when his predecessor in office was relieved of his duties;

(*c*) when the present officer assumed charge of the Chief Inspector's duties;

(*d*) whether the present Chief Inspector was allowed to draw the Chief Inspector's pay from the date on which he actually took charge of the Inspector's duties, and, if not, from which date; and

(*e*) the date from which Mr. O. M. Cheriyan was retired from service?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 24-7-1106.

(*b*) 1-10-1104, afternoon.

(*c*) He was put in independent charge of the duties of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools on 22-10-1104.

(*d*) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the negative. He began to draw the minimum pay of the appointment from the date of his confirmation.

(*e*) 30-11-1104.

Refusal of admission of an Ezhava girl to the Valathungal V. M. School, Palattara.

92. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have sent any order to the Director of Public Instruction regarding caste titles;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that they have advised the refusal of admission to an applicant for admission in a school (i) if the applicant has, in the opinion of the headmaster, assumed the caste title of a community other than that to which he or she belongs with a bad or ulterior motive, or (ii) if, in the opinion of the headmaster, confusion will be caused by a member of one community being allowed to assume the caste title of another community; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that admission to the Valathungal V. M. School, Palattara, Mayyanad, was denied to an Ezhava girl, Devaki Amma, on the ground that "Amma" was affixed to her name?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) The answers are in the affirmative.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know the reasons that induced the Government to issue such orders?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The reasons are there in the question itself.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Are those the only reasons?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are other reasons given by the Director. But Government in their order have given the reasons as found in the question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know the other reasons given by the Director for refusing admission?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The assumption by one caste of a title pertaining to another caste especially in schools may wound the susceptibilities of and rouse resentment among the people of the caste whose title is thus assumed. It might thus give rise to communal feelings. In many cases the desire to assume such titles does not always proceed from worthy motives. Again the assumption of such names as Pillai, Aiyar, Nayar, etc., might also lead to confusion of identity. These are the reasons.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether Government recognise the right of individuals to name their children as they please?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The only thing is that one caste should not adopt the title of another caste. Because that would be a false pretence.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Government would admit a Christian girl by name Ponnamma to a school?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a hypothetical question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Government will admit a Brahmin or a Nayar who refuses to affix a title?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They may.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether there will be no difficulty of identification of caste then?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is to be decided on the merits of the case.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Government will issue necessary orders so that the right of individuals to name their children in any manner they choose will not be interfered with?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is no difficulty at present. Because the discretion in the matter of admissions is given to the Headmaster. He will decline admission only to those who adopt caste titles with a bad or ulterior motive.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Who is to judge whether there is a bad or ulterior motive?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Circumstances will show that. For instance a case was reported by the Director to the effect that an Ezhava assumed the name of 'Ananthasubba Iyer' for the purpose of insulting a Brahmin teacher of that name in the school.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Government think that there was a bad or ulterior motive in the specific instance in the case of Devaki Amma that I mentioned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In this case the Headmaster had used his discretion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): So, may I know whether Government are encouraging the prejudices of people against these caste titles or whether they allow the right of the individuals to have their own names?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The adoption of a person to a caste title to which he does not belong is really bad. It is not merely a question of right of a person. It is possible that these caste titles are adopted from unworthy motives.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know what the Government mean by 'unworthy motives'?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When a person pretends what he is not that is unworthy. Suppose an Ezhava by name Krishnan calls himself Krishna Pillai, that gives a false idea about himself.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Suppose a Mahomedan calls himself Kadir Pillai, may I know whether it will be thought as proper motive?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*). The word Kadir is a Mahomedan name.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Then may I know whether the Government think that Ponnamma is generally a Hindu name?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know that. I have seen cases in which Christian girls are called Ponnamma. That is not a distinct caste title so far as I know.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether it is because Government recognise that there will be a difficulty of identity of caste, as the Director has suggested, that it should not be used?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May or may not be.

Accidents on the Shertallai-Arur road.

93. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Are the Government aware of serious cases of collision on account of the extreme narrowness of the Shertallai-Arur road?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government are aware of certain cases of collision of motor vehicles on the Shertallai-Arur road, which occurred in 1105 and 1106, but all of them have been reported to be due to rashness in driving.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the cases of collision reported are due to rash driving?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Mainly due to careless driving and also an attempt at overtaking.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware of the width of the road ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am not aware, but I believe the road is not very wide.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : What does the member mean by saying that the road is not very wide?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Not as broad as the roads in Trivandrum.

MR K .P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Is it as broad as the roads in other parts of the State, for example Alleppey ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have not myself travelled on that road and so I cannot say.

Opening of a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Arukutti.

94. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have considered the question of opening a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Arukutty ; and

(*b*) whether they are aware that this question has been once before discussed in this House and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The question has been referred to the Law's Delays Commissioner.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : May I know whether the Government will give me an assurance that they will act according to the report of the Law's Delays Commissioner in regard to opening a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Arukutty ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government have to examine his proposals.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : If the Commissioner recommends that a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court is necessary will the Government adhere to that ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Even then the Government cannot give an assurance in advance of what they will do.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Is the member aware of numerous representations for opening a Munsiff Magistrate's Court there ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I am aware of certain representations having been made.

Appendix

Vide **Answer to Question No. 90.**

Statement of decrees in the District Court of Quilon in which Sirkar is the judgment-debtor.

No.	Case No.	Case Year.	Date of Decree.	Decree amount.	Date of receipt of records back from the Head Office.	Date of report for satisfaction	Remarks.
1	6	1099	9-1-1106	Rs. 8,000 and interest and costs	7-12-1106		
2	75	1094	20-5-1105 Appeal decree	To surrender the plaint land and pay costs or pay value of the plaint land at Rs. 100 per cent and costs, (value of land Rs. 50,000 and odd, costs Rs. 2,338)	30-8-1105	On 17-11-1105 addressed the Revenue Department for information whether the Goverment elect to retain land and pay value or surrender the land.	The Government finally decided to surrender the land on 13th February 1931 (R. Dis. No. 240/31/Rev.) Pending correspondence on the obove matter, reported on 6-3-06 for payment of costs.
3	8	1104	24-1-1106 Appeal decree	Rs. 50 and interest and costs.	..	25-10-1106	High court decre alone received from the Head Office on 27-7-06, other records not yet received. Report for satisfaction was made on receipt of notice of execution.
4	101	1104	23-11-1105	Rs. 114 and interest and costs.	6-4-1106	23-6-1106	
5	167	1104	32-10 1105	Rs 47 Chs. 24 and interest and costs.	4-4-1106	23-6-1106	
6	111	1104	28-11-1105	Rs. 50 Chs. 1-0.	10-4-1106	..	In these cases the *nirak* rate of paddy was wrongly entered in the decree. Applications have been filed in court to correct these decrees. These Applications are pending disposal.
7	122	1104	30-11-1105	Rs. 16 Chs. 22-8	25-5-1106		
3	217	1104	31-12-1105	Rs. 27 Chs. 2-0 and costs and interest.	25-5-1106	..	

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND XIV AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT: The House will now proceed to the discussion of motion No. 389.

Motion 389—(*contd.*)

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Sir, the object of Mr. Karayalar in making this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government that the experimental farm at Puliyara in Shencotta taluk is not accessible for want of road connection.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): I did not suggest that.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Then I did not hear him properly. I thought he said that it was not accessible for want of road connection and suggested that either a road should be opened and this farm developed or that a new one should be opened at Shencotta. Sir, I admit that there is no approach road to this farm. Even when I selected the site for the farm, I knew the difficulty and it was my intention then to have an approach road opened mainly from the Puliyara village up to the farm so as to make it accessible to the public. This site was selected because Government land was available at a place where experiments on various kinds of crops grown in the taluk could be conducted. There was scope for conducting experiments on paddy, cholam and various other dry crops that are generally cultivated in the taluk. As I said, it was my intention at the beginning to have an approach road made from the village to the farm and I suggested it to Government. They did construct a portion of the road from the village up to Bhagavatipuram railway station. It is only a question of extending it by a few furlongs up to the farm. That question was under the consideration of the Government and owing to financial difficulties the remaining portion of the road has not been completed. I may say that after the present economic depression is over when better times would come I may be able to persuade Government to have this approach road opened as early as practicable.

In regard to the question of abandoning this farm and opening another one at Shencotta, this is again a question of cost. I am not very particular of having the farm situated in this very place. Government have 25 acres at that site and the land is also suitable for growing various crops. Though 25 acres are not necessary for this purpose even 10 acres anywhere near Shencotta town would cost much. Nearly thirty or forty thousand rupees may be required for the purchase of lands at Shencotta. It was really the question of cost that weighed with Government to select the present site. The difficulty about the existing farm is only the absence of an approach road and when the road is opened I am sure the people of Shencotta will resort to the farm in larger numbers than at present.

The object, Sir, of having a farm at Shencotta has not been made clear. In the Puliyara Farm we are only conducting experiments on various manures and crops and the results of the successful experiments are demonstrated not only at Shencotta but in different villages in the taluk. I remember to have started demonstrations in half a dozen villages about three years ago and I believe they are still being continued in different parts of the taluk. What the cultivators want is to see whether an application of a particular manure which has been recommended by the department is suitable to the lands in their locality. That object is being attained by the demonstrations that are being conducted in different parts of the taluk. So at present the real problem is the question of opening an approach road to the farm which will be taken up as early as possible and if that is not found feasible then the question of selling the land comprised in this farm and the opening of another farm in the headquarters of the taluk will be considered. This is all what I can say at present.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know whether there is a proposal to make use of the Village Panchayats for the purpose of improving agriculture ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : They have not yet been formed in Travancore.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Now there is a proposal to constitute village panchayats. What I wish to know is, is there any proposal to make use of these village panchayats for improving agriculture?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): When the Village Panchayat Bill was introduced, I heard some members saying, that those Panchayats, when constituted, would be a very useful agency for the demonstration of the improved methods of agriculture. Government will consider this question when the Panchayats are to be established. I cannot say whether the Village Panchayat will be entrusted with the work of agriculture, until it is formed. I believe the question of forming a few Village Panchayats is engaging the attention of the Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to say a word in connection with this motion. The Agricultural Department is conducting experiments in different parts of the country with various kinds of manures. There are experimental farms and manure depots in different localities. I wish to suggest that the Village Panchayats which are going to be formed may be made use of for the purpose of improving agriculture. I find from the Village Panchayat Regulation that improvement of agriculture is not one of the obligatory functions of Panchayats but only one of their optional functions. Either a Panchayat may of its own accord take up this work or Government may direct the Panchayat to take up the work of agricultural improvement. Even if the Panchayats did not of themselves include in their programme of work agricultural improvements, I should suggest that the Government should

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

direct them to take up this work also. Sir, it has been stated here on many an occasion by the Director of Agriculture, that our ryots do not readily take to new methods of agriculture, that they are indifferent in the matter of using new manures, new kinds of implements and so forth. In other words, the propaganda work that is done by the department is not as effective as it ought to be and a complaint was made here the other day that the department is not turning out as much useful work as is desirable. To me it appears that the chief reason for the failure of the department to turn out sufficient and satisfactory work is due to the agency for advising the people and asking them to adopt new methods of agriculture is not efficient. The Director of Agriculture says that the people are indifferent. If the people are indifferent whose duty is it to remove that indifference and induce them to adopt new methods?

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): There are Co-operative Societies in every nook and corner of the country and they are doing demonstration work. May I know whether the member is aware of that?

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I know that something is being done by Co-operetive Societies.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): Does the member know that societies which come forward fo[illegible] work are given facilities?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I find from the reports what the society is doing. But that is not enough. Is it the suggestion of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that Co-operative Societies alone will be able to do all the work necessary?

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): I beg to correct the impression.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I think that is not the suggestion. Not only that, many of our Co-operative Societies do not include in their programme this kind of work. Most of our societies are credit societies and they do not take very much trouble in regard to the improvement of agriculture.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): Because a society is a credit society, is it prohibited from doing this sort of work?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Generally I find that most of the societies are credit societies and they are lending and receiving money. I believe the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will not dispute that statement. There may be a few societies here and there that do other kinds of work. But that is not enough. The Agricultural Department, I mean the reformed department under the present Director

has been in existence for the past 25 years. Still we find that sufficient improvement is not seen in agriculture. I attribute it mainly to the fact that people are not given sufficient instruction in agricultural matters. Whatever may be the extent of the work done by the Director as well as by his subordinates we find much remains to be done and I want to suggest to the House the desirability of making use of these Panchayats as means for bringing about improvements in agriculture. As for improved methods of ploughing, manuring and so forth, I believe a Village Panchayat will be able to do much more effective work than Co-operative Societies. From the nature of our people and from the nature of the constitution of the Village Panchayat I am sure—

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*) : Now the member has made a comparison and says that Village Panchayat will be able to do better work in this direction. How is that ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to make myself clear as far as I can.

PRESIDENT : The point is this. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies says that his department takes up this work voluntarily. Is it your suggestion that these Panchayats which have certain obligatory powers given to them should exercise also the power to induce or compel people to take to new methods of agriculture ? In the case of Co-operative Societies their work is of a voluntary kind. Those who wish may join the Co-operative Societies for the improvement of agriculture. Those who are members of the societies would work for it. But do you wish the Village Panchayats which have got certain compulsory statutory powers to exercise those powers to make the people to take to new methods of Agriculture ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes. In the first place we have not got sufficient number of Co-operative Societies dealing with agricultural matters. If societies are formed specially for the purpose of improving agriculture, they may be table to turn out good work. But the existing societies, I mean credit societies, cannot be expected to turn out good and efficient work in the direction of improvement of agriculture.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will there be a sufficient number of Village Panchayats to take up this work?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : It is far from me to suggest that Co-operative Societies should not be allowed to do this work or Village Panchayats alone should be asked to do this work. My point is that as many Co-operative Societies as possible may be asked to do this work. At the same time, Village Panchayats that are going to be constituted, should also be asked to do this work. I do not want that any particular societies or bodies alone should attend to this work.

Then there is one other advantage in the case of Village Panchayats. They must work for the benefit of all people in a particular area. I

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

think there is a difference between a Village Panchayat and a Co-operative Society. A Co-operative Society can work for the people who are members of it. If I understand aright the constitution of the Village Panchayat is such that all the inhabitants in a particular area will come within the scope of that organisation instituted in that area. If it is a question of benefiting an area probably the Village Panchayat will be able to do the work more effectively. It is that aspect of the matter that I want to emphasise. I do not thereby mean that Co-operative Societies be are to be discouraged in the matter of turning out good work for the good of the people. Let them be encouraged as much as possible and at the same time see that the Panchayats are asked to attend to this work. That is all my suggestion. It should not be made purely a voluntary or optional work with them. Government will do well to direct them to do this work in suitable areas.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): Is it the member's suggestion that Village Panchayats should replace agricultural departmental agencies in the villages?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Certainly not. I bring this suggestion on a motion in regard to the Agricultural Department and my idea is that the officers of that department should take advantage of the existence of Village Panchayats to improve agriculture.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): Does the member say that it is to popularise the methods advocated by the department?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is what I say. I did not at all mean that Village Panchayats should replace the Agricultural Departmental agencies. I do not see how the question arises. My idea is that new methods should be suggested by the Agricultural Department and with the results achieved they should popularise it through these agencies and they in turn should be made the means for distributing manure and popularising new kinds of implements and so forth.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): Should not the agencies have some scientific knowledge in regard to agriculture?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): As for that there are officers of the department who are now going about instructing people. A much more effective method of instruction would be for these officers to deal with the ryots through the agency of the Village Panchayats.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): Your idea then is that the Village Panchayats should go to the help of the Agricultural Department and work in co-operation with them in popularsing the methods suggested by the Agricultural Department?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Or rather the Agricultural Department should go to the help of the Village Panchayats in popularsing the methods. That is my suggestion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, from the questions put by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies it has been made clear what real connection there is between agriculture and co-operation. That is true. Sir, Co-operation, as I understand it, is to a very large extent only an organisation of agriculture in a country where the mainstay of the people is agriculture. We find from the report of the Agricultural Department for some years, that there is not much difference either in the methods of work or in their achievements. I do realise, Sir, that experiments in agriculture take a very long time to fructify. It is for the scientist to fructify them and give results. But it may be because we are very anxious for the results that we feel dissatisfied with the work already turned out, though we recognise that some work has already been done in this direction. Sir, with regard to this question, in two ways the department works. One is in regard to education in scientific methods of agriculture and the second is experimentation of the various methods and various possibilities of agriculture and other allied subjects. With regard to education, I wish to suggest that this propaganda and separate agricultural schools so far as I am able to understand will not give the necessary results. Unless knowledge of agricultural methods and agricultural matters is widely disseminated, that is to say, unless agricultural education becomes an integral part of the education of the country, I do not think much good will result from the general endeavours of this department. If agricultural knowledge runs in one channel and the main current of education runs in another, I do not think the results that are expected by the department will be realised. If there should be a real dissemination of knowledge and if we want that the people of the country should take a real interest in the new scientific methods then agricultural education will have to be correelated in some organic way with the general education of the country. I want to suggest this idea—I do it with a lot of diffidence. But I would like to know what the opinion of the Director is with regard to this matter.

MR. C. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. It is certain, as far as the human eye could see the future, that agriculture will necessarily remain the mainstay of the people of this land. The Agricultural Department must be run on different lines to the manner in which it is being run. Routine and red-tape must be reduced to the barest possible minimum in those departments which must get into touch with the vast majority of the people engaged in a useful occupation, certainly, with life and vigour and spirit. My chief complaint against this department is that its methods of agricultural educational propaganda are not at all adequate to cope with the problem before it. In the earlier days of the evolution of Dr. Kunjan Pillai, he used to be a propagandist, and once a year at least we had the satisfaction of seeing him and listening to him. I do not know the reason why he has suspended his activities,

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

Perhaps he may be under the delusion that the people of Travancore have had the necessary instruction in this matter and that he is not prepared to inflict himself upon the public of Travancore in this wise. If it is so, he is certainly under a delusion. We cannot have too much of educational propaganda in this department.

Now there are some Agricultural Inspectors who ought to conduct propaganda to the great advantage of the ryots. Very often I see them in many parts of Travancore idling away their time and sending their travelling allowance bills with the least possible delay. Sir, that is not the way in which the main occupation of this land is to be promoted. I want these Agricultural Inspectors and the other officers of the department to go about the country in a truly religious and missionary spirit engaged in the useful work of promoting the very important occupation of this land. Travancore is said to be a land of agriculturists and the Travancore Government, in the words of a former Dewan, is mainly the Government of the ryots—Government for the ryots. And if the Government are to justify that claim which they themselves advanced, more life, more enthusism and more energy must be infused into the Department of Agriculture. The present methods are altogether inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. Dr. Kunjan Pillai is certainly a very able officer; not only that, I give him the compliment of saying that he is the Admirable Mr. Crighton of the Treasury Bench. I hope he will conduct himself to the same satisfactory way in the the Department as he conducts himself in this House. With these words, Sir, I support the motion brought forward in this House.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Karayalar. Sir, the other day in my budget speech, I remarked that of all the departments the Agricultural Department is the least known to the ryots. It is not known to the ryots to the extent to which it ought to be known. It is not merely my personal opinion, but it is the opinion of the constituency to represent which I have the honour. Sir, I do say that from my observation of the Administration Report and from other observations elsewhere- I do say that this department is not working to any satisfactory extent. It is more than 20 years since this department was instituted. In Travancore there are ample facilities to make it self-sufficient as regards paddy. Yet all these facilities are not utilised in full. The blame rests upon the Head of this Department. Sir, on the floor of this Council, I challenge Dr. Kunjan Pillai to prove to the satisfaction of the members on this side of the House whether so far as Nanjanad is concerned, he has been able to grow two blades of grass where one blade was growing. I do challenge him again to prove to the satisfaction of this House whether he has been able to increase the output of paddy in Nanjanad by one measure or one *edangali*. Coming to the agricultural establishments in Nanjanad, Sir, the Tiruppatisaram Farm which consists of nearly 18 acres is not working to any satisfactory extent. The Inspector, the clerks and the peons there are all working unsatisfactorily. Then

coming to the Easantimangalam Cattle Farm, Sir, I appeal to the Head of the Executive to visit that farm. If he sees the cattle there he will find that these innocent cattle are reduced to mere skeletons. All this will go to show that on the Head of the Department there is great reluctance to do work. Sir, this irresponsibility of the Head of the Department ought to be remedied. I suggest to the Head of the Executive to get down some agricultural experts from Germany or Japan to do this work satisfactorily. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Karayalar.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, the Director of Agriculture seems to think that the construction of an approach road from Puliyara to the farm itself would meet the requirements of the situation and make the farm useful or rather make the demonstration farm a demonstration farm. I am sorry, I cannot agree with the Director, Sir. The location of the farm is far away from agricultural holdings and far away from populated areas. It would therefore not be of any use to ryots who would profit by the demonstrations that are carried on there. As a matter of fact, the farm in question lies at the foot of the hills. Nobody would be inclined to walk or even to motor up to the foot of the hills for the purpose of witnessing the experiments carried on there. My suggestion is that the farm itself may be located in agricultural areas or somewhere near populated areas so that it may serve generally as a demonstration farm. Sir, the Director raised the question—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Has the member himself visited the farm?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I know where it is.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): He has not gone there?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I have not gone there because of the inacessability of the place as I already mentioned. Then again, the Director suggested that the consideration that weighed with the Government in shifting it to somewhere near Shencotta or elsewhere is the question of suitability of the land. So far as I am aware the only crops that are raised in the agricultural farm are paddy and cholam.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Cotton also,

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I can assure him, Sir, that the crops that are being raised in the agricultural farm at Puliyara can be as easily raised in the areas surrounding Shencotta. As regards the question of cost raised by him, the value of the land has dropped down considerably in recent years and it would be to the advantage of the Government to take advantage of the situation and go in for some suitable site in the neighbourhood of Shencotta. Lands are available in plenty and I can assure him that he can get suitable lands.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): The Financial Secretary says that he is bankrupt.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): As for that matter I can tell the Agricultural Director that the present farm may be sold away and without any additional expenditure a farm may be opend at or near Shencotta.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): What would be the approximate cost of acquiring 25 acres?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Why should he assume that 25 acres of land will be necessary?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Say, the required extent.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): 10 to 15 acres. You can get that for Rs. 5,000 to 6,000. I suggest that with the price that would be realised by the sale of the present farm another farm can be opend somewhere about Shencotta. I would therefore request the Director to seriously consider the question of the abolition or the removal of this farm to somewhere near Shencotta.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Sir, although the mover of the motion brought up only the question of the farm at Puliyara various aspects of agricultural improvement were raised in this House, you will allow me, Sir, to answer all the points raised. There is no difference of opinion between Mr. Thanu Pillai and myself as regards utilising the Village Panchayats when they are formed for agricultural propaganda. As Mr. Madhavan Pillai suggested agricultural officers will heartily co-operate with the Village Panchayats and try to popularise improved methods of agriculture through them. The officers are carrying on propoganda even now. I do not know whether they are really going about, as Mr. Thomas wanted, with a missionary spirit. I will see that they do so to popularise improved methods of agriculture.

Then, Sir, the Agricultural Department is aware of the fact that non-official agencies for popularising improved methods of agriculture are not only as good as but are even better than official agencies. The department is well aware of this fact, and if one reads through the reports of the department one will find that in places where the department started manure depots the people saw the advantages of chemical manures and came forward to take up agencies for the sale of such manures. The department is encouraging private individuals to do this. Co-operative Societies have also come in large numbers for agencies for selling manures. There are also Co-operative Societies which are maintaining stud bulls. Several Co-operative Societies are co-operating with the department in popularising improved methods of agriculture. I only mention this to say that we are alive to the question of utilising private agencies to carry out agricultural improvements.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Has there been any complaint about the inferior quality of the manure supplied by the contrators?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) Yes. There were complaints and they were looked into. Once there was a complaint about the quality of ashes supplied by a contractor. I enquired into it and found it to be true. I therefore refused to pay the contractor's bill. He even served a lawyer's notice on me and threatened me with a suit.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Are such complaints frequent?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): No. When I received one or two complaints I enquired into them and put down the abuses.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How long ago was it?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): About three years ago. What I say is that we will be only too glad to co-operate with non-official agencies to popularise improved methods of agriculture. As far as the Village Panchayats are concerned, as Mr. Thanu Pillai pointed out, improvement of agriculture is not one of their obligatory functions. It is only optional. If it is to be made obligatory the law has to be amended.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). Cannot the Government do that by means of rules?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Government will only be too glad to do so if it is possible. There is therefore absolutely no difference of opinion between Mr. Thanu Pillai and myself on this pont.

Then, Sir, a general charge was made that the department is absolutely useless, and that it is not turning out good work. That seems to be the trend of the opinions expressed by some members to-day. I may perhaps admit that the department is not doing as much as it ought to do, but surely it is doing as much as it could do with the resources available, and in the circumstances in which it is placed. I must say that the department is doing as much as it can.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Has the Director of Agriculture submitted any scheme of re-organisation to Government to make his department more useful and more beneficial to the public?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Yes, I have.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): When was that done?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Two or three years ago I submitted some proposals and off and on proposals have been submitted and some sanctioned. The department had only a budget of a few thousand rupees when it was created. Now it has got a budget of Rs. 2½ lakhs. I have been pressing the necessity for expansion on the attention of the Government, but of course, it is not possible always for the Government to sanction all the recommendations

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

of the Heads of the Departments. Government have got to consider not only the claims of one particular department but of all the departments. All the same, I must say that I have submitted to the Government a re-organisation scheme to make the department larger than it is at present. Just to show how the expenditure on this department now stands I will give you some figures. If you compare the expenditure with that of one or two other countries it will be found that we are not spending after all much. In Ceylon where there is a population of 4½ millions, the expenditure per head is 3 annas 6 pies; in Madras with a population of 46 millions, it is one anna; in Travancore with a population of 5 millions it is a little more than half an anna. If you take the agricultural population it comes to 1 anna 10 pies per head in Travancore. If you take the area under agriculture it is 1 anna 6 pies per acre. The scope of the department here is however being increased as time goes on. It is not possible to make the department as one would wish it to be all at once. It is a question of funds and also a question of getting properly trained men. It is not enough if you have trained men. You must be able to make use of them. At present there is some difficulty in getting trained men. The Agricultural Colleges in Madras and Coimbatore are closed to us. Every year I get applications from a number of young men for admission to those Colleges but they do not get it. All these points have to be considered before we can ask for a very large expansion of the department. However, my point is that as far as circumstances permit—I must differ from my friends on the other side in this respect—the department is doing as much as it could. As for the challenge of Mr. Nadar, I am perfectly willing to take it up. I will convince him if he will go with me to Nanjanad of the good work done by the department there. As for responsibility, he will feel it, I am sure, when he grows a little older, but now he can afford to be without it. Sir, I say I will take him to Nanjanad and show him how Nanjanad ryots have been benefited by improved methods of agriculture. Sir, four or five years ago, not one Nanjanadian thought of using chemical manure. In this House itself, complaints were heard about it. But in 1105 chemical manure was very largely used. The value of manure sold in Nanjanad in 1105 was more than a lakh of rupees and in 1106 it would have trebbled itself but for the economic depression. Now Mr. Nadar is not aware of this fact. Ever so many leading cultivators are aware of it. Go to Tazhakudi and ask the Muthapillai there or go to Darisanamscope and ask the cultivators and they will tell you about it.

Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar (*Agastisvaram*): May I inform the member that I am speaking only after consulting the Muthapillais?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai (*Census Commissioner*): I know that chemical manures are used in large quantities in Nanjanad.

Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar (*Agastisvaram*): Is the manure very costly?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): May be costly or not. They are using it in large quantities. But for the depression prevailing at present more manures would have been sold there. That is the fact and I am therefore prepared to take up the challenge of Mr. Nadar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the approximate increase in the return if manure is used?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Last year at this time I said that for 10 rupees spent on manure you may get 20 rupees in return.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Marelikara cum Kartikapalli*): What should be the worth of paddy to get such a return?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): At the present price of paddy if the increase in the yield is about 2 Kottas per acre; it will cover the additional cost of manuring.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): How many demonstrations were conducted in 1105?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): I shall answer you later on. In Agastisvaram intelligent cultivators, some years ago, were using a higher seed rate. The seed rate used to be 10 or 12 Marakkals in the transplanting season. But now it is only 3 or 4 marakkals. With this reduced seed—

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): May I ask whether the Director of Agriculture believes in this fact that the opinion of a member is the opinion of the constituency which he represents? (*Laughter.*)

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): It may be or may not be. But I am making statements which I can substantiate.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Does the member know that I am coming from the heart of Nanjanad?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Sir, he may come from the heart, head or tail of Nanjanad. But I can assure him that I am making a statement which I can substantiate.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Does the member know that the representative of Agastisvaram comes from the granary of South Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): In 1104 there was a very serious pest on paddy in South Travancore, called schoenobius vipunatefer which Mr. Nadar would call chenkomari. By experiment it was found that it was a small insect which lays its eggs on the nursery when the seedlings are young. We investigated it and found that it could be removed from the nursery before transplanting the seedlings. We organised a campaign just a year ago all along the road from Putheri to Darsanamcope. We sent round men and examined all the nurseries and weeded out the affected plants. The pest was

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

thus eradicated. I can give a number of instances like this to show that Nanjanad ryots have been benefited by the work of the Agricultural Department. But I do not think I need give any how at present.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): If to-morrow the Government pass an order abolishing the Agricultural Department can the Director of Agriculture estimate the probable loss that the State would incur on that account?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): The member may calculate the loss himself. I have not got time to calculate it now.

I wish to deal with one other point which was referred to by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and by Mr Thomas, and that is the question of agricultural education. Sir, there are two schools of thought as regards the question of agricultural education. One set of people think that to give really practical training to agriculturists you should not tack on agricultural education to general education. By tacking agricultural education to general education you can only give an agricultural bias to general education and you cannot turn out practical farmers. Of course you create some interest in agriculture in boys and that interest may be developed later on. If a student is so inclined he can join a purely agricultural school later on and get the necessary training to become a practical farmer. The system by which general education is given an agricultural bias is very good, of course, to create an interest in agriculture. But I believe it was tried in many places and found unsuccessful. If you attempt to teach practical agriculture to the ordinary boys in the schools, I am afraid, you will fail. As I said it has been tried in many countries and that has ended in failure. As far as Travancore is concerned, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai may not be aware of the fact, that some years ago a Curricula Revision Committee presided over by Mr. Hodgson was appointed and I gave evidence before that committee in connection with agricultural education. My suggestion was that agricultural education should be introduced as an optional subject in the schools and to make the teaching effective small gardens should be attached to the schools where agriculture should be taught practically. Well, Sir, the committee accepted the first part of my recommendation and introduced agriculture as an optional subject in some schools. But they did nothing with regard to the second part of my recommendation. They introduced agriculture in the Vernacular Schools and prescribed text books, and the subject is being taught even now although not satisfactorily. To create an interest in practical agriculture, you will have to get the boys to do some practical work and that was why I suggested that small gardens must be attached to the schools. However, pure theoretical book knowledge is even now imparted in schools which, I must say, is certainly not satisfactory. I have no doubt that when Government think of appointing a Committee to over-haul the system of education in this State, this question

will also engage their attention. It is really a very important question. All that we should aim at is to give an agricultural bias to education and not to attempt to turn out practical farmers. To turn out practical farmers I believe, and ever so many others also believe, the best thing to do is to have pure agricultural schools like we are having in two or three places in Travancore at present. What we do there is to make the boys work with spades during the mornings for a couple of hours, and give lessons on theoretical farming in the class. 20 of these boys who have been trained in the Agricultural Schools are settled in a colony at Konni. They are carrying on scientific cultivation of banana, tapioca, etc, on modern lines, and I believe the colony is really a successful one. The other day the Director of Agriculture of Hyderabad came here and when he heard of this colony he visited it and I was told that he was immensely pleased with it. It appears he said that as soon as he got back to Hyderabad he was going to start a colony like this there. Mysore has started a colony more or less on these lines . My idea in having these Agricultural Schools is to give practical training to boys and turn them into practical farmers and then give them lands and loans to begin cultivation. I am sure that this will prove a successful system.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does not the member think that it would be enough if we adopt the system obtaining in the Punjab?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : I quite agree that the system obtaining in the Punjab is successful in so far as it creates interest in agriculture in boys, but when they leave the school they do not go back to the land. They continue their higher education and even go to the colleges. It is open to them either to go back to the land or to continue their education. The real defect in the Punjab system, it seems to me, is that the students do not go back to the land after the school course.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnatlur*): Is there any hope of the Director's suggestion regarding the opening of small gardens in schools being acted upon?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : As I said I made the suggestion to the old Committee on the revision of curricula. Now Government are contemplating the appointment of a new Committee to go into the whole question of education and I am sure this suggestion will also be considered by that Committee.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Does not the member continue to think that it is a highly profitable idea?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : It is so. I am certainly of that opinion.

Then, Mr. O. M. Thomas referred to the lectures used to be delivered by me. At the beginning, when I was practically the only one officer in the department I had to do a great deal of propaganda work. I used to go about the country and deliver lectures—even now

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

I have not given up that practice—I am doing it now and then when there is necessity for it. But I must say that I have got subordinates in my department who can also deliver lectures. The officers of the Agricultural Department attend co-operative conferences where a large number of agriculturists assemble, take part in the proceedings and deliver lectures on agricultural subjects.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Do these lectures form part of their official work ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : They do. They have to do propaganda work.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Is the Director in a position to give us figures in regard to such lectures ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : I have not got the figures, but I may say that all of them are doing propaganda work. It may be that some of them are not good platform speakers and not able to deliver lectures so eloquently as my friend does. But they are able to speak in a homely way.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Is there any rule that an Agricultural Inspector or any other officer of the Agricultural Department should deliver so many lectures ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : There is no such rule.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Is there any convention ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : As I said it is really part of the duties of the Agricultural Inspector.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) No, no. That is no answer to my question. I wish to know whether there is any convention prescribing the delivery of a certain number of lectures ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) : There is no rule.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : That is all right.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Thomas, I would deprecate temper in members when they are speaking to one another or asking for information.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) I think I have answered all the points raised by the members. I oppose the motion of Mr. Karayalar.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*). May I ask the Director.—

PRESIDENT : He has already sat down.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : Sir, the Director has not answered my question regarding the location of the Puliyara farm.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*) I told the House even at the very beginning that the question will be considered. I cannot give a definite answer off-hand because I am not in a position to do so without consulting the Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 390.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,76,436 under Demand XIV—by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT I take it that the House passes Demand XIV—Agriculture and Fisheries Rs. 1,76,436.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XV—INDUSTRIES.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): In the unexpected absence of the Director of Industries owing to sudden illness, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,09,541 under Demand XV—Industries.

Motion 391.

The following motion was not moved —

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,168 for establishment by Rs. 2,324.

Motion 392

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :—

MR. K. I. KOCHEEPPAN MAPPILLA :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,168 for establishment by Rs. 10

Motions 393 and 394.

The following motions were not moved ;

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

393. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1000

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

394. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

Motions 395 and 396.

The following motions were deemed not to have been moved a the member was absent:

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI ;

395. To omit the allotment of Rs. 14,928 for Direction.

MR S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

396. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,050 for Sri Mulam Technical School by Rs. 10.

Motion 397.

The following motion was not moved.—

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

397. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,500 for Industrial Education by Re. 1.

Motion 398.

The following motion was deemed to have been not moved as the member was absent:—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,749 for Technological Institute by Rs. 480.

Motions 399 and 400.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

399. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,630 for Industrial Development by Re. 1.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

400. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,474 for Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector by Re. 1.

Motions 401 and 402.

The following motions were deemed to have been not moved as the member was absent:—

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

401. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,09,541 under Demand XV by Re. 1.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

402. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,09,541 under Demand XV by Re. 1.

Motion 403.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,09,541 under Demand XV by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote of the House Demand XV—Industries—Rs. 1,09,541.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT INCLUDING GRANTS TO ALLOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN MEDICINES.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,16,813 under Demand XVI—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions and Scholarships for the study of European Medicines.

Motions 404 and 405.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

404. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,754 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN:

405. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,180 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motion 406.

The following motion was deemed to have been not moved as the member was absent:

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,428 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

Motion 407.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,428 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a resolution passed by this House with regard to the encouragement of the Homoeopathic system of medicine. The resolution was passed in this House, I think, in 1103 and I had asked the Government what steps they have taken for encouraging this branch of treatment. Government said that the resolution was under consideration and it would receive their due attention. But I do not know whether anything has been done in that direction. It is just to ascertain that that I make this motion.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Sir, I would inform the member that the Medical Board do not feel that they are competent to say anything definite about the homoeopathic system of treatment. As far as I know there is no regular hospital in the State nor do the Medical Board know whether the training given to the so-called homoeopathic physicians is adequate. Under the circumstances we could not definitely commit ourselves by recommending grants to a system about which we did not know sufficiently well.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member mean that he does not know anything about the efficacy of the Homoeopathic system of treatment?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): I have heard that it may be of use in the case of children's disease. I do not know much about it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Even after the passing of the resolution by the House, has not the Medical Board gone into the question of the efficacy of Homoeopathic system of treatment and the need for encouraging the same?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): So far as the Medical Board is concerned, they do not know much about it and therefore they felt that they were not competent to speak on a question about which they had no knowledge.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That is why I ask the member whether the Board did not try to study the Homoeopathic system of treatment after the passing of the resolution?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) So far as studying the system is concerned, I may tell the House, Sir, from what I know about certain Homoeopaths in the State, we did not think the system as one that could be safely recommended to the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know why the Medical Board thought that it was not a system which could be safely recommended?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We had reports of cases where some of the Homoeopaths used medicines to the detriment of the patients.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have there not been cases in the Allopathic treatment where such results have ensued?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): But the difficulty in regard to the Homoeopathic system of treatment is that it has not received much recognition in the Medical world yet.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Are there not institutions in Calcutta and other places where the system is taught?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): There may be institutions for different kinds of treatment such as the Unani system and others.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But the Medical Board did not feel competent to pass judgments about Homoeopathy?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): The Medical Board did not feel competent to pass an opinion about the efficacy of the Homoeopatic system of treatment because there was no expert Homoeopath in the Medical Board.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have the Medical Board told the Government that because there is no expert in the Medical Board, the Government should consult some other agency for ascertaining the efficacy of the system?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Government themselves will consider the matter. They are expected to consider the matter. We need not make a proposal to them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has anything resulted after consideration by the Government?

DR K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): After the consideration of the Government, something will be done.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavalikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has this question been considered by Government?

DR. K RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): It is under the consideration of the Government. That is all that I know. Government have not passed any definite orders as to what should be done with regard to Homoeopathy.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It has not advanced to any extent?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): This is not a question that can be decided all at once. It will take some time. It has not advanced to any extent, so far.

MR. A. TAHNU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are the Government aware that there are some successful Homoeopathic medical practitioners in he State?

DR. K RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): There may be a few Homoeopathic practitioners, but I do not think there will be many.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Regarding the recognition that these Homoeopaths should receive in the medical world, is the member aware that there is one M. D. in Vazhuthakad by name Velu Pillai who has got the degree from an anonymous Calcutta University?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): I do not know.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member aware of the existence of such a distinguished individual?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, whatever may be the view of the Medical Board in regard to Homoeopathy, it is a matter of common knowledge that Homoeopaths do treat patients and treat them successfully, almost to the same extent as Allopathic Doctors and Ayurveda Physicians do.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*); Is the member aware that there is a section of public, probably a minority, who believe in *mantrams* administered by vagabonds?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): There may be people, Sir, who believe in *mantrams*. But whether they are administered by vagabonds or not, I do not know. Whatever that may be, Sir, we are not concerned with that now. I know for a fact that some Homoeopaths treat their patients very successfully. Of course, I myself often receive treatment at the hands of Homoeopathic physicians and have found their treatment very successful and by no means objectionable. I am not in a position to compare the respective merits of Homoeopathy, Allopathy and Ayurveda. But I can say that Homoeopathy also deserves recognition at the hands of Government because Homoeopathic Doctors are doing very useful work and some of the Homoeopathic Doctors here do their business much more skilfully and successfully and make much better income than many an Allopathic Doctor. I do not mean to say that the Allopathic Doctors are inferior to the Homoeopathic Doctors as a general rule. All I wish to urge on the attention of the House and of the Government is that there are some Homoeopathic physicians who get on well.

DR K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): May I remind the member that the making of income is not the standard of judging the capacity of the doctor? A doctor with a very good income may not be able to cure an ordinary case of cold, for instance.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I can at least say that I have known very serious cases of typhoid fever and other diseases being successfully treated by Homoeopaths.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Is the member aware that there is another system of treatment known as the Chintamani system?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I have heard of the system but I have not known about the efficacy of that system of treatment.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : With regard to typhoid, which the member said was being skilfully treated by Homoeopathic doctors, I may give a bit of my personal experience. I have known of several cases of typhoid which almost go beyond our skill because in the initial stages the patient has been treated by a Homoeopath.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : As for that matter there have also been many cases which get out of control of the Homoeopaths simply because in the initial stages the Allopathic doctors have treated the patient.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Let me ask whether in his opinion Government should take the views of laymen like ourselves in preference to their constituted medical advisors ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : What I was saying was that Homoeopaths do successful work here. As a layman I make that statement. I do not dispute the claims of medical men to pronounce a decision upon questions relating to medicine. Far is it from my intention to say that my views shold be put on a par with those of Dr. Raman Tampi on medical matters. The Medical Board is not competent to pronounce an opinion upon the merits and demerits of the Homoeopthic system because they themselves admit that they know very little of Homoeopathy and that they can only say that in some cases patients who were treated in the initial stages of the disease by Homoeopathic Doctors could not be successfully treated by Allopathic Doctors. What I wish to submit in this connection is that there may also be instances of unsuccessful treatment by Allopathic Doctors in the initial stages and the disease getting beyond the control of Homoeopathic Doctors. But the fact cannot be disputed that Homoeopaths also do some kind of good work. I cannot venture an opinion as to whether all the Homoeopaths treat their patients successfully and how far they should be encouraged. I only say that there are some very skilful and useful Homoeopathic Doctors here. If the Government really think of disposing of this question satisfactorily, I think it is not the Medical Board composed entirely of Allopaths that should be consulted. If this Medical Board composed entirely of Allopathic Doctors were consulted on the question of the propriety of encouraging the Ayurvedic system also, I am afraid they would give the same opinion. They would say that the Ayurvedic stystem cannot be encouraged because many cases of typhoid fever or other serious diseases proved unsucessful and went beyond the control of the Allopathic Doctors merely because of the bad handling in the initial stages by Ayurvedic physicians. Therefore, Sir, if the Government really want to dispose of the matter an expert Homoeopathic body should be consulted.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member what exactly he meant by recognition by the Government?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Recognition by Government for purpose of aid or for the purpose of opening a department in the same way as the Ayurveda Department and the Medical Department. Government may think of opening a Homoeopathic Department or they may think of giving aid to Homoeopaths.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Would it be possible for the Government to grant aid without having an agency at the same time to control and supervise the work of the Homoeopathic Doctors?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If the Government really do want to grant aid, they can very well create an agency. Where is the difficulty in creating an agency? A competent Homoeopath should be got down from outside, if one is not available in the State. As a system I do not think Homoeopathy can be condemned. As a layman I too have heard of Homoeopathy both here and elsewhere. Some people may say that it is a condemned system. I do not know how far that statment is correct. So far as Allopathic doctors are concerned, it may be a correct statment of their view but whether that is the view of the medical world, I doubt very much.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): There are other systems of treatment also. If the Government start giving aid to this system, there will be other systems and advocates of those systems pleading for those systems. Ayurveda system has been recognised. The Chintamani system will also come in. Unani system will also come in.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But we have not got many Unani Doctors here and the trouble from them is not likely to arise.

Again, Sir, there is this fact that this Council once accepted a resolution to the effect that Homoeopathy should be encouraged.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is it necessary to give a grant to the Kuhni system?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I do not know much of the Kuhni system. If it is a useful system, it might be encouraged. Anything that is useful to humanity might be encouraged.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I put forward a very humble claim that I love my life. And from that point of view my chief objection in regard to the grant of recognition to the Homoeopathic Doctors is that we are very much struck with the fact that these people get their degrees very easily. That threatens us; that appals us. I know the instance of a young man who was occupying the not very commendable post of motor driver who left the State and after some months returned and told me that he was a doctor.

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

As for the extensive practice that is said to be enjoyed by some o the Homoeopaths mentioned by Mr. Thanu Pillai, we also see eminent scholars in medicines having very little practice whereas even quacks with very little knowledge of the subject get extensive practice. To my mind, Sir, knowledge of medicine and practice are entirely different and one cannot be judged by the other. My submission is that for the sake of sympathy for one branch of people we should not decide all on a sudden upon a question of such a very vital importance. Therefore I do not see my way to agree with Mr. Damodaran Asan in this particular subject.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുഭരണത്തെപ്പററി വിമർശിക്കുന്നതിനുദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡ് ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കിതിനെപ്പററി പ്രധാനമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരണം പ്രാപ്തനും നിഷ്പക്ഷപാതിയുമായ ഒരാളുടെ കീഴിൽ തന്നെയിരിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദ്വിഭരണം ഗുണകരമല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ആർക്കുമാർക്കും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതനീതിയും ആരോടു ചോദിച്ചാലും ബോർഡു ചെയ്തതാണെന്നു സമാധാനം പറയാം. ഇതിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ മൂന്നുപേരുംകൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലേ ബോർഡു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് എന്നുപറയുന്നതു്? അല്ലാതെ ബോർഡു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സത്വമല്ലല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ബോർഡിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ മൂന്നുപേരും ബോർഡിൻെറ മേൽ കുററാരോപണംചെയ്തു സ്വയരക്ഷനേടുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ആ സമ്പ്രദായമേ വേണ്ട. ഈ ബോർഡു നിറുത്തിയാൽമാത്രമെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരണം ശരിയായി നടക്കു.

രോഗികളുടെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആസ്പത്രികൾ പലതും ദരിദ്രർക്കു ഉപദ്രവകരവും ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കു ധനസമ്പാദനത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമായിട്ടാണു തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നവർക്കു മാത്രമേ നല്ല മരുന്നു കൊടുക്കയുള്ളു. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പണം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു രഹസ്യവും ഒതുക്കവുമെല്ലാമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കു എത്ര വേണമെങ്കിലും വാങ്ങിക്കാം. അതിനു് ഒരതിരില്ല. ചികിത്സയുടെ പ്രതിഫലമാണല്ലോ. മലയോരങ്ങളിലും മററും ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു വീടുകൾതോറും രോഗികൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഓരോ കുടുംബക്കാരും കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അവർക്കു ഈ വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടവിധം സഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. പലർക്കും പണംകൊടുക്കാൻ ശേഷിയില്ല. പണം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ നല്ല മരുന്നു കൊടുക്കാതെ കളറുള്ള വെള്ളം മാത്രമെ കൊടുക്കയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമില്ലല്ലോ. മരുന്നുകൾ ആസ്പത്രികളിൽ സമയത്തിനയയ്ക്കുന്നുമില്ല.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി ഒരാളെ ഉടനെവരുത്തണം. അദ്ദേഹം സൎവ്വട്ടുചെയ്തു ന്യായമായും ദയവായും പെരുമാറുന്ന ഡാക്ടർമാൎക്കു കയററം കൊടുക്കയും അല്ലാത്തവരെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ബഹിഷ്ക്കരിച്ചും മററും ഈ വകുപ്പിനെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തണം.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : ഇപ്പോഠം ഈ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ശരിയായി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ആളുണ്ടു്, എങ്കിലും അന്വേഷണം ശരിയല്ല.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : ഇപ്പോഠം പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്ന ആളിനെ കുറിച്ചാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*); ഞാൻ നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യം പറയുകയാണു്. ഒരാളിനെപ്പററിപ്രത്യേകം പറയുന്നില്ല. ഭരണംകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദോഷമാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഠം ഒരാഠം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംങ്ങ്മെഡിക്കലാഫീസറായി ഉണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് പുറത്തു സഞ്ചരിക്കയും ഇടയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്കു ബോർഡുമീററിംഗിനു ഹാജരാകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതെല്ലാംകൂടി ഒരാളിനെക്കൊണ്ടു് ശരിയായി സാധിക്കാൻ എളുപ്പവുമല്ല. ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭതന്നെ ഈ ബോർഡു് നിറുത്തണം എന്നു ഉപക്ഷേപം പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ബോർഡുഭരണം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആദായകരമല്ല, ജനങ്ങഠംക്കു് ഹിതകരവും അല്ല. പിന്നെ ഇതു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്കിനുവേണ്ടിയാണോ? പബ്ലിക്കിനു് ഇതാവശ്യമില്ല. പിന്നെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുവേണ്ടിയാണോ ഇതു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്? ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് ഈ വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നു് ആദായമില്ലല്ലൊ.

ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനസമ്പ്രദായവും ആൎക്കും ആൎക്കും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം വർഗ്ഗീയമായിട്ടാണു് കാണുന്നതു്.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം ബോർഡാണു് നടത്തുന്നതു് എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ഒന്നാമതു ആ ബോഡു് തകൎക്കണം എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. റവന്യൂ, സെൻസസ്, ഈ വകുപ്പുകളിലെപോലെ അതിഭയങ്കരമായ വൎഗ്ഗീയതയില്ലെങ്കിലും എക്സൈസ്, കൊവാപ്പറേറീവ്, എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻ, സാനിട്ടറി ഇവകളിലെപോലെ ഭയങ്കരമായ വൎഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളിലും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളുടേയും കണക്ക് കൈവശം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉണ്ട്. ഞാനതു് ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കാം.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical, Officer*): ആ കണക്ക് ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള എത്ര അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുകൂടി പറയണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു മെംബർ പറയണം. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും എന്നാണു എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ധാരാളം ഇപ്പോഴുണ്ട്.

മെഡിക്കൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ൧൫൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ (ഈ ബോർഡു സ്ഥാപിച്ചതുമുതൽ ഈ ആണ്ടു കന്നിമാസം ൧൦-ാംനു-വരെ) ആകെ ൨൨ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. (നിയമസഭാ നടപടി വാല്യം ൧൭ പുസ്തകം ൧) ഇതിൽ ഈഴവർ ൫; പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണർ ൧൧; മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ ഇല്ല. നായന്മാർ ൧൩. (ഏകദേശം നായന്മാരോളംതന്നെ ജനസംഖ്യ ഉള്ളവരാണു് ഈഴവർ. അവൎക്കു് അഞ്ചേ ഉള്ളു) ലാററിൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ ൧. ശേഷം മററുവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ ഇങ്ങനെയാണു കാണുന്നതു്. സെൻസസ്സനുസരിച്ചു ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂനിററിയാണു് ലാററിൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ കമ്മ്യൂനിററി. ഇങ്ങനെ കൂടുതൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ളതായ ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗത്തിൻെറ അവകാശത്തെ നിയമസഭാ നാമിനേഷനിൽ പതിവിനുവിരുദ്ധമായി ഗവൎമ്മെൻറുതന്നെ വിസ്മരിച്ചസ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നതിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടാനുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഓരോ ജാതിയിൽനിന്നും എത്ര ആളുകൾ വീതം ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതിൻെറ കണക്കിതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഈഴവരിൽനിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി അഞ്ചുപേരിൽ കൂടുതൽ നിശ്ചയമായും കാണും.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): നേഴ്സ്സായിട്ടു പരിശീലനം കഴിച്ചവരെ വേണം നിയമിക്കാൻ. അങ്ങനെ എല്ലാ കമ്മ്യൂനിററിയിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ എന്തു ചെയ്യണം?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): നഴ്സ്സുകളുടെ നിയമനമല്ലവായിച്ചതു്. യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഇല്ലെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു് എങ്ങനെ അറിയാം. എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗത്തിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടു്,

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ബോർഡിൽ നിന്നാണ് ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ബോർഡിനറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ബോഡു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുതെററാണ്. ൧൫ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ പലതരം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. അവയിലേക്കുള്ള നിയമനത്തിനു യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സമാധാനം ഇക്കാലത്തു പറയാവതല്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഈ ബോർഡിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ആരെല്ലാമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. ഒരു ക്രസ്ത്യൻ ലേഡിയും, ഒരു നായരും, ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനും ഇതിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ഞാൻ ഈ ബോർഡിനെത്തന്നെയാണ് ഇതിലേക്കു പ്രധാനമായി കുററപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് എങ്കിലും ഇതിലെ അംഗങ്ങളിൽക്രസ്ത്യൻലേഡിയുംനായരുമാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശമ്പളംവാങ്ങുന്നത്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ബോർഡിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരമല്ലേ നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആയിരിക്കാം. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം കൌൺസിലിലെകമ്മിററി എലക്ഷൻകൊണ്ടും മററുംനമുക്കുബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണല്ലൊ.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): ബോർഡിലെ നിയമനം എല്ലാം പക്ഷപാതകരമായിരുന്നു എന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അധികവും അങ്ങനെതന്നെയാണു നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നു കണക്കു കൊണ്ടു കാണാം. ഇതുമാതിരിയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനസമ്പ്രദായത്തെ ഇവിടെ നിന്നു ബഹിഷ്ക്കരിച്ച് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു നല്ല പേരും സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണു ഉടനെ വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ ഇതിനെല്ലാം ഒരു നിവർത്തി ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ശരിയായവിധമായാൽ നിവർത്തിയുണ്ടാകും. എന്നാൽ തുഭരണംപോലെ ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് കൌൺസിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ ശരിയാകും എന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല ജനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ഓട്ടവകാശം നൽകി അവരാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രതിനിധി സഭയിൽനിന്നും തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നഅംഗങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു മിനിസ്റ്ററിഭരണം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഇതിനൊക്കെ ഒരു നിവർത്തിയുണ്ടാകും. അതിനു മുമ്പു തന്നെ ഈ അനീതി നിർത്തണം. അതു ഉത്തരവാദഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനു സഹായമാണ്

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) അതിലേക്കു മെമ്പർ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉണ്ട്. പ്രജാസഭ വഴിയും നിയമ സഭ വഴിയും ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): അതുകൊണ്ട് ഫലം ഉണ്ടായോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry North*): അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. പ്രത്യേകം പറയേണ്ട.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മിനിസ്റ്ററി ഭരണത്തിനു ആളുകളെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതു എങ്ങനെയാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എല്ലാപ്രജകൾക്കും ഓട്ടവകാശം നൽകുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗത്തിനും ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടത്തക്ക മററു വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്തു് സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിൽ നിന്നും മിനിസ്റ്റേഴ്സായി ആളുകളെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

പബ്ലിക്സർവീസിൽ അസമത്വം കാണുന്നതു പോലെ ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിലും അസമത്വമുണ്ട്. എന്തായാലും ഇതിലേക്ക് ഉത്തരവാദി ഗവണ്മെൻറാണ്. വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതത്തെ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവരും എതിർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ "ഞാനും എൻെറ സമുദായവും" എന്നുള്ള വിചാരം ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ശ്രേയസ്സുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നിയമനപ്പട്ടികതന്നെ നോക്കുക. അതിൽ വർഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതംപരക്കെകാണാം. അതിനെ ആദരിക്കുന്നതിനു കുറേ ആളുകൾ പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിലും കാണും. പിന്നെവിഷമമില്ലല്ലൊ. എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിസഭ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽഇതിനെപ്പററി എത്ര, എത്ര ഖണ്ഡിതമായ വിമർശനങ്ങൾ നടക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അപ്പൊഴത്തെ നില ഇതായിരിക്കയില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ശസ്ത്രക്രിയ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഇവിടെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരില്ലാത്തതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ ആപ്പറേഷനും മററുമൊക്കെ നടത്തുന്നതിനു നെയ്യൂരിലെ ഡാക്ടർ സോമർവെലിനെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മദ്രാസ്സിലെ ഡാക്ടർമാരേയോ അന്വേഷിച്ചു പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനു ഒരിക്കലും അഭിമാനകരമല്ല. അതിനാൽ ശസ്ത്രക്രിയയിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനായ ഒരാളിനെത്തന്നെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിക്കണം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതു് മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരാളായിരിക്കണ്ടേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്ന ആളായിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം. എന്നാൽ ശസ്ത്രക്രിയയ്ക്കും മററും രോഗികളുമായി മാത്രം ഇടപെട്ടാൽമതി. സാമാന്യ ജനങ്ങളുമായി അധികം ഇടപെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യം മററുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പോലെ ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ മലയാളഭാഷ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരാളായിരുന്നാലും വലിയ തരക്കേടില്ല. യോഗ്യനായാൽമതി.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ശസ്ത്രക്രിയക്ക വിദഗ്ധനായ ഒരാളെ ജനറലാശുപത്രിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചാലും പോരേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : മേലധ്യക്ഷനായിതന്നെ വയ്ക്കണം. വിദഗ്ദനായ ഒരാളിനെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലധ്യക്ഷനായി വയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികൾ അവരുടെ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെ ആയിരുന്ന മുൻപ്. അതിനാൽ എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണം നിറുത്തി ഉന്നത പരീക്ഷാവിജയിയും ജനങ്ങളോടു സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി പെരുമാററക്കവിശാലഹൃദയവുമുള്ള ഒരാളിൻെറ കീഴിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വയ്ക്കണമെന്നും, ഡാക്ടർമാർ അന്യായമായ പ്രതിഫലം ഇച്ഛിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തി വരുന്നതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും, ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ എല്ലാവർക്കാരോടും സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി വർത്തിയ്ക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ട നിഷ്കർഷചെയ്യണം എന്നും ആണ്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) ; മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു് മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡ് നിറുത്തണം എന്നുപറയുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിമാത്രമാണ്. ഇന്നു കാര്യക്ഷമത അശേഷം ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയത്തക്കനിലയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. (മി. തരിയതുകുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ.) അതിനുള്ള കാരണം എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുഭരണത്തിൻെറ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഒരാളിൽതന്നെ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യാത്തതാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ നിയമനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അതു് ഒരാളല്ലല്ലോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മൂന്നുപേരും ചേർന്നല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതു എന്നൊരു ചോദ്യം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നിന്നും വരികയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഒരാളിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള കാരണംകൊണ്ടും, ഒന്നിൽക്കൂടുതൽ ആളുകൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു അവരോടു കുറെ ബഹുമാനം കാണിയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും, ഏതെങ്കിലും പരാതിവരുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരാൾക്കു് മറ്റൊരാളെ കുറപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും ആണു് ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള അനീതികൾ നടക്കാൻ ഇടയായതു്.

ആശുപത്രി പരിശോധനയെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഭയന്നല്ലേ പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതു എന്നു് തോന്നിപ്പോകാറുണ്ടു്.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): പലസ്ഥലത്തും പരിശോധനനടത്തി കുററക്കാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കുററം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് തൂപ്പുകാരനേയൊ വല്ല കമ്പൌണ്ടറന്മാരേയൊ ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) ഡാക്ടറന്മാരേയും ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) സമാധാനം പറയുന്നതിനു ശക്തിയില്ലാത്തവരും മററു് സഹായം ഇല്ലാത്തവരുമായ ഡാക്ടന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കാം.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) ഇതൊക്കെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അനീതിയെപ്പററി പരാതി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്മേൽ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ ധൈര്യം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നെനിയ്ക്കറിയാം. പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു ചെല്ലുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ

ന്നോട്ട പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ, തന്നെപ്പററി വല്ല പരാതികളും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് ചവററു കുട്ടയിൽ തള്ളിക്കളയണമെന്നു് തോന്നത്തക്ക രീതിയിൽ സമാധാനങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അയാളെ ഉപദ്രവിയ്ക്കുയാണെങ്കിൽ ബോർഡിലെ മററംഗങ്ങളോട്ട പറഞ്ഞു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളാം എന്നാണു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. താൻ ശിക്ഷിച്ചാലും ബോർഡിലെ മററംഗങ്ങളോട്ട പറഞ്ഞു ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വിജയം നേടിക്കൊള്ളും എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ് ആഫീസർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മുഴുവൻ ശക്തിയും ചെലുത്തുന്നതിനു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഇരുപതിനായിരം രൂപായ്ക്കു മേൽ ഈ ബോർഡിനു വേണ്ടി ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഖ്യയിൽ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കിയാൽ യോഗ്യനായ ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുവാൻ ത്രാണിയുള്ള ഒരാളിനെ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും വരുത്താൻ സാധിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു അതിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള ത്രാണിയില്ലേ? വെളിയിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ ആളു വരുത്തണോ, ഇവിടെയുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരെ എവിടെ നിന്നാണു് കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു്, എന്നൊക്കെയുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കവകാശമുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർ ഒന്നിച്ചു ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു തന്നെ ഭരണം തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. ഇതിൽ ഒരാൾ തനിച്ചായിരുന്നാൽ തൃപ്തികരമാകുമോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അവരുതന്നെ പറയേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഇവിടെ ഒരു നല്ല ഡാക്ടർ ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതിനു പല ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. പൊളിററിക്കൽ ഏജൻറിനുതന്നെ ഒരു ചികിത്സ നടത്തേണ്ടതായി വന്നപ്പോൾ വെളിയിൽ ഉള്ള ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ അഭയം പ്രാപിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നു.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): പൊളിററിക്കൽ ഏജൻറിനു അങ്ങനെ അഭയം പ്രാപിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതു് സർവീസിൽ ഒരു യൂറോപ്യൻ ഡാക്ടർ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) ചികിത്സ ജീവനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതി ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ജാതിവ്യത്യാസം നോക്കി അതിലേയ്ക്കു പോകും എന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു യൂറോപ്യൻ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനെ തന്നെ അന്വേഷിച്ചു പോയി എന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എത്രയോ പണം ചിലവു് ചെയ്തു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാർ ഉണ്ടായിരു

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ന്നിട്ടും ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻപോലും വെളിയിലുള്ള ഡാക്ടരെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. സ്വന്തം ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ ഇരിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് മെഡിയ്ക്കൽ വകുപ്പ് എന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് അതിലുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ചികിത്സ നടത്തി ജീവനെ ബലികഴിയ്ക്കാൻ ആരും തയ്യാറാകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ ഒരു നല്ല ഡാക്ടർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇനി ഒന്നെനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് മെഡിയ്ക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സാധുക്കളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ അനുവർത്തിച്ചു വരുന്ന നയം സ്വല്പം ഒന്നു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണം എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അവരോടു സമാധാനം പോലും ചോദിയ്ക്കാതെയാണ് ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): സമാധാനം ചോദിയ്ക്കാതെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടില്ല.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*). സമാധാനം യാതൊന്നും ചോദിയ്ക്കാതെ സമ്മറിയായ നിലയിൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. എന്നുവരുകിലും ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതിനെ വിശ്വസിക്കാം. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ കുറച്ചുകൂടി ദൃഷ്ടിപതിപ്പിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഏതായാലും സംഗതികൾ ഇങ്ങനെ ഇരിയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഈ ബോർഡുഭരണം നിറുത്തി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള യോഗ്യനായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ കീഴിൽ ആക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി സമുദായം നോക്കാതെ ശേഷിമാത്രം നോക്കി ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സമുദായത്തിൻെറ അവകാശത്തെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല സമുദായത്തെ മാത്രംനോക്കി യോഗ്യതയില്ലെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻപറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലായാലും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ അവകാശം നോക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി അതിലേയ്ക്കു തക്ക യോഗ്യത ഉണ്ടോ എന്നുകൂടി നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : യോഗ്യത നോക്കാതെ സമുദായം മാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട്, മിസ്റ്റർ തമ്പുരാൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, മാവേലിക്കരയിൽ നിയമിച്ച ആളിനെ തിരിയെ അയക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നു എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങനെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിയമനം നടത്തിയ ആളോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ തമ്പുരാൻ തന്നെയോ പറയേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാനൊന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല.

മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ സമുദായം ഒന്നും നോക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ദിവാൻജിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു ആരും തന്നെ വാദിക്കയില്ല. അതുപോലെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ഇന്ന സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾ തന്നെയായിരിക്കണമെന്നും ആഗ്രഹിക്കയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവർ എത്രയും യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ആളുകൾ ആയിരിക്കണം എന്നു മാത്രമേ ആഗ്രഹിക്കയുള്ളു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I wish to make a few observations in the light of the discussion on this motion. Whether we adopt communal representation or not in other departments without due regard to efficiency, I am afraid, no mortal will be bold enough to hazard that without any regard to efficiency on a pure population basis appointments should be made in the Medical Department. I think that the constitution of the Board though it may have very many defects,– and there are very many defects cannot be criticised on this ground, namely that appointments are not properly distributed. That has neither logic nor reason behind it, because the Board consitutes into a committee and decides the way in which appointments should be given. If the Board cannot find out a satisfactory solution to this communal problem, I think no single person would be able to satisfy the claims in any degree whatsoever.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഈ ബോർഡിന് ഈ കൌൺസിലിനോട് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലെന്നു അറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I think the Board has got a representative in this Council and that that representative is as much responsible as any other Departmental Head to this House. I think that is a position that can never be assailed.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ബോർഡിലെ ഭരണം കാര്യക്ഷമതയില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ ഐകകണ്ഠ്യേന അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : That is a different matter, I am not arguing on that matter at all. Even at the very beginning I admitted............

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഇങ്ങനെ കാര്യക്ഷമത കുറയുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ബോർഡു ഭരണം നിമിത്തമാണെന്നുകൂടി കാണിച്ചിട്ടാണ് അതു പാസാക്കിയതെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : That is entirely a different matter. I am not arguing it at all. That does not arise from the remarks I made.

When my friend Mr. Kunjitomman referred to the number of appointments made from the several communities, I think it is really unfair to have left out some figures. I chanced to look at the statement from which he read and I find that besides the number of appointments which he referred to 10 Protestants, 7 Latinite and one Latin Syrian, 13 Jacobites and 7 Mar Thomites making a total of 38 appointments in all were appointed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : What is the total number of appointments ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : 88. Out of 88 appointments, Christians of various denominations got nearly 38 appointments.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇതിൽ ഈഴവർ എത്രയാണ്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ൭ പേരുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : നായന്മാർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ൨൫.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ഈ രണ്ടു സമുദായത്തിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയും തമ്മിൽ വലിയ അന്തരമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : വലിയ അന്തരമില്ല എന്നതോന്നുന്നു.

When we consider a question of this nature we have also to see whether duly qualified hands are appointed. In the Medical Department especially a man cannot be appointed simply because he happens to be a Christian. It would be very dangerous. I think a private individual is given the option of choosing the most qualified doctor that he wants irrespective of the community to which the doctor belongs. I think poor people who go to Government Hospitals believe that they will get efficient treatment or at least............

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തെപ്പററി മാത്രമല്ല പറഞ്ഞതു, ൫൦ രൂപായ്ക്കു മേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള എല്ലാത്തരത്തിലുമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നിയമനത്തെപ്പററിയാണു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I know that.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): What is the standard of efficiency which the member has in view ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) The highest qualification available for the post.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That is the highest academic qualification?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes. That is the only qualification that we can rely on at present. There is no other tangible test.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഈ നിയമനങ്ങളം നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതെല്ലാം ഫസ്റ്റ് പരീക്ഷ പാസായിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ നിന്നുമാണോ ?

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That is what I believe, അങ്ങിനെയാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്.

A private individual is allowed to choose his doctor, or his lawyer without any difficulty whatsoever

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) · Is the member aware that Government have accepted the position that efficiency would be guided by the minimum educational qualification?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I am not aware of it. I will be thankful to the member if he will show me the assurance of Government on that topic anywhere.

I think a Government which runs a department like this for people who cannot discriminate, who go to hospitals with a view to safeguard their life should not be subjected to certain risks owing to the exigencies of politics. I think it is a different matter

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മനുഷ്യരുടെ ജീവനേയും ആരോഗ്യത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഈ വകുപ്പു ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ മാത്രം ഏല്പിച്ചാൽ രാജ്യത്തു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സമാധാനവും രക്ഷയും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണോ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) No, should I answer this question, Sir. I do not think there is any useful purpose served in answering this question. A department like this will have first to look after the safety of the life of the individuals who resort to these institutions and without detriment to efficiency communal claims have to be recognised wherever possible. That is the only thing that can be said of this department especially. I think that communal claims too have been recognised to a very large extent in this department. If my friend Mr. Kunjitomman wants to say that all the different sub-sections of the Christian community is not properly represented, then Mr. E.V. Krishna Pillai was quite relevant when he asked how many Marans and Chakkalans were there in the Land Revenue Department.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): നായന്മാരേയും ഈഴവരേയും രണ്ടായിട്ടു പരിഗണിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതു പോലെ തന്നെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെയിടയിലും വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസിനും ലാററിൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസിനും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം നായന്മാർക്കും ഈഴവക്കും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം പോലെ അത്ര അന്തരമുള്ളതാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): മതസംബന്ധമായ വ്യത്യാസം ഈ രണ്ടു തരം ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും തമ്മിലില്ല. മററുവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളില്ലേ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അതൊരു വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമായി ഞാൻ ഗണിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള തോതെന്താണു്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഒന്നാമതു ജനസംഖ്യയാണു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ലാററിൻക്രിസ്ത്യനും സിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യനും വലിയ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള രണ്ടു പ്രത്യേക വിഭാഗങ്ങളില്ലെ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങിനെ തോന്നുന്നില്ല. സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ സംഖ്യ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ജനസംഖ്യമാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ജനസംഖ്യമാത്രംനോക്കിയാൽപോരാ. യോഗ്യതയെക്കൂടി അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ശരിയായിട്ടു യോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളെ ജനസംഖ്യയെമാത്രം പരിഗണിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): യോഗ്യതയെ അവഗണിച്ചു, ജനസംഖ്യമാത്രം നോക്കി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : മറേറതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മിനിമം ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ മതി എന്നുവച്ചാലും മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ശരിയായ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ബോർഡിലെ അംഗങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്നവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ളവരെ ഈഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേലധ്യക്ഷസ്ഥാനത്തു വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമല്ലേ ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളവർ ശരിയായ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ളവരാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇവരെക്കാൾ യോഗ്യത കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ളവർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ ? ഡാക്ടർ സോമർവെൽ ഉണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൂടുതൽയോഗ്യതയില്ലേ?

MR. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഡാക്ടർ സോമർവെൽ ഉണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഇവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ യോഗ്യത ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അദ്ദേഹം എഫ്. ആർ. സി. എസ്. ആണെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commrce and Industry, North*) : ആ പരീക്ഷ ഇവിടെ ആരെങ്കിലും പാസായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർ M. D. പാസായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇതു രണ്ടിലുംവച്ചു പ്രാധാന്യം ഏതിനാണ്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): F. R. C. S. നു ഒരു തരത്തിലും M. D. ക്കു മറെറാരു തരത്തിലും പ്രാധാന്യമുണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*); ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും ഇഷ്ടംപോലെയാണോ പ്രാധാന്യം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : F. R. C. S പരീക്ഷയല്ലേ സർജറിയിൽ അധികം പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളത്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : M. D.യ്ക്കും ആ പ്രാധാന്യമുണ്ട്,

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): M. D. ലണ്ഡൻ ഡിഗ്രിയാണോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടു് ഡിഗ്രിയാണു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ലണ്ഡൻ ഡിഗ്രിയാണോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ആയിരിക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ലണ്ഡൻഡിഗ്രിക്കല്ലെ പ്രാധാന്യം?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. My time is over I do not wish to continue.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Sir, I would just like to say a few words with reference to the introduction of this extremely undesirable question of communal claim in every token motion. In a way that communal justice should be done is a proposition to which the Government and the House have already committed themselves. Government have promised to appoint a committee, to go into the whole question in all its aspects and submit a scheme.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ തീരുമാനംവന്നു അതിന്മേൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഓർഡർ പാസാക്കുന്നതുവരെ ഇമ്മാതിരിനടന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നാണൊ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറു പറയുന്നതു്?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) ; Government have already undertaken to organise at an early date a committee to go into the whole question in all its aspects—whether efficiency should be the sole test for recruitment to public service, whether communal claims and communal justice should enter largely into the consideration of the question of recruitment and whether recruitment should after all be on a pure population basis.

When first I heard Mr. Kunjitomman soon after my entry into this Council, I thought there was some justice, some reasonable ground for his complaint. Sir, as a lawyer of several years' standing, it has been my experience that oftentimes a good case is lost by bad advocacy. Whether that is not the position to which Mr. Kunjitomman has driven his case is a matter that I want him to consider seriously.

One other bit of advice that I wish to give him it is tendered in very good spirit and I am sure it will be taken in the spirit in which it is tendered—is that his case would not prosper by his hurling the charge of corruption against all Heads of Departments who happen to belong to the religion and sect to which he does not belong. It is not necessary for him to urge corruption in all ranks of public service before the claims of his community are recognised by the Government,

The House gets unpleasantly warm in the midst of a fairly cool debate on account of such repeated attempts on his part, and we are diverted from the real tract, so that the main questions which should really engage the serious attention of Government do not get the chance of being brought forward for discussion under these token motions. Without committing myself to the question whether, in the proposed reorganisation that may be adopted by the Government on a consideration of the report that would be submitted by the committee that is proposed to be constituted......

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ബ്രാഹ്മണ കമ്മ്യൂണിട്ടിയിലുള്ളവൎക്ക ഏതെങ്കിലുംവകുപ്പിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന് കുറവുണ്ടോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I have never identified myself with my community in the way in which my friend......

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ് ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): ഞാൻ എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ കാൎയ്യം സ്വപ്നത്തിൽപോലും വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. രാത്രിയിലും, പകലും, സ്വപ്നത്തിലും, ഉണൎന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോഴും എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കാ സമുദായത്തെ എത്രത്തോളം ഉന്നതിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാമൊ അത്രയും ഉന്നതിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ആലോചിക്കയാണ് എന്നാണു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. അതു തെറ്റാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എല്ലാ കമ്മ്യൂണിട്ടികൾക്കും ന്യായമായി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നല്ലാതെ കത്തോലിക്കാ കമ്മ്യൂണിട്ടിക്കു കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ഏതെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനു പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ധാരാളം പറയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഒന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽമതി.

RAO BAHADUR K.A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) ഒന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമാധാനക്കുറവു് അവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : എന്റെ വാദം കത്തോലിക്കക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗദാനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡന്റ് അനുമാനിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡന്റവർകൾ തന്റെ കമ്മ്യൂണിട്ടിക്കു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു കുറഞ്ഞുപോയേയ്ക്കുമോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ് ഇതു പറയുന്നതെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിൽ തെറ്റുണ്ടോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNAAIYANGAR(*Nominated, Deputy President*): അങ്ങിനെ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ വിചാരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കതിൽ യാതൊരുമനസ്താപവുമില്ല. അതു തെറ്റാണു എന്നുമാത്രമേ പറയുന്നൊള്ളു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): വേറെ ആരെങ്കിലും വിചാരിച്ചാലോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): അങ്ങിനെ ആരുവിചാരിച്ചാലും എനിക്കു തരക്കേടൊന്നുമില്ല.

PRESIDENT : മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്റെറപ്ഷൻ കുറെ അധികമായിപ്പോയി. നിങ്ങൾ ആരേയും നേരെ സംസാരിക്കാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ലെല്ലോ. I Cannot allow that.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Sir, I can stand any amount of interruption until he is satisfied that there is not much virtue in them.

I was submitting, Sir, that at the outset, in the meetings of the first Council, I thought there was something at the bottom of my friend's representation. It cannot be stated, Sir, that the representation that particular communities have now secured in public service was due to the deliberate neglect, on the part of the Government, of the representatives of certain communities. With the advent of the British Rule, the East India Company wanted a good number of clerks and Office Managers; and, for training suitable hands for the purpose, they established the Universities that we have in India. Having nothing else to fall back upon, the Brahmin thought he could depend upon his culture and his capacity to study and pass examinations and took to English Education.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ബ്രാഹ്മിൻസിനു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കരുതെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും ഇവിടെപറഞ്ഞോ ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : The members of the Nayar community also took to English Education soon after the Brahmin. The representatives of other

nities have now realised the importance of going in for modern University Education and equipping themselves for discharging the responsible duties of public service. It is not merely a matter of rupees, annas, pies, Sir. It is now considered, generally, that public service elevates the particular community to a position of respect at the hands of all. Sir, I have absolutely nothing to say against such aspirations. It is a perfectly legitimate move, and the time, that Mr. Kunjitomman has spent in that direction, is time well spent. My only point is that the soundness of his case is not going to be recognised with any greater force simply because he hurls abuses on all other communities day in and day out. On the other hand, I think it would only spoil his case. Is that good policy for a publicist?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനു നിവൃത്തി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു വരെ ഈ വിഷയം ആവൎത്തിച്ചു പറയേണ്ടതു ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ കടമയാണെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): ഒരു കാൎയ്യം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനു പലമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളും കാണും. ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ കടമ നിൎവഹിക്കാൻ ദിവസേന ചീത്തപറഞ്ഞു മററുള്ളവരെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങളുടെ കാൎയ്യം സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): യഥാൎത്ഥത്തെ തുറന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഭിക്ഷ യാചിക്കുന്നതു ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്? ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം ഇവിടെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ കടമയല്ലേ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): അതു കടമ തന്നെയാണു്. എന്നാൽ ചിലർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് മററുള്ളവരെ ചീത്ത പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവർ കുറെയെങ്കിലും തങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടതു തരികയില്ലയോ എന്നാണു്. മററു ചിലർ ദിവസേന ഒരു സംഗതി പറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ അതു മററുള്ളവരുടെ ഓൎമ്മയിൽ ഇരിക്കും, അതുകൊണ്ടു കാൎയ്യസാദ്ധ്യത്തിനു എളുപ്പമുണ്ടു്, എന്നും വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എല്ലാവൎക്കും കിട്ടേണ്ട പങ്കു് കിട്ടണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു തെററാകുമോ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലോ. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇങ്ങനെ എന്നെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചാൽ എന്റെ ക്ഷമ അസ്തമിച്ചു പോകും. എനിക്കധികം പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വരും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) അതൊക്കെ കേൾക്കാനുള്ള സന്നദ്ധത എനിക്കുണ്ടു്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May we take it, as the valuable suggestion of the Deputy President, that, in view of the undertaking, given by the Government, that a committee would be appointed to consider the question, the principles of communal representation should not, as far as possible, be advocated on the floor of this House?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy, President*): That is my view. · Let us hope that, as a result of the labours of that committee we would be able to secure inter-communal harmony. Let us prepare the ground for ushering into existence that happy day when each man will have justice meted out to him according to reasonable standards. If, in the meantime, you go on abusing individual officers and hurl against them all manner of charges vaguely and indescriminately, if you simply repeat that all the Heads of Departments are corrupt, no man will seriously think of contradicting you. Allegations are so easily made. But nobody will seriously think of them if you go on repeating them in season and out of season, thinking of the old saying "*Slander stoutly and something will stick*". According to me, Sir, it is bad policy; because it is likely to alienate those who at the outset, were prepared to recognise the justice (*Cries of "Hear, hear" from different parts of the House*) and the fairness of the claims urged on behalf of a very important community in the State. Sir, Mr. Kunjitomman must realise that we are men of flesh and blood with our own limitations Therefore, in spite of our persistent efforts to rise above prejudices......

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commrece and Industry, North*): എന്നെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതു മലയാളത്തിലായാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

RAJ BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) മി. തയ്യത്തു കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനെപ്പററി ഒരക്ഷരം ഞാൻചീത്ത പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല, ഇപ്പോഴും പറയുന്നുമില്ല. സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അകൽച്ചയെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ഇല്ലാതാക്കി രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എല്ലാവരും യോജിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നും, അതിലേക്കു ഇന്നു പ്രധാനപ്രതിബന്ധമായി നിൽക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനു സമീപകാലത്തു ഗവൺമെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും അതുവരെ മനസ്സമാധാനത്തോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കണമെന്നുമാണു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഈ ഉഷ്ണം ദിവസേന വർദ്ധിച്ചുവർദ്ധിച്ചു വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ സമീപകാലത്തു സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നേയ്ക്കാം. മററുള്ളവരെ ഇങ്ങനെ ചീത്ത പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്കു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻെറ വാദത്തിലുള്ള സഹതാപം കുറഞ്ഞു പോയേക്കാൻ ഇടവന്നേയ്ക്കും. അതു മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവവുമാണു്. ഈ സംഗ

തികളെല്ലാം മനസ്സിൽവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു്, ഇപ്പോഠം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന കമ്മിററി അതിൽ പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചു അധികം കാലതാമസം കൂടാതെ ഒരു റിപ്പോൎട്ടു സമൎപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും അവകാശങ്ങളെ നോക്കി ഈ റിപ്പോൎട്ടു സമൎപ്പിക്കുന്നതുവരെ കാത്തിരിക്കയെ നിവൃത്തിയൊള്ളു എന്നും എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. അവകാശങ്ങഠം തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ തന്നെ കുറെ വിഷമമുണ്ടു്. ചിലരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ തോതായിരിക്കും നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ചിലരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എഫിഷ്യൻസിയുടെ തോതായിരിക്കും നോക്കേണ്ടതു്, മററു ചിലരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇതെല്ലാംകൂടി ചേൎന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു തോതായിരിക്കും നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗ നിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു പരിഹാരമാൎഗ്ഗം വരുത്തുന്നതിനു എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാരുംകൂടി ഏകോപിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ തടസ്ഥം നീങ്ങുകയും അതു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ ആനന്ദത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. അല്ലാതെ ഈ സംഗതി ദിവസേന ആവൎത്തിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു വല്ല വിശേഷവുമുണ്ടോ?

അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കാലം വരുന്നതുവരെ ചുമ്മായിരിക്കയാണോ വേണ്ടതു് എന്നു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ചോദിച്ചു. ചുമ്മായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻപറയുന്നില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യായുടെ കാലംമുതൽ വൎഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ഏതാണ്ടു സ്വീകരിച്ചു് അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചുവരികയാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യത്തു എത്രയോ നൂററാണ്ടുകളായി കാത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ചില സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ പ്രതിനിധികളോടു് എനിക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷ, നിങ്ങഠം സ്വല്പകാലംകൂടി ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയുന്നതു ബ്രാഹ്മണൎക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട അവകാശം കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമോ എന്നുള്ള ഭയത്താലാണെന്നു് ആരും വിചാരിക്കേണ്ട. എന്റെ സമുദായക്കാർ പരമ്പരയായിട്ടുതന്നെ ദരിദ്രരായി ജീവിതം നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ൨൦-ാം നൂററാണ്ടുവരെ എത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവൎക്കു സൎക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം ഇല്ലെന്നുവന്നാൽതന്നെയും അവർ ഈ ഭൂലോകത്തു നിന്നും നശിച്ചുപോകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പരമ്പരയാ കൃഷിത്തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന എന്റെ സമുദായക്കാരും സൎക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ നശിച്ചുപോയി എന്നു വരികയില്ല.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിനു് ഇപ്പോഠം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന

[Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar.]

ു കുറെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയേക്കുമൊ എന്നൊരു ഭയമില്ലേ എന്നു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ചോദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു പറയുകയാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ പറയുന്ന എന്നു എൻഡു ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു് ആ ശങ്ക അവിടത്തെക്കില്ലയോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കയായിരുന്നുചെയ്തതു്.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): അതു അനീതിയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷുഭാഷ നല്ലപോലെ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനു വശമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു തെററിദ്ധരിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ഞാൻ സ്വാൎത്ഥതയെ മുൻനിൎത്തി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയുന്നില്ല. വൎഗ്ഗീയമായ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ ഞാൻ ഇതേവരെ പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇത്രയും വയസ്സായതിനുശേഷം പെട്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ഈ അബദ്ധത്തിൽ ചാടുമെന്നു സംശയിക്കാനും ഒരു കാരണവും കാണുന്നില്ല.

ഇന്നിവിടെ കൂടിയിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിയമസഭയിൽ മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനം കൂടുതൽ വഹിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ഞാനാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പരിഷ്ക്കരിച്ച നിയമസഭയിൽ ഞാനാണ് കൂടുതൽ മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനം വഹിച്ചതു്.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിയമസഭ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പരിഷ്ക്കരിച്ച നിയമസഭയിൽ മൂന്നുകൊല്ലം മി. സുബ്ബയ്യരായിരുന്നു ഇരുന്നിരുന്നതു്.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): ഈ സഭയിൽ തന്നെ ആറുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഏതായാലും എന്റെ സമ്മതം മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനു കൊടുക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എനിക്കു കൂടുതൽ വർഷമുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): ഇത്രയും കണ്ടക്ഷോഭംചെയ്തു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനെ കൂടി അസഹ്യപ്പെടുത്തി അതിൽനിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും ആദായം എനിക്കു കിട്ടുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതബദ്ധമാണ്.

Sir, men of flesh and blood will stand only a certain amount of such abuse. There has been a real change in the attitude of Government. It has been admitted that the question deserves investigation and should not be brushed aside. It has even been granted that to some extent, if necessary, efficiency may be sacrificed for communal harmony. Sir, these are the views generally held by the majority of the members of this House. (I shall stand corrected if I have misstated the position.) I take it that that is the idea of the Government also. After all, contentment among the people is much more important and necessary than finished service, and even efficiency of service might be sacrificed to some extent to achieve something greater than it, namely, the general contentment of the people.

I wish to make, in conclusion, this last personal appeal that, in the following stages of the present discussion, the question of communal representation should not be pressed repeatedly. With these words, I oppose the motion before the House.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഞാൻ മി. ദാമോദരനാശാന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മദനപ്പള്ളി ട്യൂബർക്കലോസിസ് ആശുപത്രിയിൽനിന്നും നാഗർകോവിലിനടുത്തുള്ള മഹേന്ദ്രഗിരിയിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലം വന്നുനോക്കുകയും ഗവൺമെന്റ് ആ സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു വഴി വെട്ടിക്കൊടുത്താൽ മിഷൻകാർതന്നെ ഇവിടെ ഒരു ആശുപത്രി പൊതുജനോപയോഗാർത്ഥം നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായി. അവർക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായം ഗവൺമെന്റ് ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാത്തതു് ഒട്ടും തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. അതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഉടനടിതന്നെ എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇവിടത്തെ ജനറൽആശുപത്രിയിൽ സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു ഫിസിഷ്യനൊ ഒരു സർജ്ജനോ ഇല്ല. അതിനാൽ ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു ഫിസിഷ്യനേയും ഒരു സർജ്ജനേയും ജനറൽ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചു് എല്ലാരോഗത്തിനും ചികിത്സ നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം സൌകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് എത്രയും അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ ആശുപത്രികൾ പണമില്ലാത്തവർക്കുമാത്രമേ ഉതകുന്നൊള്ളു. പണമുള്ളവർ വെളിയിൽ പോയാണ് ചികിത്സ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനു കാരണം നമ്മുടെ വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ അപ്രാപ്തിയായിരിക്കണം. അതു പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ആശുപത്രികൾ താലൂക്കിന്റേയും പ്രത്യേകാശുപത്രികൾ ഡിവിഷന്റേയുംമദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തുമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. അതുതന്നെയുംഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഈ ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കു ശമ്പളവും മരുന്നും കൊടുത്തു പണം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമായിട്ടാണ് തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. റൂറൽ ആശുപത്രി

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.]

കൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു സ്കീം ഞാൻ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ വായിക്കയുണ്ടായി. കൊച്ചിയിൽ മൂന്നു റൂറൽഗ്രാന്റു ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗത്തും സർക്കാർ ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെക്കൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമല്ല. അതിനാൽ ഗ്രാന്റു റൂറൽ ആശുപത്രികൾ ധാരാളം സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഏതുരോഗത്തിനും ചികിത്സിക്കത്തക്ക പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും പരിചയവും സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമുള്ള ഓരോവൈദ്യന്മാർ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തേക്ക് എത്രയും ആവശ്യമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഓരോരുത്തരെ എവിടെയാണോ നിയമിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം അവിടെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മെഡിക്കൽവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും പോകുന്നവർക്കു മെഡിക്കൽകാളേജിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നൊരു പരാതിയുണ്ട്. അതിനു കാരണം ഗവണ്മെന്റു കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ധനസഹായം നിർത്തിയതാണ് എന്നാണു പറയുന്നത്. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. മദനപ്പള്ളി ക്ഷയരോഗആശുപത്രിയിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ രോഗികൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിക്കയില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഇപ്പോൾ അവർക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റു ധനസഹായം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മഹേന്ദ്രഗിരിയിൽ തന്നെ ഒരു ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം.

മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നു രണ്ടുസാമാജികന്മാർ തമ്മിലുള്ള ഒരു തർക്കം ഇവിടെ കേൾക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ വിഷയത്തിലെന്നല്ല ഏതൊരു വിഷയത്തിലും അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർ അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ പറയുമ്പോൾ പ്രാബല്യവുംധാരാളംപ്രാതിനിധ്യവുമുള്ളവർ ഇതൊരുഇടുങ്ങിയമനസ്ഥിതിയാണ് എന്നൊക്കെ പറഞ്ഞു അവരെ അപഹസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിനു വാദിക്കുന്നതു പിശകാണെന്നു പറയുന്നവർ തന്നെ അവർക്കു ക്ഷീണഭാഗമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി എപ്പോഴും വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. ഉദാഹരണമായിട്ടു രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ തങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള അവകാശം തുച്ഛമാണെന്നും കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണെന്നും പലരുംവാദിച്ചതു നാം കേട്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞല്ലോ. തന്റെ കയ്യിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതു അന്യനു കൊടുക്കാതെയിരിക്കാനും തനിക്കു കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടാനുള്ളതു കിട്ടാനും ആയി വഴക്കു പറയുന്ന നയം നല്ലതല്ല. അസമ

ത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവക്ക് വേണ്ട പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നല്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്ന പ്രാബല്യമുള്ള സമുദായക്കാർക്ക സങ്കടത്തിനവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിന് അവശ്യം വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക് ഒരു കിമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിക്കാമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ വാദത്തിനു ഒരുമ്പെടാതിരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി വാദിക്കുന്നവർ താണവരാണെന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടാം തരക്കാരാണെന്നോ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നതു കേട്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നതിനുഇടയായത്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതർക്ക വൈദ്യസഹായം ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. പ്രസവം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ അധഃകൃതരിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട സ്ത്രീകളെ പല ആശുപത്രികളിലും ശരിയായി ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ധരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ആശുപത്രിയിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ നല്ലവണ്ണം ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അധഃകൃതർ ചെന്നാൽ അവരെ ദൂരെ നിർത്തി മററെല്ലാവർക്കും മരുന്നു കൊടുത്തശേഷം ഇവക്ക് ഒടുവിൽമാത്രമെ മരുന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): അവർ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു ദൂരെ നില്ക്കുന്നത്? അവിടത്തെ ജോലിക്കാരാണോ അവരെ ദൂരെ നിക്കാൻ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. N JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) മരുന്നു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ വരുന്നമററുള്ളവർതന്നെ ഡാക്ടർമാർ അറിയാതെ ഇവരെ മാറിനില്ക്കാൻ പറയുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ സർവ്വസാധാരണമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അവശത അധഃകൃതർക്ക് ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ട നിഷ്ക്കർഷ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ചില ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ സ്റ്റാവഞ്ചരായിട്ടും സ്വീപ്പറായിട്ടും നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഏതെങ്കിലും ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്ക പ്രവേശനം നല്കാതിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇങ്ങനെ സ്കാവഞ്ചേഴ്സായിട്ടും സ്വീപ്പേഴ്സായിട്ടും നിയമിക്കുന്ന പ്രോത്സാഹനം വേണ്ടാ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയാൻപോകുന്നത്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു തുടങ്ങിയ കമ്പൌണ്ടി

[Mr N. John Josep.]

ങ്ക്ലാസിൽ അധഃകൃതരിൽ ചിലരെ എടുത്തു പഠിപ്പിക്കയും അവൎക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്രാവശ്യം തുടങ്ങിയ കമ്പൌണ്ടിങ്ങ്ക്ലാസിൽ അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളിനെപ്പോലും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെ എടുക്കയും ഒടുവിൽ അയാൾ ഫീകൺസെഷൻവേണമെന്നു ചോദിക്കയും ചെയ്തതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളെ എടുക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഇതിനുപുറമെ അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും ചില സ്ത്രീകളെ എടുത്തു പ്രസവശുശ്രൂഷചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം നല്കി അവരെ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചാൽ പെട്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററാൻ സാധിക്കും. അവൎക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നില്ല. പരിശീലനം നല്കി അയച്ചാൽമാത്രം മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരുണ്ട്. അവരിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോപേരെ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിൻെറ സ്വന്തചിലവിൽ അയച്ചു വൈദ്യവിഷയം പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുത്തിയാൽകൊള്ളാം. അധഃകൃതൎക്കു ശരിയായ വൈദ്യസഹായം കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ അനേകംപേർ അകാലമരണത്തിനു അധീനരായി തീരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നാട്ടിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രയത്നിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തമസന്താനങ്ങൾ വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കാതെ അകാലമരണത്തിനു അധീനന്മാരായിത്തീരുന്നതു ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിനും മററുള്ള പൌരന്മാൎക്കും വലിയ നഷ്ടമായി പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സുഖസ്ഥിതിയാണു മററുള്ളവരുടെ സുഖസ്ഥിതിക്കു കാരണം എന്നു ഹൃദയപൂൎവം ചിന്തിച്ചു അധഃകൃതൎക്കുവേണ്ട വൈദ്യസഹായം നല്കുന്നതിനായി അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നും ഏതാനും ചിലയുവാക്കന്മാരേയും യുവതികളേയും എടുത്തു പരിശീലനം നല്കി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇതിനുപുറമെ ആശുപത്രികളിലെല്ലാം അധഃകൃതൎക്കു നല്ല മരുന്നുതന്നെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഏൎപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണം. അവൎക്കു നല്ലതല്ലെങ്കിലും മരുന്നു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുപറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ സംഗതികളിലെല്ലാം ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു കുറെക്കൂടി നിഷ്കൎഷയായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, doctors differ, and there is no wonder that Allopathic doctors do not find efficacy in the Homoeopathic system of treatment.

One ground, advanced by some of my friends, is that there are very many persons who profess to be Homoeopathic doctors without the necessary experience or qualification. Sir, no one, whether the system is Allopathy, or Ayurveda or Homeopathy, who is not proficient in the science and the system of treatment, should be allowed to set up practice as a medical practitioner. If the learned member who now makes the suggestion in regard to Homoeopathy, would try to recollect, they would find that I myself suggested, on a former occasion, that in Travancore a Medical Practitioners' Act should be enacted prescribing the qualification of medical men, who want to set up practice in the country, and penalising inefficient and unqualified quacks.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That suggestion was made only with regard to Allopathic doctors.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : It could be extended to other systems also.

My friend Mr. E V. Krishna Pillai was stating that he loved his life more than anything else. Sir, that is the very reason why Homoeopathy should be encouraged Many of the people in the country are not prepared to go and secure the aid of Allo at y. It is cost y, and not available at the spot. Homoeopathy would be very useful in such cases. It is very cheap and at the same time very effective. It is not unpleasant nor injurious.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottar kar* cum *Kunnattur*) : Does the member suggest that Homoeopathic medicine is unpalatable and Allopethic medicine is palatable ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I may assure the House that Homeopathic medicine is not unpalatable. I am really surprised to hear Dr. Tampi saying that this Homoeopathic system of treatment has not received any recognit on in the medical world. Probably his sphere is very limited and I regret to say that I could explain it only by one fact namely that he was not present in this Council when that resolution was passed. Otherwise he would have heard what Mr. M. N. Pillai said about the recognition of Homoeopathic system. How it has been recognised all over the world will be realised if he reads the Council proceedings on this topic. For the edification of Dr. Tampi and for the information of new members I will just read one para from Mr. M. N. Pillai's speech at the time when a motion for recognising Homoeopathic system was adopted in this House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) ; I wish to know what the member means by saying 'new' members?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : What I really meant was.—

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Was Mr. Asan a member of this Council when the resolution was passed ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): But new members might not have gone through the proceedings in connection with that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): What does the member mean by saying 'new' members?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I say members who are new to this thing.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): What is it that the member wants by quoting such a passage?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): This is the passage I want to quote:

"In the last January number of Science Progress edited by Ronald Ross the great Scientist of England Sir Oliver Lodge says of Homoeopathy thus:

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): He is not a medical man.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): The member will hear me before he interrupts me. He says:

"It is clear that the followers of those who discovered the important principle of *Similia, Similibus, Curantur*, which lies at the basis of Serum Therapi and many other things and who have likewise emphasised the stimulating influence of minute doses sufficient to excite a curative effect but insufficient to cause damage are likely to be among the first to realise and apply to the human body discoveries about the nature of matter and its relation to the ether of space. For this after all though as yet incompletely developed may be regarded as the main discovery of the present era." I can quote the opinions of several other scientists in support of Homoeopathy.

Though Homoeopathy has come into existence only about 130 years ago it has spread throughout the civilised world. In most of the European countries Homoeopathy has been recognised as an authorised system of medicine and enactments have been made by States to legalise its practice. The number of qualified allopaths who take to the practice of Homoeopathy is ever on the increase. In the United States of America there are three Homoeopathic foundations for researches in Homoeopathy in New York, in Washington and in California. The progress of the system is rapid in America where rich and poor alike take to Homoeopathic treatment.

The following well-known figures of America are treated when sick by Homoeopathic physicians and some give liberally to Homoeopathic institutions. Messrs. John D. Rockefeller Senior, Rockefeller Junior, P. B. Mellan of the Lellan Bank, A. W. Waterman, President, Waterman Fountain Pen Company and several other well-known millionaires.

Every State in the United States has got a Homoeopathic hospital and almost every University has got a Homoeopathy College. In Philadelphia a Homoeopathic hospital and a medical college is now under construction a twenty storeyed modern building to accommodate 736 patients and 750 students and the people raised easily two million dollars or about Rs. 65 lakhs by voluntary subscription. In England the following well-known persons are the patrons of Homoeopathy. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, H. R. H. The Duke of York Earl of Donoughmore, Eral of Dystart, and several other prominent figures Dr. John Wier CVO a Homoeopath is the present physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

In India particularly in Bengal there are a very large number of doctors practising the system. Many of the Municipalities have their own Homoeopathic Dispensaries and the Madras Corporation gives a grant to Hahnemann Free Homoeopathic Dispensary in Madras. The state of Kolhapur has got a Homoeopathic

> medical department and so also some of the other Native States in Upper India. It was the late Dr. Mohendra Lal Sirkar M. D .C.I.E., who was a member of the old Imperial Legislative Council who first introduced it in India and ever since it is growing rapidly in every town and village of India."

Some questions were asked by members on this side of the House whether they were doctors and whether they are eligible to give any information about Homoeopathic treatment and all that. By way of reply I would suggest that any man can give information on any topic if he is fairly conversant about it.

Dr. Tampi could not have been subjected to Homoeopathic treatment and so he never says anything about the efficacy of the Homoeopathic treatment. With regard to persons who are not experts in this medicine they resort to Homoeopathy or Allopathy whichever appears to be the cheapest and the most efficacious and so what I say is that I am very competent to give information as regards this Homoeopathic system of treatment. Therefore I suggest in view of the fact that the observations of Dr. M. N. Pillai were not contradicted by the then Council Member for the Medical Department Mrs. Lukose I take them to be correct.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether he has any elementary knowledge of the human system ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I know that the human system should be properly attended to for the good of the humanity. My friend need not try to ascertain anything more from me.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Apart from that philosophical abstraction, may I know whether the member has any knowledge?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Your question is very vague and it should not have been asked now.

So I do not wonder that Dr. Tampi opposes my motion. All that I want Government to do is that in view of the fact that the resolution was passed three years ago and in view of the fact that the medical experts of the Government are not prepared to consider the matter sympathetically, not only that they are even averse to it, Government should appoint an expert to enquire into this matter and see whether any encouragement deserves to be given to this Homoeopathic system of treatment.

With regard to the other point that was raised, namely, the abolition of the Medical Board, what I say is that the abolition of the Board is a thing which has been recommended by this House and which the Government should carry out without further delay. I hope that the members have not forgotton that the object of the mover is to bring to the notice of the House the necessity for the encouragement of Homoeopathic system of treatment and that in view of what Rao Bahadur Krishna Aiyangar has said and what I have very often felt, I do not want to speak anything obout the communal question that has been raised during the course of the debate,

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Sir, I do not want to add anything to the question of Homoeopathic system. Mr. Asan read an extract from a speech which contains the names of many; one of whom is Sir Oliver Lodge who is not an expert in medicine. He may be well known in the field of spiritualism and nothing more.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I know whether he is not a great scientist?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): He is a scientist but not a doctor. He does not profess to treat diseases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Are there not many Homoeopathic Hospitals in the United States of America?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): From what I know of America I may say that you will find all sorts of things there. The Americans are fairly rich and there will be all sorts of charlatans and quacks there more than in any other part of the world.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Are there faith cure hospitals in America?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Yes. Some people think that because something exists in America we should adopt that bodily in our State. Of course, the whole extract read out by Mr. Asan was from a Homoeopathic Doctor's speech. I do not say that I am quite competent to speak on Homoeopathy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): One question. If there is no cure in the Homoeopathic system how is it that America has established so many hospitals for the Homoeopathic system?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): It may be in one corner.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): It is found in all the Provinces.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): America is a very big country and there are many States.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I may say that America allows individual freedom of thought much better than any other country in the world.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Quite so.

Mr. Kunjitomman said something about the General Hospital. I may assure him that the Government are trying to keep the best men available in the General Hospital. We feel the necessity of experts in that Hospital. Even now one of the Assistant Surgeons is an England returned man. There is another physician who had also got the English Special Diploma in medicine.

He also said that there are not enough dispensaries in rural areas. Our effort is to give as much as possible in that direction. During the past five years we have opened more than 20 dispensaries in rural areas.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I ask the member whether there are itinerant rural dispensaries going from village to village?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): No.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Is there any harm in investigating that question?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): No harm.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Apart from the question of funds?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): The Public Health Department is doing some work in this direction. At present we are sending a batch of men with sufficient medicine to travel from taluk to taluk. So we are just tackling that problem. Government are not unaware of the use of that. These itinerary dispensaries have been tried in Malarial Districts especially in Travancore and Government will consider the possibility of conducting the same in some other parts of Travancore. What I have to say is, compared with the other parts of India, Medical aid is very good in our State and Government are aware of that and as funds permit more and more attention will be given to medical aid in rural areas. The question of rural medical relief scheme is under the consideration of Government.

In regard to grant-in-aid institutions, I mean private institutions, there are now 19 grant-in-aid private institutions in the State.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Is it including Ayurveda?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : No. There are 19 grant-in-aid institutions where we insist that poor is to be treated free of cost.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : റൂറൽ ഏരിയാസിൽ ധാരാളം ആശുപത്രികൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ പെരിയാർകൊണ്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ വടക്കെ ഭാഗം തിരിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അങ്കമാലിയിൽ ആറുകൊല്ലമായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടും ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നും, അങ്കമാലി മുതലായ പ്രദേശക്കാർക്ക് വർഷകാലത്തു ആലുവാപ്പുഴ കടന്നു ആശുപത്രിയിൽ വരാൻ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : Yes. I know that. The Government have under consideration the opening of a dispensary at Ankamali. This year owing to financial stringency they had to defer the opening of a dispensary.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കരിമണ്ണൂരിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നെല്ലോ, അതിന്റെ കാര്യം ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ക്ഷാമംകൊണ്ടാണ് കരിമണ്ണൂരിൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി തുറക്കാത്തതു്.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): From my constituency also there was an application for opening a dispensary.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Yes. There was one for a dispensary at Puthenchira. We had to defer the question on account of financial depression.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know why there is a larger percentage of mortality in the case of patients treated in 1105 than in 1104?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): It may be due to various causes. In 1104 you had a big epidemic, cholera, and even though some people survived, their vitality had been severely affected. That is what everybody will expect after a big epidemic. The patients will be de-vitalised. They may be victims to other diseases.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*); കാളറാ കഴിഞ്ഞു പിന്നീടുവരുന്ന കൊല്ലത്തിലാണോ അധികം മരണം?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): കാളറാ വന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞുടനെ ക്ഷീണം സംഭവിക്കും. അവരെ ശരിയായി പിന്നീടു സൂക്ഷിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവർ മററുരോഗങ്ങൾക്കധീനരാകും.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): കാളറായിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടവരുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഞങ്ങളുടെ അടുക്കൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ പലരും രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to ask one question and that is about the General Hospital Sewage Scheme. May I know whether anything has been done in regard to the complaint relating to the removal of sewage from the General Hospital?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Government have taken some action. We are making special arrangements so that the sewage may not go outside. The idea is good, no doubt. When there is good water supply arrangements could be made to see that the sewage does not escape outside in an offensive manner. Disinfectants have been administered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Has anything been done?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): It will be done. There are a lot of things to be done.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The question has been before this House for the last three years. A year ago Government promised to do something. I wish to know whether anything has been done?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I have got the matter under consideration. When I first looked into the question I

found that a good deal had already been done, but in my opinion not entirely on the best lines and so I am reviewing the whole question. I am going to submit a new proposal in such a way that it can be taken along with the new drainage scheme when it is going to be introduced.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : How many months more will it take for the completion of the scheme so that the nuisance might be removed ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : I cannot say. The matter is under investigation.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ; I want to know approximately when the sewage scheme will be completed. People in my constituency are raising all manner of complaints, I am in receipt of a large number of letters from the people inhabiting the locality, so much so I am worried. There is a substantial ground for their complaint. I must be in a position to tell them within how many months this nuisance will be removed.

PRESIDENT : Has not a drain been constructed ?

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*) : A drain has been constructed from the Hospital as far as the main road. There was a proposal to carry on that drain through three or four private compounds. I did not consider this to be the best method of dealing with the question as it would not effect a permanent cure. That is why I said I am looking into the whole question. By means of a septic tank I think the sewage can be disposed of in the hospital itself. The chief cause for the complaint is that a portion of the night soil of the hospital is thrown into the drains. Dr. Tampi has already said that—that is being attended to and the nuisance will be thereby reduced.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : There is also another thing. This night soil is getting into the drain.

PRESIDENT : Dr. Tampi has explained that it is being removed by the Municipality.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : An early attempt will be made for constructing a sewage scheme.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ; But nothing has been done. The sewage is spreading discuses allround.

PRESIDENT : Dr. Tampi said they are taking measures to disinfect all those drains.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : They could have done that earlier without waiting for Engineers. I wish to know whether there is any objection in removing this sewage ?

PRESIDENT : What do you mean by removing ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Removing it by carts instead of making this get into the drains.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : We will do that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it an arrangement by the Municipality or the hospital doing it?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): With regard to sewage the Municipality will do that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, from all this what I infer is that nothing has been done till now.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Everything is being done.

Then Mr. Tarakan spoke about a tuberculosis sanatorium. What I wish to say is that a site has been inspected and approved by Government. The difficulty is this. First of all there must be an approach. Naturally Government consider that an approach road entirely through Travancore will be most beneficial. At present there is a road through Panagudi side. So the investigation of the road is already in hand.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): It is in progress.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): I am very glad that it is already in progress. Nobody will undertake to start the construction of a road. The first thing is the road. As soon as the road is completed construction of buildings will begin. We can put up temporary sheds for accommodating patients. There need not be unnecessary delay in that direction. At the same time we have taken care that patients suffering from tuberculosis should be admitted in the Madanapalli hospital by giving grants to Madanapalli Sanatorium.

Then Mr. Joseph complained about medicines not being good. There is no such thing as some medicines being labelled as good to be given to rich men and bad medicines given to lower class people. Everybody will get good medicines and all arrangements are being made for the distribution of good medicines only. Convenient arrangements are also made to look to the welfare of the depressed classes in all hospitals of the State. Even in North Travancore hospitals non-caste Hindus are now allowed. Pulayas and Pariahs are being admitted even in the main wards in the General Hospital. Formerly they were not allowed there. There was what was called the Pulaya ward. and now that label has been removed and it is used as septic ward. The same is the case with regard to the other caste people.

Mr. Damodaran Asan referred to the Travancore Medical Practitioners' Act. I may tell the member that we have already recommended the introduction of a Medical Registration Act. We did not include Homoeopathy and other systems of treatment on which we are not competent to judge. What we want to do is to prevent other people from practising our system to the detriment of the people.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I want to ask one question.

PRESIDENT: The House will now rise and meet again at five minutes after three.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, we want to know how much more time remains for this demand?

PRESIDENT: You have fifty minutes more.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-22 P. M. and met again at 3-5 P. M.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Sir,

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ബില്ലിൽ ഹോമ്യോപ്പതിക്കാരെ ചേർക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങിനെ ചേർക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ഹോമ്യോപ്പതിക്കാർ അലോപ്പതി മരുന്നെടുത്ത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ തടയുന്നതിന് കഴിയുകയില്ലല്ലൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): There is a provision in the proposed Medical Registration Act preventing people not duly qualified in Allopathic medicines from practising the Allopathic medicines. They will be punished.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഇവർകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൺട്രോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): അവർ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): അവരെ ഫൈൻചെയ്യും.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അവരെക്കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): അവരെ ചേർക്കാതെയും സാധിക്കും.

Just a few words about the Medical Board. That question had been raised very often in this Council for the past few years. After all for the past 5½ years it has been working smoothly and no serious irregularity has been noticed. The department has been running smoothly and so far Government have not seen serious difficulty in trying the system. That is why it is continuing. I think I need not dilate any more on that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Is he still for retaining the designation 'Apothecary'?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): There is only one Apothecary in the department and he will be absorbed as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the next vacancy.

PRESIDENT: One matter that came up in the discussion is the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. A site was suggested. That was inspected by the medical expert and was declared to be not unsuitable.

[President.]

But that site is absolutely inaccessible whether through Travancore or outside. There is no road at all leading to it. A road is under investigation which will pass through Travancore territory right through. Government have not further decided as to the agency which should be entrusted with the work of running the Sanatorium. The whole question will have to be decided by the Government after the result of the road investigation is before them, in the form of a report.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 408.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Elavagai*): Sir, I move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,438 for Superintendence by Rs. 10.

സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്ന് ഈ മോഷൻെറ താഴെതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

To elicit information re the appointment of one T. R. S. Pillai as acting Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Mavelikara District Hospital from the 1st to the 16th Medom 1106.

സർ, ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന് ഡാക്ടർ രാമൻതമ്പി ഉത്തരംപറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും സകല നിയമനങ്ങളും ബോർഡിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നും ബോർഡ് അതിനെ കർശനമായി പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കി യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെയാണ് ആക്കുന്നതു് എന്നും ധൈര്യമായിട്ട് ഈ സഭയുടെ അറിവിനായി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ഒന്നും തന്നെ അവർ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നില്ല. കേവലം എന്തോ ചില കാര്യങ്ങളെ നോക്കിമാത്രം നിയമനം നടത്തുകയാണെന്ന് കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. T. R. S. പിള്ള എന്നൊരാളെ ഈ ആണ്ട് മേടമാസം ൧നു- മാവേലിക്കരെ സബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സർജ്ജനായി നിയമിച്ചയച്ചു. ഈ ആളിൻെറ യോഗ്യതകളെപ്പററി ബോർഡ് അറിഞ്ഞതുതന്നെ ആലപ്പുഴനിന്നും ഒരു മോട്ടാർ ഡ്രൈവർ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഒരു ജോലി കിട്ടണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചപ്പോഴാണ്. അതിനുശേഷം മി. T. R. S. പിള്ളയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുവരുത്തി പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് അന്വേഷിച്ചതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): ആ മോട്ടാർ ഡ്രൈവർ മോട്ടാർജോലിക്കാണോ അപേക്ഷിച്ചതു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അല്ല, അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സജ്ജൻ ജോലിയൊ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിസജ്ജൻജോലിയൊ കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണ് അപേക്ഷിച്ചതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): വല്ല ആംബുലൻസ് കാറിലും ജോലി വേണമെന്നാണൊ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് അറിയാമൊ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അല്ല ഹാസ്പിററലിൽ ഒരു സജ്ജൻജോലി കിട്ടണമെന്നാണ്.

ബോർഡിൽനിന്നും ഈ ആളെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുവരുത്തി പരീക്ഷിച്ചു എന്നും അറിയുന്നു. ബിസ്സ്മത്ത് എങ്ങിനെ കലക്കമെന്ന് ചോദിച്ചതിന് ആദ്യം ചൂടുവെള്ളത്തിൽ കലക്കമെന്ന് ഉത്തരം പറയുകയും ഹേ! ചൂടുവെള്ളത്തിൽ കലങ്ങുമൊ എന്നു ഇവർ ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ രണ്ടാമതു് പച്ചവെള്ളത്തിൽ കലങ്ങുമെന്നു പറയുകയുംചെയ്തു ഈ പരീക്ഷ കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം കഴുത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു മസ്സിലിൻെറ പേർ പറഞ്ഞു അതു ദേഹത്തിൽ എവിടെ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിനു കയ്യിലാണ് ആ മസിൽ സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു തൊട്ടുകാണിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇത്രയും അറിവുള്ള ഒരാളിനെയാണ് സബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് സജ്ജനായി ബോർഡ് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): ആരാണ് ഇപ്രകാരം ചോദിച്ചതു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിലെ മൂന്നംഗങ്ങളും ചേന്നാണ് പരീക്ഷിച്ചതു്.

ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരാളെയാണ് അവർ ഡാക്കുറായി നിയമിച്ചതു്. എൻെറ ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി വിവരമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് വീണ്ടും ദീർഘമായി ഒരു പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ ചോദിച്ചതിന് മുമ്പാണൊ പിന്നീടാണൊ ഈ നിയമനം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പിന്നീടു ആണെങ്കിൽ ഈ നിയമനം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ ഇടവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അതിനുശേഷമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അപ്ലിക്കേഷൻ കൊടുത്തു എന്നു് പറയുന്ന ഡ്രൈവർക്ക് എന്താണ് പരീക്ഷ? എം. ഡി. ആണോ?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അതെ.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): പിന്നെ പരീക്ഷിച്ചതെന്തിനാണ്?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): എന്തെങ്കിലും സംശയംകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

ഈ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡാണ് തീരെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധമില്ലാതെ ആ ആളിനെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നുവരികിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന് മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിനോട് സമാധാനം ചോദിച്ചു അതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറ് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതരേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദേഹസ്ഥിതിയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ യാതൊന്നും നോക്കാതെയും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധമില്ലാതെയും യാതൊരു പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ ഡാക്ടരായി ആസ്പത്രിയിലേക്കയച്ചു. അതിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതൽ സങ്കടം എനിക്കു ഉണ്ടാകാൻ കാരണമായതു് ഈ യോഗ്യനെ മാവേലിക്കര ആസ്പത്രിയിലേക്കുതന്നെ അയച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളിനെ ആരു് നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു് അറിഞ്ഞു അവരോടു സമാധാനം ചോദിച്ചു വിവരമായി ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറ് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ അറിവിലേക്കായി തരണമെന്നും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയതു് മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിനു ഒരു സെൻഷറായിട്ടുംകൂടി ആണെന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): സർ, ഭയങ്കരമായ ഒരു വാർത്തയാണു നാം ഇവിടെ കേൾക്കുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു ചുമതലയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്—മനുഷ്യരുടെ ജീവനെ പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ചുമതലയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്—പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്ത യാതൊരുവസ്തുവും അറിയാൻപാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളെ ഒരു ഡാക്ടരായി നിയമിച്ചയച്ചു എന്നുള്ള വാർത്തയാണിവിടെ കേൾക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ആൾ ആരാണ്. ആരുടെ ശുപാർശയനുസരിച്ചു് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിച്ചു. മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡ് ഏതെല്ലാംപ്രകാരത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷിച്ചശേഷമാണ് നിയമിച്ചതു് എന്നീസംഗതികൾ അറിയുന്നതിന് നിയമസഭയിലെ ഈ ഭാഗത്തുള്ള മെമ്പേഴ്സിനു വള

രെ ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു നിയമനം നടത്തിയതു പരമാൎത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിനെ ഉടൻ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടശേഷം എല്ലാപേൎക്കും മാതൃകായോഗ്യമായിത്തീരത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുടിചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള (മി. ഇ. വി. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള: ഹീയർ, ഹീയർ) എന്റെ അപേക്ഷയെ പ്രസ്താപിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് മി. രാമവൎമ്മരാജാ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Sir, with reference to the appointment of Mr Sankara Pillai, I wish to state the facts as they took place. Mr. Sankara Pillai stated in his application that he was an L. C. P. S. of the Calcutta University. The L.C. P. S. of the Bombay University is recognised. Because he has stated in his application that he was a graduate of the Calcutta University the appointment was given to him.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Did he enclose copies of the certificates ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): In the application he gave that information.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy. President*): Was that application supported by a copy of the certificates of the Calcutta University ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We did not think that he was going to tell a lie. Even those who pass the M. D. only say that they have passed the M. D.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Did any member of the Medical Board know him personally ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether there were no other applicants for the same post ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Yes, we had list of the applicants from whom he was selected. That is all. This is only an acting appointment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was there any applicant who was known personally to the members of the Medical Board ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We looked at the waiting list and selected him.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Was there any testimonial along with his application ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We did not look at the testimonials.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*); Do the Medical Board appoint doctors without looking into the claims of the applicants and seeing whether those applications are supported by certificates ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We look to the claims from the list.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Sir, this is a very serious state of affairs.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : യൂണിവേർസിററി പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചവരിൽ എത്രപേർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : ധാരാളം പേർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. കൽക്കട്ടാ യൂണിവേർസിററിപരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ച ആളെന്നാണ് ഈ ആളെ വിചാരിച്ചതു്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡുകാർ ഇത്ര ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാതെ പറയുന്നതു് കഷ്ടമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിച്ച എന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : മററുള്ളവരുടെ അപേക്ഷകളെ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ട ഇങ്ങിനെ നിയമിക്കാൻ എന്താണുകാരണം?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : ആരേയും അവഗണിച്ചില്ല. മുറ അനുസരിച്ച ഈ ആളിന്റെ പെററിഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് നിയമിച്ചതാണ്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : ആദ്യം കണ്ട പെററിഷനെ എടുത്താൽമതിയോ?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Did the Government consider the right of this applicant to get into the waiting list at all?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : He said that he passed out of that University. May I read what really took place? I have got everything down.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : ഈ ആളിന്റെ അപേക്ഷ എന്നുകിട്ടി എന്നു പറയാമോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഏതു തീയതിയിലാണെന്നു ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): പെററിഷൻ പ്രയാറിട്ടി അനുസരിച്ചാണൊ വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : അതെ.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : ഇതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഒരാൾ ഇന്നസ്ഥലത്തെ പരീക്ഷജയിച്ച എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നതിനെമാത്രം വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരന്വേഷണവും നടത്താതെ മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിൽനിന്നും നിയമിക്കുമെന്നാണൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): M. B. B. S. മുതലായ പരീക്ഷകൾ ജയിച്ചു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു ശരിയാണൊ എന്ന് സാധാരണ അന്വേഷിക്കാറില്ല. അതിനെ എല്ലാവരും വിശ്വസിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡുകാർ ആരും ഈ പരീക്ഷയെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞില്ല എന്ന് പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പിന്നെ ഇതിൽ സംശയംതോന്നാൻ കാരണമെന്തു്?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): സംശയം ഉണ്ടായതുകൊണ്ടാണ് വാസ്തവമാണൊ എന്നു നോക്കിയതു്.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Did the applicant appear before any of the members of the Board?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) He may have appeared before the Office. He may have seen the Secretary and given the application.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuza cum Todupuzha*): Did he appear before the members of the Board?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): I cannot say.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I know whether the Medical Board looks into the applications before these are entered in the waiting list or does the Secretary automatically register every application that comes to him?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): The permission of the Board is secured.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy Presiaent*): Was the permission of the Board secured in the present instance?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Yes.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Do I understand the member to suggest that the Board inplicitly believed the examination qualification stated in the application?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPAI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): In this case it was so. The L. C. P. S. of the Bombay University is a registerable one and we thought that of the Calcutta University is a similar one.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakkara cum Kunnattur*): After the fraud was known why did not the Government prosecute him?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPAI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We dismissed the applicant and said that he should not be employed anywhere.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*). Is it suggested by the member that that was the only course necessary in the interests of the name of the Board?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We did not know that he would state a falsehood. As for legal action we did not think it necessary.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഈ ആളെ ആരു നിയമിച്ചു, ബോർഡാണോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡാണ് നിയമിച്ചത്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): എന്നത്തെ മീററിംഗിലാണ് നിയമിച്ചത്?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഏതു തീയതിയിലെ മീററിംഗിലാണെന്ന് ഓർമ്മയില്ല. ബോർഡിലെ സിക്രട്ടറിയാണ് ആർഡർ കൊടുത്തത്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഈ ആളെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു പറയുന്ന മീററിംഗിൽ എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിലെ മൂന്നു മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ആ മൂന്നുപേരും സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടാണൊ ആക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിച്ചുതന്നെയാണ് ഈ ആളെ നിയമിച്ചതു്. കൽക്കട്ടാ യൂണിവേർസിററി എന്നാണ് വിചാരിച്ചതു്.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I heard the Inspecting Medical Officer say that it was the Secretary who issued the orders in this respect.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Always he does so under the direction of the Board.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): At the instance of the Board or on his own instance?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): At the instance of the Board.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ തെററിപ്പോയതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതുവരെ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിൽനിന്നും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാപേരുടേയും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതകൾ ശരിയാണൊ എന്നു പൊതുജനരക്ഷയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : വേറെ ഒരു കേസിലും ഇങ്ങിനെ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ഒരു ഒററകേസിൽ മാത്രമെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളു.

സംശയം തോന്നിയതുകൊണ്ട് ഡിപ്ളോമ വരുത്തിനോക്കിയപ്പോഴാണ് ഹോമിയോപ്പതിയൂണിവേഴ്സിററി എന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചത്. ആ വാസ്തവത്തെ പറയാതെ കല്ക്കട്ടാ യൂണിവേർസിററി എന്നാണ് എഴുതിഅയച്ചത്.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Am I to understand that at the time of the application he was not a qualified man?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) He was qualified in Homoeopathy. That is why we sent him out as soon as we knew that.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): May I know how long he was in Office?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Just for a few days; as soon as there was this suspicion, we asked him to send his testimonials.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) What does the member mean by "a few days"?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) A fortnight.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*). Was he paid any money?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : മീററിംഗ്കൂടുന്ന എല്ലാഅവസരങ്ങളിലും ബോർഡിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ മൂന്നുപേരും വേണമെന്ന് നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : രണ്ടുപേർ വേണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ഈ ആളെ നിയമിച്ചപ്പോൾ മൂന്നുപേരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : മൂന്നുപേരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : ഈ മീററിംഗിൻെറ മിന്നിട്ട്സ് എഴുതുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) ; അതിനെ ചോദിച്ചാൽ കിട്ടുന്നതിന് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രയാസമുണ്ടൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : ആ മിനിട്ട്സ് ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്ക അയക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഇതിനശേഷം വല്ല നിയമനവും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) : പുതുതായി ഒന്നും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഇനിമേൽ നിയമിക്കുന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ എങ്കിലും സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകണ്ടതന്നെ നിയമിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമൊ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) ; ഇനിമേൽ ആ വിധത്തിലെ ചെയ്കയുള്ളു.

We felt that the punishment was adequate.

MR. O. M THOMAS (*Kottayam*) Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Rama Varma Raja. The reply to which we all listened, made by the Inspecting Medical Officer places great temptations in my way. If I want to get into the Travancore Medical Department, I need only make an application saying that I am an M. D. of the London University. That is, an application unsupported by any copy of any Degree or testimonial will find favour with the Medical Board. In spite of that temptation, I might assure the House that I am not going to do it for the simple reason that the Medical Department is concerned with the life and health of the four and a half millions of the devoted subjects of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. Nobody should tamper or trifle with the life of the people of this country. I am sorry to say that the Medical Board, charged with the great and serious responsibility of promoting the health and well-being of the people of this land, exercised their conscience with a callous degree of irresponsibility. It cannot be tolerated for a moment. I am still more surprised that the Inspecting Medical Officer, despite the fact that the specific motion with the specific object of the mover was printed on the paper, does not come fully prepared to meet the arguments advanced on this token motion. It is a surprising state of affairs. I am not afraid of officials, but I am afraid of their irresponsibility. At this rate, Sir, what guarantee is there that the Secretary to the Legislative Council, who sits there, will not one day set fire to the Jubilee Hall? What certainty is there that the Chief Secretary, who is seated there, will not ride through the streets of Trivandrum like John Gilpin of old? That is the degree of irresponsibility against which we are going to raise our emphatic protest from this House.

Sir, one word more. I do not support the motion on that "hated" plea of communalism. I support it on the purest considerations, of the purest standard of efficiency. This morning we had the privilege to listen to the Deputy President. He is the Nestor of the House and

his words are entitled to weight and respect. But I must endeavour to point out that his standard is different from mine. He speaks from the point of view of the satisfied; I, from that of the aggrieved.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): Sir, is this relevant to the point?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, it is a question of efficiency that is involved in this token motion. I invite a ruling on the subject. Can I proceed in this strain, Sir? A point of order has been raised.

PRESIDENT: Please sit down.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) · The point of order is that the mover has specifically mentioned under the motion the particular subject he has to deal with and the cut also is of Rs. 10, which should be taken as a specific cut. So, I raise the point of order whether it is relevant to the matter.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Pillai, it has been consistently ruled in this House that a ten rupee cut like this is not a specific cut but a token cut. It has also been ruled that in a token motion like that relating to any particular subject the whole policy of the administration regarding that matter can be brought under discussion. That is my ruling on the point of order.

But I might tell Mr. Thomas that though of course by ingenuity it would be possible, certainly possible, I can appreciate it, to bring the subject of communalism within the scope of discussion on this matter, or for the matter of that, on any matter, I would ask Mr. Thomas not to bring that question in because we have heard about it almost *ad nauseum*. If you can possibly avoid bringing it in and if you can make your points in relation to the discussion without reference to it, you can do so.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) Sir, I heard you say that we have heard arguments on this subject *ad nauseum*. This Council meets only for about 35 days in the year. That is out of 365 days, it meets only for about 35 days. This is a subject on which we have very great heart-burning and even if we are going to talk throughout the 35 days on the communal question we shall not be satisfied. What the Deputy President urged upon the members of this House was that we are spoiling the case by bad advocacy.

PRESIDENT: How do you bring that under discussion here?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) This is a question which concerns the efficiency of the department. Here is a man who is unqualified and who has been appointed. If I am out of order I shall resume my seat.

PRESIDENT: Then please drop reference to that. If it is on that ground, you need not discuss it. Merely say it is not on that ground, and then proceed to the argument.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Although the Medical Board is opposed to communalism, I am afraid it has deviated into it. This is a specific instance. I wonder if it was T. R. S. John, instead of T. R. S. Pillai, he would have had a chance of entering the Travancore Medical Department. I extend my whole-hearted support to Mr. Raja's motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലായ്മയെക്കുറിച്ചു മുമ്പൊരുഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്രവേഗം അതിനൊരുദാഹരണമായിട്ട് ഈ കൗൺസിലിലെ ഒരംഗത്തിനുതന്നെ അതിനെ സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ട സന്ദർഭം വരുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതി പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നു മി. രാജാ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ സമ്മതിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു യോഗ്യതനോക്കിയോ സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റു കണ്ടിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിലും ആളിനെക്കൂടികാണാതെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്താൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മൂന്നുപേരടങ്ങിയ ഈ ബോഡ് എത്രയും വേഗം നിറുത്തിക്കളയാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ അത്രയും വേഗം മാററണം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി കൗൺസിലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : ഡാക്ടർ രാമൻതമ്പി എന്റെ വാദത്തിനു ചില എതിർവാദങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എങ്കിലും അതു തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നാട്ടിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആയുസ്സിന്റെ കസ്റ്റോഡിയൻ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ട ഒരാൾ ഇത്ര അതൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻവിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നിയമനത്തെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും കൂലംകഷമായ ഒരന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ആരു തെററുചെയ്തു എന്നറിഞ്ഞു അവർക്കു ഗവൺമെന്റു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ശിക്ഷനൽകണം എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ മോഷനെ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിന് ഒരു സെൻഷർ എന്നപോലെ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്സുചെയ്യുന്നു.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) I have nothing more to add. I have said that it is a fraud committed on the Board and it was set right.

PRESIDENT : Do you press the motion, Mr. Raja?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) Yes, Sir-

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried, 27 voting *for* and 14 *against*.

Motions 409 to 412.

The following motions were not made:

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA:

409. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,696 for nurses by Rs. 10.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

410. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,264 for allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*):

411. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,990 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN

412. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,990 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

Motion 413.

MR. O. M THOMAS (*Kottayam*) Sir, I move the following motion: *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,990 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.*

My object in moving this motion is to discuss the discontent of medical employees in the department arising from the preferential treatment accorded to foreign degree-holders in the medical service of Travancore At page 126 of the Budget, provision is made for a supernumerary Deputy Surgeon. The circumstances in which this appointment was made are worthy of the closest attention of the members of this House. A medical employee of the department was selected by Government without any competitive examination. He proceeded to England for higher studies, only by himself, to get still further medical efficiency and returned to Travancore. According to the usual rule that obtains in the Travancore service he started exactly in the grade in which he had left prior to his departure for higher studies. There is a Government order to the effect that employees in the State service who proceed on study leave must begin at the point at which they left off, and in accordance with that rule this gentleman who is now supernumerary Deputy Surgeon, started on the same scale of pay which he was enjoying before his departure to England. After four years he was appointed supernumerary Deputy Surgeon. And even on the particular day that he was appointed as such, there was a senior Assistant Surgeon acting in that place as Deputy Surgeon.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള രണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറുകളും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗം അനുവദിച്ചില്ല എന്നു് അറിയാമൊ ?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): അറിയാം. അതു എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു കാരണമായിട്ടാണു മി. രാജാ പറയുന്നതു്.

When doctors Ravi Varma and K. P. Raman Pillai were given special promotions in view of their foreign attainments, there was a protest against their promotion and the G. O. to

[Mr. O. M. Thomas.]

which I called the attention of this House was then passed which said that no special considerations would weigh with Government in the matter of promoting foreign degree-holders over the heads of their seniors in the department. Now this appointment of the supernumerary Deputy Surgeon has been made in supersession of the legitimate claims of about twelve people already employed in the department and some of them have acted several times as Deputy Surgeons. Now, Sir, there is a rumour that this supernumerary Deputy Surgeon, who has already been lucky, is likely to be absorbed into the permanent cadre of Deputy Surgeons. That would be making injustice still more unjust because legitimate claims have already been overlooked and there is no possibility for some of these employees to look forward to reasonable chances of promotion in the near future because most of the senior employees in the medical service who are holding the posts of Assistant Surgeons are nearing the end of their official career and the vacancy in the cadre of Deputy Surgeons which is likely to arise in the course of 1107 is filled up by this comparatively junior man. It means that not many vancancies are likely to arise in the near future to which these Senior Assistant Surgeons can look forward with any reasonable hope. And then what is the necessity for absorbing this supernumerary Deputy Surgeon all on a sudden into the permanent cadre? There is a precedent in the Medical Department itself to show that a Supernumerary Deputy Surgeon waited till, in the natural course of events, that Deputy Surgeon was absorbed in the cadre. I refer to the case of Miss Martin.

Miss Martin waited as a supernumerary for five years and then took her turn to be absorbed in the permanent cadre in the natural course of events. Why should not that procedure be adopted in this particular case also? Already Government have violated the G. O. issued to the effect that people who return from study leave must have no special considerations in supersession of the claims of others who have not got such degrees and qualifications.

Now, this gentleman was not sent to England on a special efficiency test; there was no competition. Any other gentleman selected for higher studies would have done equally well. The choice was arbitrary, and still greater injustice was done by keeping him in his usual grade for four years and then appointing him as a supernumerary in supersession of the legitimate claims of 12 people; and still greater injustice is likely to be perpetrated by absorbing him into the cadre of deputy surgeons.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I wish to know from the member whether foreign degrees are valued by the Government and whether there are cases in which such degrees are not valued?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Foreign degrees are not valued as such by Government. Why this invidious distinction was made with regard to this particular individual passes my comprehension; and

I want a reply from the Inspecting Medical Officer which I hope may convince me.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know from the member whether he is aware that the supernumerary Deputy Surgeon belongs to a community that is not properly represented in the service?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : The reason why I move this motion is that I want to convince the House that I am not a victim to the myopia of communalism. Whenever I stand on a principle, I stand on it with all considerations of justice. This supernumerary Deputy Surgeon happens to belong to an inadequately represented community. That does not matter. When Government issue certain orders, Government must see to it that these orders are carried out in all equity and good conscience. Here this gentleman was appointed overlooking the claims of a dozen people. Already, Sir, medical men have earned a reputation for callousness and if appointments like these are made, certainly, that fact will contribute to their cynicism. We cannot afford to make our Medical Department discontented. That will certainly affect the health and well-being of the people of this land. Discontent always leads to ineficiency. That is a psychological fact which mental and moral philosophers have always expressed We cannot afford to view with equanimity the rising discontent which is visible in the Medical Department to-day. By virtue of this appointment 12 men belonging to various communities—and I mention that fact for the special consideration of my esteemed friend who represents Quilon—are hard hit and that discontent will lead perhaps to greater disaster when this supernumerary is absorbed into the permanent cadre. There is no necessity for it. If anybody wants this fortunate gentleman to be favoured, he can be kept on as a supernumerary Deputy Surgeon without causing hardship to the legitimate aspirations of the senior surgeon who is entitled to be absorbed into the permanent cadre. With these words, I recommend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : The member referred to a certain principle. I wish to know what principle he wants to apply in the case of appointments and promotions ?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I stand for the supreme principle of justice in the public service.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : മി. തോമസ് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഈ സബ്ജക്റ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സാരമാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു് ഇന്നത്തെ അപ്പായിൻറുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു, സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിൽനിന്നു റക്കമെൻറുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് അറിഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടാണു ചോദിച്ചതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ തവണ യാ

[Mr. Rama Varama Raja.]

തൊരറിവുംകൂടാതെ നിയമിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പന്ത്രണ്ടുപേരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചു് ഈ ആളെ അവരുടെ മുകളിൽ ആക്കത്തക്കയോഗ്യതയോ ആവശ്യമോ നേരിട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ആയാൽ മററുള്ളവൎക്കു് ഉത്സാഹക്കുറവു വരുന്നതിനും ക്രമേണ സൎവീസ് നശിച്ചു കൈക്കൂലിയും അഴിമതിയുംധാരാളംവർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുമെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandram*): കൈക്കൂലി ഇപ്പോഴും ധാരാളം ഇല്ലെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇപ്പോഴും ഇല്ലെന്നാണു് അസ്സൃം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

അതുകൊണ്ടു മി. തോമസിൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): In supporting the motion moved by Mr. O. M. Thomas, in the first place I wish to congratulate him on the definition of the principle which he would enunciate in regard to appointments and promotions namely the supreme principle of justice (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna pillai: *Hear, hear*) In the second place, the instance which has been brought to the notice of this House is certainly one which deserves the attention of the Government and of the authorities concerned. That will cause hardship to about 12 men in the service. Whether the gentleman got himself qualified or not we are not concerned with. Such a kind of treatment would I assure you, Sir, breed discontent in the public service and so just to ward of such contingencies in the future and to safeguard the interests of the public service, such invidious distinctions ought not to be allowed. With these words, I support the motion

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Sir, the object of the motion is to discuss the discontent of medical men in the department arising from the preferential treatment accorded to foreign degree holders in the Medical Service.

I need not inform the House that this preferential treatment was recommended because one member of the Medical Department went to equip himself with higher qualifications in Medicine.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I wish to know who recommended this preferetial treatment ?

MR. E. V KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): At whose instance did he go, I wish to know ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): I am coming to that, Not only in Travancore but in other countries such as

Mysore, and Ceylon, preferential treatment is given to persons who go to foreign countries and get higher qualifications.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I ask my friend what about the G. O. referred to by Mr. Thomas?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*) The medical men who went before him to England were given preferential treatment.

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Was it simply because he went to foreign countries or because he was considered by the Administrative Board and the late Durbar Physician to be specially efficient?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): He was considered to be efficient by the Durbar Physician.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഏതു ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷനാണ് അങ്ങിനെ എഴുതിയതെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഡാക്ടർ ലക്ഷ്മണൻ ആണ്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഡാക്ടർ ലക്ഷ്മണന്റെ കാലത്ത് കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു അപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തില്ലെന്നറിയാമോ?

DR K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): യൂറോപ്പിൽ പോയിവന്നിട്ടുള്ളവർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഡാക്ടർ ലക്ഷ്മണൻ കൂടുതൽ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടി സർജൻസിനെ ആക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ട് വേണ്ടാ എന്നു ഗവർമെൻറു പറഞ്ഞതായി അറിയാമോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): അറിയാം.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): എന്തു പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയാണ് അതിനു വേണ്ടതു്?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Heart ഡിസീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പരീക്ഷയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. M. R. C. P. നല്ല ഡിപ്ലോമാ ആണ്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അദ്ദേഹം Heart ഡിസീസിനു പ്രത്യേകം വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അങ്ങനെയുള്ള എത്രപേരെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): ധാരാളം പേരെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Heart ഡിസീസിൻെറ ചികിത്സക്കു സ്പെഷ്യലായി ഇൻസ്ട്രുമെൻറു വല്ലതും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): സാധാരണയായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളതൊക്കെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സ്പെഷ്യലായ ചില രോഗങ്ങൾ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലെ പറഞ്ഞത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് സ്പെഷ്യൽ ട്രീറ്റുമെൻറിനുതകുന്ന സാമഗ്രികൾ അത്യാവശ്യമല്ലെ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspetcing Medical Officer*): ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Heart ഡിസീസിൻെറ ചികിത്സക്ക് ജനറൽആശുപത്രിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം വല്ല ബ്രാഞ്ചുംഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): പ്രത്യേകം ബ്രാഞ്ചുകൾ ഒന്നും ഇല്ല.

RAO BAHDUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I ask the Doctor whether he went to England at his own expense on the strength of hopes, held out to him by the Department, of preferential treatement in the event of his coming out successfully?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): We thought it would only be proper to give him some preferential treatment because his predecessors who went to England on study leave were given preference when they returned from study leave.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I wish to know whether this ntleman was appointed to a higher grade immediately on his return m study leave?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): No.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How many years after his return om leave was this supernumerary appointment made?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): The Board recommended that some special treatment should be given to him. Government were considering this recommendation.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I wish to know how many years after his return from England he was made supernumerary Deputy Surgeon. I shall supply the information to the Inspecting Medical Officer subject, of course, to correction. He was made Supernumerary Deputy Surgeon four years after his return.

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): It may be four years, I grant. But the whole point is this. After his return from study leave, the Board thought that some preferential treatment should be given to him.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know what special consideration weighed with Government in the meanwhile to show this preferential treatment?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): Government thought that some preference should be shown to him.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): So, without any reason Government thought so, is it?

DR. K. RAMAN TAMPI (*Inspecting Medical Officer*): There was this reason. We wanted him to qualify in a particular subject. He duly qualified himself in that subject and he got additional qualification. We thought therefore that he deserved some sort of preferential treatment.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for this Demand has expired. The remaining motions lapse.

The following motions lapsed:

Motions 413 to 418.

MR. O. M. THOMAS:

413. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,990 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

414. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,990 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

415. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,000 for Grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions by Rs. 5.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI:

416. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,16,813 under Demand XVI by Rs. 5.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED:

417. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,16,813 under Demand XVI by Rs. 10.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

418. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,16,813 under Demand XVI by Rs. 600.

PRESIDENT: I now put Demand XVI—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic medical institutions and scholarships for the study of European medicines—Rs. 7,16,813 less Rs. 10 which was cut by the House.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand?

The grant was made.

DEMAND—XVII. CHEMICAL EXAMINER

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT INCLUDING GRANTS TO AYURVEDIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND HONORARIA TO VAIDYANS AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,57,502 under Demand XVII—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Ayurvedic Medical institutions and honoraria to vaidyans and Sanitary Department.

Motion 419.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,999 for Chemical Examiner by Re. 1.

Motion 420.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ആയുർവേദ വകുപ്പിലെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൩൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അലോപ്പതി ചികിത്സയ്ക്കും മററും സാരമായ സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്ന ഈ കാലത്ത് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള കുറുന്തോട്ടി മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിൽ ചികിത്സിക്കാവുന്ന ആയുർവ്വേദത്തെ സഹായിച്ച് പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ടുവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക അധഃപതനത്തിന് അതൊരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗമാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. എൽ. എം. പി മുതലായ പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചുവരുന്നവർക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന ശമ്പളം അൻപതു രൂപായാണ്. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ആയുർവേദകാളേജിൽ അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം, പഠിച്ചശേഷം വൈദ്യന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് അഞ്ചു രൂപാ ഗ്രാൻറാണ്. ഇതു രണ്ടിൻേറയും വ്യത്യാസത്തെ പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒന്നുനോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ആയുർവ്വേദസ്കൂളിൽ ചേർന്നു പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനലോ ഏഴാംക്ലാസോ പാസാകുന്നതു കൂടാതെ സംസ്കൃതത്തിലും പ്രത്യേകം പാണ്ഡിത്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. L. M. P. മുതലായ മററു പരീക്ഷകൾക്കു പഠിക്കേണ്ടവർക്ക് ഈ വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുമില്ല. സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പാസായതിനുശേഷം മദ്രാസിലോ മററോ പോയി നാലുകൊല്ലം പഠിച്ചാൽമതി. അവർക്ക് ൫൦ രൂപാ സ്റ്റാർട്ടിംഗ് കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇവിടെ സ്കൂൾഫൈനലോ ഏഴാംക്ലാസോ ജയിച്ച് ആയുർവേദസ്കൂളിൽ ചേർന്ന് അവിടെയും അഞ്ചുവർഷം പഠിച്ചു ജയിച്ചാൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് അഞ്ചോ പത്തോ രൂപാ ഗ്രാൻറ്

മാത്രമാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ള ഈ ആയുർവേദ വൈദ്യന്മാർക്ക് ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ഞാൻ മുമ്പ് റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുടെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു വൈദ്യസഹായം ശരിയായി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതിന് റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യം നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചാലും മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ മാത്രം വ്യത്യാസം ചെയ്യണം. ഇത്രയും ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവുള്ള ഒരു വൈദ്യ സഹായം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വേറെ ഇല്ല. ഇതു ഈ നാട്ടിൽ പണ്ടെതന്നെ ഉള്ളതാണ്. അതിന് വേണ്ട വിധം സഹായം ചെയ്തു് അതിന്റെ പ്രചാരത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് വളരെ ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിൽ ചികിത്സ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവേദത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I rise to support the motion moved by Mr. Kochukora Tarakan. There is a similar motion standing in my name, namely motion 423.

In rural areas where it is not possible to get the help of Allopathic doctors, the Ayurveda system will be more convenient and it can be done without much expense on the part of the Government. In parts like Kothamangalam and other adjoining *proverthies* there are a number of good physicians who by experience under capable and competent hands treat the people of the locality under the Ayurveda System. There are also many quacks around them, but a careful examination of these people will show that there are a large number of capable people that can be selected as good native physicians. The Government should encourage those people who are competent and discourage the quacks who do much harm to the people. It is to bring this fact to the notice of the House that I support the motion before the House.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Mr. Kochukora Tarakan was telling the House that only Rs. 10 are given to the Native Vaidyans as grants. That statement is not correct. The vaidyasalas are now brought under four grades. Vaidyasalas of the first grade get Rs. 30, of the second grade Rs. 25, of the third grade Rs. 20 and of the fourth grade Rs. 15. There are 4 vaidyasalas in the first grade, 9 in the second, 34 in the third and 78 in the fourth grade. Altogether there are 125 grant-in-aid vaidyasalas in the State now, I may also inform the House that the Ayurveda system of treatment is being encouraged to a very great extent by the Government. In the year 1061 there was only one Ayurveda Vaidyasala in Travancore and it was located at Trivandrum. In course of time Government gave grants to several vaidyasalas located in different parts of the State. In

[Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai.]

the year 1096 the department was reorganised. At that time there were a few vaidyasalas which were getting grants of Rs. 10 and 12 each. Some of these were not working properly. Government therefore abolished 8 of these vaidyasalas in 1098 and classified the remaining ones into four grades as already stated. In the reorganisation that was effected in 1096, Government enunciated the principles that there should be one vaidyasala for 4 *pakuthies* and that the maximum number of vaidyasalas to be reached in course of time should be 120. As a result of the reorganisation in 1098 there were 72 vaidyasalas at the close of that year. In 1099 Government gave grants to 10 more vaidyasalas. In the year 1100 too, ten more vaidyasalas were given grants by the Government. In 1101 the number was raised to 102, in the year 1102, to 112 and in the year 1103 the number came up to 118. Grants were awarded to two more vaidyasalas in 1104 and in 1105 two more vaidyasalas were given grants The total number of vaidyasalas in 1105 was thus 122 of which the vaidyasala at Kilimanoor was converted into a Hospital during the same year. It can be seen from the above that Government have been steadily encouraging the system of Ayurvedic treatment and this year also Government gave grants to four vaidyasalas so that the total number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas now is 125. Besides these, Government accorded recognition to 98 vaidyasalas in all which have been opened in different parts of the State.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ൧൨൫ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ നാലു് വിഷവൈദ്യശാലമാത്രമേ ഉള്ളു. കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഒരു വിഷവൈദ്യശാലയും ഇല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒരു വലിയ ഡിവിഷനും വനങ്ങളും വലിയ കാടുകളും കൊണ്ടു നിബിഡീകൃതമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ പാമ്പുകളുടെ ഉപദ്രവം അധികമുള്ളതും ആയ കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഒരു വിഷവൈദ്യശാലയും അനുവദിച്ചുതരുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ഇതുവരെ മനസ്സ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഒന്നു കൊല്ലത്തും ഒന്നു് നാഗർകോവിലിലും ഒന്നു് കിളിമാനൂരിലും ആയിപ്പോയതിനാൽ വേറെ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Altogether there are 14 Vishavaidyasals. I am not in a position just now to tell the house where they are located.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ൧൪ വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നു് പറയുന്നു. അതു് എവിടെയെല്ലാമാണെന്നു് അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): പൂട്ടേരി, അമരവിള, ചെന്നിത്തല ചേർത്തല ടൌൺ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കാണു് ഈ ആണ്ടു ഗ്രാൻറു് കൊടുത്തതു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷവൈദ്യശാല ഏതാണ്?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) . ചേർത്തലട്ടൌണിൽ ഒരു വൈദ്യശാല ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അതു് വിഷവൈദ്യശാല അല്ലല്ലോ.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): വിഷവൈദ്യശാല പതിനാലുണ്ടെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞു.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഒരെണ്ണമെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നാണ് എൻെറ ചോദ്യം?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): ഇപ്പോൾ അതു് പറയുന്നതിനു് തരമില്ല.

I may also state that Government opened an Ayurveda Hospital and Pharmacy at Trivandrum. With a view to further encourage the Ayurvedic system of treatment, Government framed a set of rules for awarding grants to Ayurveda Hospitals conducted by private agencies. There are now 3 such Ayurveda Hospitals in the State, namely at Nagercoil, at Kilimanoor and at Quilon. The Hospitals at Quilon and Nagercoil get a grant of Rs. 50 each per mensem, while the Kilimanoor Hospital gets Rs. 40 per mensem. Government are also giving aid to Ayurvedic Educational Institutions. There are 4 private Ayurveda High Schools in the State at present and they are at Quilon, Ettumanoor, Aiyroor and Changankulangara. Grants are being given to all these High Schools. As far as possible Government have been giving all reasonable help for the purpose of encouraging and developing the Native system of treatment as it is found to be very popular among the people at large. In these circumstances it would be unfair to say that Government have not been giving sufficient encouragement to the Ayurvedic system of treatment. If funds would permit, Government will try to help more Vaidyasalas in future also.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾക്കും ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ട് തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും കൊല്ലത്തും ഉള്ള ആസ്പത്രികൾ കൊണ്ടു എല്ലാവരും തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളണമെന്നും, വടക്കുള്ള ഞങ്ങൾ തള്ളമാർ പ്രസവിക്കാതെ തനിയെ മുളച്ചുണ്ടായിക്കൊള്ളുമെന്നും, കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഉള്ളവർക്കു പാമ്പിൻെറ ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നും ഗവൺമെൻറു വിചാരിച്ചു വരുന്നതു് വളരെ സങ്കടമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറു ദയവായി ആലോചിച്ചു കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഒരു വിഷവൈദ്യശാലയും മററു വൈദ്യശാലകളും കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുതരണമെന്നപേ

[Mr. K. P. Kochu Kora Tarakan.]

ക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു അനുകൂലമായ ഒരു മറുപടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്സ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): If applications are received from those quarters and if those Ayurveda physicians are found to be competent, Government will consider their applications and pass orders in due course, if funds permit.

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): പണമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൊടുത്താൽ മതി എന്നു മാത്രമെ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

PRESIDENT: Have you got a list of the 14 Visha vaidyans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have just now with us only a classification by taluks.

PRESIDENT: Do you press your motion Mr. Tarakan?

MR. K. P. KOCHU KORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഞാൻ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Has the member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave withdrawn.

Motion 421.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി എനിക്കു ഒരു സംഗതി പറയാനുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ ൧,൮൦൦ രൂപായും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് എഴുതി അയച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിൽ ൯൦൦ രൂപാമാത്രമെ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ടാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് എല്ലാംകൂടി ൧,൮൦൦ രൂപായുണ്ട്. അതു മുഴുവനും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ എഴുതി അയച്ചിരുന്നത്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): While we are on this subject, I wish to know, Sir, why the sum of Rs. 900 is printed in Italics and why the honorarium to the non-official vaidyans provided for at page 33 of the Budget is treated as non-votable?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is non-votable, being honorarium. It is treated as a non-votable item.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How can it be treated as a non-votable item? Is it the salary of an officer whose appointment has to be sanctioned by the Palace?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I cannot say. It was treated as a non-votable item in the Budget of the last year.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it a reason? If a mistake is once made should it be repeated?

Further, we were not in a position to reach this item last year. So the mistake was not pointed out.

PRESIDENT : I shall see if there is anything more than that.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I believe it was done under the orders of the Government.

PRESIDENT : There is no use saying that it was done under the orders of the Government.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Under the rules Government alone can decide whether an item is votable or non-votable?

PRESIDENT : Is there anything to show that Government in this particular instance ruled or ordered that this item should be treated as non-votable.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I can't say exactly what the orders of the Government were. But I believe it was regarded as non-votable.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : There is no meaning in saying that it is *treated* as non-votable.

PRESIDENT : What is the rule?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Unless it can be brought under contributions, charitable or otherwise, made by His Highness the Maha Raja or with His Highness's sanction, this item will be votable. If it can be brought under any of these items, it will be non-votable. The decision of the Dewan is final, but that is a different matter.

PRESIDENT : Does the present item come under any of the categories mentioned by the Law Member? Are these definite payments made year after year?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : We have to pay the honorarium every month.

PRESIDENT : Are all honoraria treated as non-votable?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : The honorarium paid to the Deputy President of the Legislative Council is votable.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : In the first Budget it was put down as a non-votable item. But later on it was included as a votable item and I had no complaint.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : That was done under legal advice and specific orders of the Dewan under the votable items.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : There is no objection to treating this as a votable item from the next year, but this year, it has to be treated as non-votable.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : I only say that all honoraria are not treated as non-votable.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇതു് വോട്ടബിൾ ആകാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആണറേറിയമായി കൊടുത്തു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല. മനസ്സിൽ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. കൊടുത്തു തുടങ്ങിയതിൽ പിന്നീടായാലും നാൺവോട്ടബിൾ ആകാൻ ന്യായമില്ല. ആളിനെ ആക്കിയിട്ടില്ല, ആർഡർ ഇല്ല, പിന്നെ നാൺവോട്ടബിൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അത്ഥമെന്താണു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is votable.

PRESIDENT: Have you any other ground to urge?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The amount allotted for the non-official member of the Medical Board is non-votable.

PRESIDENT: With regard to the point that has now been raised, *i. e.* whether the first item printed at page 33 of the Budget as honoraria proposed for non-official vaidyans is non-votable or votable, I don't think there is any good reason for treating that item as non-votable at least at present.

Mr. Rama Varma Raja moves for the cut of Rs. 1,800 instead of Rs. 900 in the light of the decision of the President.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ആയുർവേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ അഡ്വൈസറിബോഡിക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൧,൮൦൦ രൂപായും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള കഷ്ടപ്പാടിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെയാണു് ഈ ബോർഡും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളെ ബോർഡിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. സാധാരണയായി, ബോർഡുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം കൂടും എന്നാണു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ നടന്ന ഡിസ്കഷൻ നോക്കിയാൽ ബോർഡിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ക്രമേണ കുറഞ്ഞു പോകുമെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ ബോർഡു് ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാജരാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): സർ, മി. രാമവമ്മരാജാ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുപയുക്തമായ വിധത്തിൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനു് പണമില്ല, പണമില്ല, എന്നു പല്ലവിപാടുന്ന ഗവമ്മെന്റു് മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിനെപ്പോലെയുള്ള

വേറൊരു ബോർഡ് സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയും കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറഞ്ഞാൽ മൈനർഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നു. ഇതു് നിയമസഭയെപ്പററി ഗവമ്മെൻറിനുള്ള അവഗണനയെയാണ് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ ഒരൊററ കാര്യംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ നിയമസഭയിലെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗം ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുവദിക്കരുതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മി. രാജാവിൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a different matter. If it would improve the work of a department which, as has been said, ministers to the needs of thousands of people we should not grudge spending money upon it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it to advise the Government or the department, that the Board is proposed to be constituted?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Both. It would advise the department and the Government.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിൻെറ നിയമനസമ്പ്രദായത്തെപ്പററി സവിസ്തരം പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും ഈ ബോർഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന് എന്തുമാത്രം എഫിഷ്യൻസി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാകുന്നതാണ്. അതേപ്രകാരംതന്നെ ആയുർവേദബോർഡിനും സിദ്ധിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവേദത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തെ ഹനിക്കത്തക്ക സംഗതികളെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ തടയേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസത്തേയും എഫിഷ്യൻസിയേയും കുറയ്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അതിൻെറ ഭരണത്തെ ഒരുബോർഡിൽ സമപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ആപൽക്കരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I wish to speak a few words on this motion. There is a prevailing misunderstanding as to the functions of the Ayurveda Board. It is being compared to the Administrative Board, Medical Services. The Administrative Board, Medical services, administers the department, whereas the Ayurveda Board is merely an Advisory Board. The functions of the two Boards are of quite a different character. I may tell the House that there have been repeated representations in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly about the constitution of an Advisory Board for advising the officers of the Ayurveda Department.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡോ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റീവ് ബോർഡോ ആണെങ്കിലും അതു കൂടുതൽ പണച്ചിലവല്ലെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ ആയുർവേദബോർഡുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ നിയമസഭയിലൊ പ്രജാസഭയിലൊ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): പ്രജാസഭയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ആ ആളിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായംമാത്രം ആണെന്നല്ലെ അർത്ഥമാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനെകുറിച്ചു അറിവുള്ളവർ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നു് അർത്ഥമാക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) കൌൺസിലിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഈ ബോർഡ് വേണമെന്നു പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. K .GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): കൌൺസിലിൽ ഒരു തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയാണു ഉള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ പറയുന്നതും കാര്യമാണു്.

PRESIDENT: He is explaining something. Why not allow him to do it?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Provision was made in the Budget for 1106 for this purpose. If the Board was found to be such a desirable and necessary institution, may I know why it was not constituted during all these 12 months?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because it has not been possible to fully devise the constitution of the Board. Now we are ready.

I was at the point of explaining the difference in the functions between the Administrative Board and the Advisory Board. I was saying that there is some sort of misunderstanding as to the difference in the functions between the two.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether the scheme is complete now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Fully complete. The draft G. O. is being considered.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the member be pleased to explain the additional advantages we may be able to secure by the creation of such a Board?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There will be expert vaidyans, the Inspector of Vaidyasalas and the Principal of the Ayurveda College on the Board. They would advise the Government.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Advise on what?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am coming to that. The functions of the Board so far as the scheme has been drafted will be purely advisory and confined to considering matters and making recommendations to Government regarding:

(i) Curricula of studies in the Government Ayurveda College and the Ayurveda Schools in the State.

(ii) The award of fresh grants to Ayurveda institutions and the establishment and location of new vaidyasalas.

(iii) The opening of new Ayurveda institutions such as Colleges, Schools, etc.

(iv) Ayurveda Examinations.

(v) All questions relating to the policy of the department.

(vi) Questions referred by the Government to the Board.

(vii) Measures for the development of the indigenous systems of medical treatment.

In these matters it is considered desirable to have the advice of expert vaidyans of Travancore.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യന്മാർക്ക ഗ്രാൻറ്കൊടുക്കാൻ ഈ ബോർഡിന് അധികാരമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇവക്ക് അഡ്വൈസ്ചെയ്യാൻ മാത്രമെ അധികാരമുള്ളു. മററുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്ക അതാതു ബ്രാഞ്ചിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് നടത്തുന്നതു്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*). ഗ്രാൻറ് ഇന്ന ആളിനു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയാൻ ഇവർക്ക് അവകാശമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതു് ഇതിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്നയിന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനല്ലാതെ ഇന്ന ആളിന് എന്നു പറയാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Who is at the head of the department now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a man in charge. The Inspector of Ayurveda Vaidyasalas is in charge of the department.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Is he in charge of the department as a whole?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): At present he is.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : After the constitution of this Advisory Board, would the Inspector of Ayurveda Vaidyasalas supervise the working of the Ayurveda College also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) No, he would not.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : And so, who is responsible for the administration of the whole department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The department will be split up into two parts and Government will look after the administration of one of the parts with the help of the advice from the Advisory Board.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So, there is no departmental head for the Ayurveda College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There will be a departmental head for the College but he will work directly under the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is there any other department in the whole State which has been split up into two and where Government have assumed the functions of the head of the department in the case of one of the parts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I will have to search my mind and say whether there is any department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know the reason why we adopt this particular mode for this department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have already explained the necessity for this Board. The Ayurveda system of treatment is one which ought to be developed and for the development of that system of treatment and for that department to work most beneficially, it is desirable to have the advice of a Board.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So, an administrative head is not necessary for the development of this department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; It is given an administrative head so far as the work of the department except the Ayurveda College is concerned. The Inspector of Ayurveda will be in general charge of the whole department excepting this particular institution which is a single unit by itself.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : May I know what will be the number of the members of the Board?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Besides the Inspector of Ayurveda, and the Principal of the Ayurveda College, there will be three non-official members on the Board who will be nominated by the Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How is it that these members are expected to be in a position to suggest in what places the dispensaries should be established?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are supposed to have some knowledge. Moreover the Inspector is there.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member believe that vaidyans from some parts of the State are expected to know where dispensaries should be located?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They may be in a position to advise. It cannot be said that they would not know the places where the dispensaries should be located. Further the Inspector of Ayurveda would be a man who would have to travel the whole country and he would have information about the places where these institutions are necessary. The members of the Board will also be able to bring forward their expert knowledge to his assistance.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member mean to say that these three people would have got experience of the whole State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They may or may not have.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I refer specially to the location of vaidyasalas?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is only one of the functions of the Board. There are other matters such as the preparation of the curricula of studies where their experience will help the Board.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How often should they fix the curricula of studies?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Revision may have to be made now and then.

There are also other functions devolving on the Board, for example they have to suggest measures for the development of the indigenous system of treatment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is in regard to that I wish to know how these three or four people are going to help in the improvements in the indigenous system of treatment. I wish to know the *modus operandi*?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secrteary to Government*): It is quite clear. They are experts. They know the way in which the system should be encouraged in this country and they will place at the disposal of the Government their expert knowledge.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the serious idea of the Government that a standing Board should exist for these three purposes?

PRESIDENT: You have just taken up three. Government have enumerated seven purposes and other purposes may come in in the course of the working of the Committee which may be referred to them. Anything concerning the department will be referred to them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): When the Government's hands are full with other manifold duties, is it not encumbering itself by taking upon itself directly the control of the Ayurveda College also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have no control over anything.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It was stated that the Inspector is not to look after the administration of the Ayurveda College and that Government would hereafter attend to that duty.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, there is a Principal of the College who will attend to it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): There is a Principal of the College, no doubt. I suppose that that is the only institution which is under the direct control of the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That does not affect the Government because it may be a new way in which we can improve the institution altogether.

The Principal is also in charge of the Ayurveda Pharmacy. That is the position.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know to whom the recommendations of the Advisory Board are to be addressed—Is it to the Government or to the Head of the Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Board will pass certain resolutions. There will be a Secretary to the Board who will work in the office of the Inspector of Vaidyasalas; and the resolutions will be forwarded to Government.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡും ഇങ്ങിനെ അല്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനെപ്പററി വ്യക്തമായി പറഞ്ഞതാണ്. മെഡിക്കൽ ബോഡിന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള സകല കാര്യങ്ങളും നടത്താനുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആയുർവ്വേദ അഡ്വൈസറി ബോഡിന ആ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇനി കൊടുക്കുകയുമില്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): റിസെച്ച്ചെയ്യുന്ന ആയുർവ്വേദ ഡാക്ടരന്മാർ ആരെയെങ്കിലും ഇതിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇല്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന ആളുണ്ടെന്ന അറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യന്മാർ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടെന്നു് അറിയാം.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) റിസേർച്ചുചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായംകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞാൽ അതനുസരിച്ചു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ? അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഒന്നും അറിയാതെ ഇവർ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുന്നതു പ്രയോജനമായിരിക്കുമൊ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): എക്സ്പെർട്ടു്സിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയാണു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന പതിവു്.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) ബോഡിനു ചികിത്സാക്രമത്തെപ്പററി വല്ല അധികാരവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒന്നും അധികാരമില്ല.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): പിന്നെ ഇന്ന കഷായംകൊടുക്കണം, ഇന്ന എണ്ണ കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is not the Vaidya Pandit to find out rare manuscripts of Ayurveda?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, no. He has not to find out rare manuscripts.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): The member referred to some representations by some members before the Assembly urging the necessity of a Board. May I know whether these representations were not made by persons who were vaidyans and who probably aspired to become the members of the Board?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To say that the members of the Assembly represented the matter with a particular motive is an undeserved insinuation.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I beg to oppose the motion. At first I was under the impression that the function of the Ayurveda Board was more or less identical with that of the Administrative Board, Medical Services and I was for supporting my friend who moved this motion. But after listening to the elaborate statement of the Chief Secretary, I have come to the conclusion that there is something very substantial underlying the proposal without making any reference to the undesirability or the inutility of the Medical Department, or its potential capacity for blundering, I think, that some good might result from the maintenance of this Board, certainly in the earlier years to come.

[Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar.]

Some of my friends were raising the question as to whether Government could take up the direct control of the Ayurveda Department. That is just what it was doing before and I say there is nothing illogical in Government retaining this control. In good old days when I was a school boy and before the reorganisation of the Education Department, there was an Inspector of Vernacular Schools who was directly under the control of the Government; and who had direct correspondence with the Government; there was an Inspector of English Schools who was also directly responsible to the Government; there was the Principal of the Arts College, the only College then in existence who was directly responsible to the Government; and there was the Principal of the Law College who too was directly responsible to the Government. Later on when the Education Department was reorganised, most of these officers were placed under the direct administrative control of the Director of Education who in his turn was accountable to the Government for the activities of the different Educational institutions in the State. We are now in an experimental stage.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know from the member why these institutions were placed under the charge of the Director of Education?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Because there was a tremendous amount of work which the Government could not honestly and successfully discharge without the intervention of an expert officer in the shape of the Director of Education.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Was that alteration an improvement upon the older system?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): That was what I honestly believe. The work of the Government was increasing tremendously and they thought it would be desirable to introduce between the Government and the various subordinate Inspecting officers of the Education Department an expert who would be able to advise Government on these matters.

What is proposed by this provision, it appears to me, is the creation of an expert body who will be of considerable help to the Government in determining questions of policy. Without relying on the recommendation of the Inspector of Vaidyasalas alone, they thought they would have a few more experts to assist them. After all Ayurveda is not so expensive a luxury as Allopathy and if Government believe that the interests of that indigenous system of medicine will be considerably enhanced by the creation at least for the time being of an Advisory Body like the Ayurveda Advisory Board, and if there is the possibility of any good coming out of it at all, I do not see why we should not allow the experiment to be tried. I am for opposing the motion.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : സർ, ചീഫ സെക്രട്ടറി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്ക തീരെ ......

PRESIDENT : Please wait Mr. Raja. Mr. Krishna Pillai, the Officer in charge of the demand wants to say something.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : മിസ്റ്റർ കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള അല്ല ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു്. മി. ജാർജ് ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്ക തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ മോഷനെ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്സ് ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : I may also inform the House that this Board is only a temporary one. Government propose to try it for two years as an experimental measure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know from the member where it is stated that it is going to be an experimental measure for two years ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : I am now saying it on behalf of Government.

PRESIDENT : What was sought to be explained by the Secretary is that this scheme is intended by Government to be tried as an experimental measure, in the first instance for two years. I asked that to be stated, because, Mr. Thanu Pillai asked whether the Government thought that there was any need for a Board like this permanently. I therefore asked the Secretary to inform the House that the intention of the Government was to try the Board as an experimental measure for two years, in the first instance.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : Sir, I press the motion.

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : I may also add, Sir, that the scheme is not a new one. In 1071 there was a committee of two Ayurvedic physicians. After some years, one of the members of the committee died, and then the committee came to an end. So, the idea of constituting a committee of Ayurvedic physicians for the development of that system of treatment is not new in Travancore. It is because that the Government are anxious to encourage this indigenous system of medical treatment that they now propose to constitute the Board which is sure to be composed of the most eminent physicians in the land. Therefore, it would be to the interests of the people at large and of the development of this ancient, indigenous system of treatment if this Board as proposed is constituted. I have nothing more to say on the matter.

The motion was then put to vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken, and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—20.

1 Mr. K. C. Chandi	12 Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	13 ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
3 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	14 ,, M. P. Madhavan Pillai
4 ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai	15 ,, M. Mahomed Mustapha
5 ,, Joseph Kunju	16 ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
6 ,, K. Krishnan Nayar	17 ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar
7 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	18 ,, Rama Varma Raja
8 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	19 ,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai
9 ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman	20 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
10 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	
11 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai	

NOES—21.

1 Mr. K. P. Abraham	12 Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai
2 ,, N. John Joseph	13 ,, R. Krishna Pillai
3 ,, K. C. Karunakaran	14 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
4 ,, K. P. Kochukera Tarakan	15 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
5 ,, Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar	16 ,, C. O. Madhavan
6 ,, P. S. Mahomed	17 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
7 ,, A. Narayana Pillai	18 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
8 ,, L. A. Bishop	19 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
9 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai	20 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
10 ,, K. George	21 ,, J. S. Westerdale
11 ,, P. Gomatinayakam Pillai	

The motion was declared lost, 20 voting *for* the motion and 21 *against*.

Motion No. 422.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 900 for Advisory Board, Ayurveda Department by Re. 1.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to point out to the Government and to this House the fact that the present administration of the Department of Ayurveda is not at all satisfactory. It is well known, Sir, that the permanent Director of Ayurveda took leave and the Inspector of Ayurveda was put in charge of the department on 30th Kanni 1104; and yesterday, from what the learned Chief Secretary said I understood that an Officer in charge of a department is not entitled to suggest new schemes. It is admitted on all hands that the Department of Ayurveda is in need of development and that this indigenous system of medicine must be given sufficient

encouragement. In Page 2 of the Report of the Department of Ayu - veda, it is stated:

> "Another direction for the development of Ayurveda consists in the opening of further schools and hospitals. Applications for the award of recognition of three such schools are now pending as the question of increasing the Ayurveda Schools further has to be viewed from several standpoints, and the rules for the award of such recognition with the necessary safeguards have to be framed. The question is therefore still under consideration."

Sir, I think the main reason for the necessary rules not being framed early is the fact that there is no permanent Head of the Department who alone would be entitled to submit new schemes. I know that, as a matter of fact, there were applications from so many places, including one from Mavelikara, for the recognition of new Ayurvedic schools. I asked a question in this Council; and the answer I got was that the recognition for new schools could be granted only after the new Rules are passed by the Government. The new Rules are not sanctioned because there is no permanent Head of the Department who is entitled to submit new schemes. Anyhow, since the Government have carried the last motion for the constitution of the Advisory Board for the Department, I hope that proper schemes, for the development of Ayurveda would be brought into effect in the near future. With these words, I make the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I wish to support the motion of Mr. Asan. In doing so, I wish to point out that after the reorganisation of the department during the time of Dewan Krishnan Nayar, not much has been done towards the development of the department except the award of some grants to some *Vydiasalas* or the recognition of some *Vydians*. What I wish to point out to the Government is that the system is one which touches the vast majority of the people and as such has to be developed as much as possible. I hope the Advisory Board that is proposed to be constituted......

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Does the member think that the recommendations of this Board are going to weigh more with the Government than those of the Economic Development Board?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I am not sure as to which is going to weigh more with Government.

Sir, if the Advisory Board is to be really an expert body that is going to advise Government, I think the Government ought to be able to do a great deal with regard to the improvement and development of this system of treatment and the preservation of rare medicines and manuscripts that are now in grave danger of becoming extinct. Further, as this is the system of treatment which touches the vast majority of people, Government must take particular care to see that quacks are not allowed to give medical aid in rural areas and bring blemish to the fair name of Ayurveda. Government must also see their way to allow more facilities for the department to extend further the medical aid that they are to give to the public. For instance, the Ayurveda Hospital at Trivandrum is very popular. But, Government do not seem to pay adequate attention to the increasingly large demand for medical aid from this Hospital. If necessary, more funds

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

must be allowed to meet the increasing demands of the people in this matter. I hope Government will adopt a more generous policy towards Ayurveda hereafter at least.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ആയുർവേദം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഒരു പുരാതന വൈദ്യക്രമമാണെന്നുള്ളതു നിസ്സംശയമാണ്. പുരാതനകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു പുതിയകാര്യങ്ങളെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്ക സാധാരണയാണ്. എന്നാൽ പഴക്കമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം നന്നായിരിക്കണമെന്നില്ല. അതിൽ ചീത്തയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാററി നല്ലവയെ സ്വീകരിച്ചു കാലാനുസരണം പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണു വേണ്ടത്. ആയുർവേദത്തെപ്പററി സാധാരണജനസാമാന്യം ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ദിവ്യമായ ഒരു ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായം ആണെന്നാണ്. വേദങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാണെന്നാണ് ഹൈന്ദവഇതിഹാസങ്ങളിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററിപറയുന്നത്. ചതുർവേദങ്ങൾ ബ്രഹ്മാവിൻെറ മുഖത്തു നിന്നുവന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു പോലെ ബ്രഹ്മാവു സ്മരിച്ചു മററുള്ളവർക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്തു എന്ന് ആയുർവേദത്തെപ്പററിയും പറയുന്നു.

"ബ്രഹ്മാ സ്മൃത്വാ യുഷോവേദം
പ്രജാപതിമജിഗ്രഹൻ
സോശ്വിനൌ തൌ സഹസ്രാക്ഷം
സഃഅത്രി പുത്രാദികാൻമുനീൻ
തേഽഗ്നിവേശാദികാംസ്തേഷു
പൃഥക് തന്ത്രാണി തേനിരെ."

എന്നൊരുശ്ലോകം ഇതിൻെറ ഉത്ഭവത്തെപ്പററി പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): മെംബർക്ക് ആയുർവേദം അറിയാമൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആയുർവേദവും കുറേശ്ശെ അറിയാം.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): എന്നാൽ ആയുർവേദ ബോർഡിലെ ഒരു മെംബർ ആകരുതൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): എനിക്കതിന് ആഗ്രഹമില്ല. സമയവുമില്ല. മഹാവ്യാധികൾക്കു മററു വൈദ്യങ്ങളെക്കാൾ ഇതിൽ അധികഫലമുണ്ടെന്നു അനുഭവസ്ഥർക്കറിയാം.

"വാതവ്യാധ്യശ്മരീകുഷ്ഠ
മേഹോദര ഭഗന്ദര

അൎശാംസി ഗ്രഹണീരോഗാഃ
മഹാരോഗാ സ്സുദുസ്തരാഃ."

എന്നാണ് ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യം പറയുന്നതു്. വാതം മുതലായ മഹാരോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ആയുർവ്വേദം വളരെ പ്രയോജനമുള്ളതാണെന്നു ആരും സമ്മതിക്കും. രണ്ടും മൂന്നും മാസം മദ്രാസിലും മററുംപോയി ചികിത്സനടത്തിയിട്ടു ശമനമുണ്ടാകാത്ത വാത രോഗികൾക്ക് ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിലെ ഗുൽഗുലുതിക്തകം, രാസ്നാദി മുതലായ കഷായംകൊണ്ടു നിശ്ശേഷം ശമനം കിട്ടിക്കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വൈദ്യക്രമത്തെ ഇവിടെ ശരിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ഒരു ഔഷധത്തോട്ടം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണ്. വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടിയ പലപ്രദേശങ്ങളും പ്രകൃതി ദത്തമായി നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. ഔഷധങ്ങൾക്കു രസം, വീൎയ്യം, വിപാകം പ്രഭാവം, എന്നീ നാലു ഗുണങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചാണു ഫലമിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നാണ് ആയുർവൈദ്യം പറയുന്നതു്. അതു ശരിയായിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ വിശ്വാസയോഗ്യമായവിധം ഔഷധങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കണം. അതിനു തോട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. പല ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയിലുള്ള ദേശങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു പലടത്തായി എല്ലാ മരുന്നുകളും ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

വൈദ്യന്മാൎക്കു കൂടുതൽശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു് അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഉള്ള പൊട്ടു വൈദ്യന്മാൎക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. സേവകൊണ്ടും മററുവിധത്തിലും ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള ചിലൎക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു.

രോഗകാലങ്ങളിൽ ആസ്പത്രികളിൽ അനവധിരോഗികൾ പോകുന്നതിനാൽ ഡാക്ടൎക്കു സമയം പോരാതെവരുന്നു. നാട്ടുവൈദ്യത്തിനു നല്ല സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ശസ്ത്രക്രിയവേണ്ടവരേ അധികമായി അലോപ്പതി ആശുപത്രികളിൽ പോകൂ. മററു രോഗികൾക്കു ആയുർവ്വേദആസ്പത്രികളിൽപോയി ചികിത്സിക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ലാഭവും ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടാകും. അതിനാൽ മി. ആശാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: The whole time allotted for the voting of demands for grants has now expired. All the remaining motions lapse.

Motions 422 to 427.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

422. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 900 for Advisory Board, Ayurveda Department by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM:

423. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,348 for Ayurveda Hospital by Re. 1.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

424. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,628 for Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD:

425. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,628 for Department of Ayurveda by Rs. 100.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

426. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,57,502 under Demand XVII by Re. 1.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

427. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 2,57,502 under Demand XVII by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XVII—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Ayurvedic Medical Institutions and Honoraria to *Vaidyans* and Sanitary Department—Rs. 2,57,502 plus Rs. 900 being the honoraria to the non-official *vaidyans* of the Ayurveda Board which was declared votable.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The following motion lapsed:

Motion 428.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,08,000 for cost of stationery for Public Departments by Rs. 18,000

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XVIII—Stationery and printing—Rs. 3,17,862.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Motions 429 and 430.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

429. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,695 for travelling allowance by Rs 10

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR:

430. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,601 under Demand XIX by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XIX- Co-operative Department—Rs. 51,601.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XX—CENSUS.

PRESIDENT: I put Demand XX—Census—Rs. 32,400.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following motions lapsed —

Motions 431 to 435.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

431. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,876 for Museum and Public Gardens by Re.1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

432. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,695 for Preservation of Oriental Literature by Re. 1.

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

433. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,695 for Preservation of Oriental Literature by Re. 1.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRIPAD :

434. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,695 for Preservation of Oriental Literature by Rs. 1,000.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

435. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,824 for Economic Development Board by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXI—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments other than the Co-operative Department—Rs. 90,138.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXII—Miscellaneous Charges—Rs. 43,077.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Motion 436.

The following motion lapsed :—

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,046 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXIII—Anchal Department—Rs. 3,82,804.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXIV—Capital Outlay on Reproductive Works—Rs. 13,78,020.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—LOANS—AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Motion 437.

The following motion lapsed —

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 4,50,000 under Demnd XXV by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXV—Loans—Agricultural Loans—Rs. 4,50,000.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—LOANS—INDUSTRIAL LOANS.

Motion 438.

The following motion lapsed :—

MR. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,000 under Demnd XXVI by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXVI—Loans—Industrial Loans—Rs. 50,000.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—LOANS—OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES.

PRESIDENT : I put Demand XXVII—Loans—Other Loans and Advances—Rs. 50,000.

I take it the House sanctions the Demand.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11-30 A. M. tomorrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-5 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Saturday, the 8th August, 1931/23rd Karkatakam, 1106.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the President presiding.

The following members were not present :—

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. ,, L. J. T. Polgreen.
3. ,, K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla.
4. ,, C. N. Tuppan Namputripad.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Supply of Forms under the Legislative Council Electoral Rules to the Returning Officers.

95. **MR. O. M. THOMAS** (*Kottayam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they usually send printed copies of the Forms prescribed by the Electoral Rules of the Legislative Council to the Returning Officers to be made available to candidates to Legislative Council elections;

(*b*) whether, in the general elections to the Legislative Council in 1106 M. E., there was a failure on the part of the Government to send any kind of these Forms to the Returning Officers ;

(*c*) whether any Returning Officer wrote or wired to them for the immediate despatch of printed copies of the Form of Return of Election Expenses of candidates ; and

(*d*) if so, the name of such Returning Officer and the date on which copies of the Form were despatched to him ?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Printed copies of Forms necessary for the election are usually sent to the Returning Officers.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) and (*d*) Yes ; the Division Assistant and Returning Officer Kottayam, requested in his letter dated the 16th Mithunam 1106, for the supply of copies of the Form for the Return of Election Expenses for which however printed forms are not obligatory. Printed copie were despatched on the 20th Mithunam 1106.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): With regard to the answer to part (*b*) may I know whether there was failure on the part of the Government to supply the forms in time?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): No.

The Special Electoral Rolls Officer, 1106.

96. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum*): With regard to the appointment of the Electoral Rolls Officer in connection with the Legislative Council elections in 1106, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the Electoral Rolls Officer was appointed;

(*b*) whether he was appointed as a full time officer;

(*c*) whether that office was subsequently combined with a Dewan Peishkarship, and, if so, when;

(*d*) whether the two offices were again separated, and, if so, when; and

(*e*) the reason for the combination and the separation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) From the 3rd Chingam 1106.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes; from the 25th Makaram 1106 (A. N.)

(*d*) Yes; from the 16th Minam 1106 (F. N.)

(*e*) The manuscripts of the preliminary electoral rolls had been prepared by the several Registration Officers and after scrutiny by the Special Electoral Rolls Officer had been sent to the Press for printing before the 25th Makaram 1106. The Revising Authorities for the several registration areas began to sit only from the 15th Minam 1106 and during the intervening period the work in the special office was comparatively light. During this period therefore it was possible for the Special Electoral Rolls Officer to attend to the special work in addition to his duties as Dewan Peishkar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know who the Electoral Rolls Officer was?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. T. P. Ramasubbha Aiyar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Why was it that the Electoral Rolls officer was also made Dewan Peishkar?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is explained in part (*e*).

Refusal of ticket of admission to the Council Hall to the representative of the "Kesari."

97. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) whether it is a fact that they did not issue a Press ticket to the representative of the weekly 'Kesari' for admission to the last Legislative Council meeting even though there was an application in time; and

(*b*) if so, why?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Under standing Order No. 27, admission to the Council Chamber is not made by the Government but is regulated in accordance with the orders made by the President.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): With regard to the answer given, my question is not as to who regulates admission to the Legislative Council. My question is whether a ticket was issued to the weekly 'Kesari' '?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether it was on the special direction of the President that the ticket was not issued to the weekly 'Kesari'?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Tickets are generally issued under instructions from the President under Standing Order No. 27, and it is left entirely to the discretion of the President.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): '*Generally*', I understand that. My question is whether in this particular case the ticket was not issued on the specific direction of the President?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): President had already ordered on another occasion that no ticket should be issued. We have only followed that order.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether on this application the President directed that ticket should not be issued to this paper?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): The President has seen the application and ordered,

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That tickets should not be issued?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Prisoners in Police lock-ups.

98. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) the maximum number of prisoners that could be accommodated in an ordinary Police lock-up; and

(*b*) the methods, if any, adopted by the Government for supervising the conditions of the prisoners, especially those affecting their general health?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The number depends upon the size of the lock-up.

(*b*) The local Magistrate frequently inspects the lock-ups to satisfy himself that the prisoners are properly treated and receive the prescribed food, bedding, clothing and that all sanitary arrangements are correctly carried out. The local Medical Officers periodically visit the prisoners and record their remarks in a special book maintained in

every Police Station. Necessary steps are also taken by superior officers to remedy the defects, if any, pointed out by the Magistracy and Medical Officers.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Am I to understand from the answer that the local Magistrate also records remarks in the diary kept in the Police lock-ups ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That is not in this answer.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Mention is made about the local Medical Officer. Am I to understand that the local Magistrate when he inspects the Police lock-ups, also records his remarks ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice. I understand that it is done under orders of Government. There is an order that Magistrates who inspect should record their remarks.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : May I know whether there is any record to show that the local Magistrate inspected the Police lock-up.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There is a diary in the Police lock-up.

Prisoners in the Police lock-up, Shertallai.

99. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of prisoners in the Shertallai Police lock-up at present (28-11-1106) ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There were 13 prisoners on the 28th Mithunam 1106 in the two lock-ups attached to the Police Station at Shertallai.

Revenue from, and expenditure in, the Shertalla taluk in 1105 and 1106.

100. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the aggregate amount of income to the Government from the various items such as land revenue, customs duty, etc., from the Shertallai taluk ; and

(*b*) what proportion of that income has been spent towards the progress and advancement of the taluk during the years 1105 and 1106, respectively ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) and (*b*) The information required is not available, as the accounts of receipts and expenditure are not being maintained for each taluk separately.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : About the aggregate income from land revenue, I think I can get information from the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Yes, so far as land revenue is concerned.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : So far as excise revenue is concerned, I think the Excise Commissioner will furnish the information?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : That information will be useless.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Am I to take it that there is no information as to the total income?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*); There is information as to the income realised at Arukutti and Veluthully chowkeys. But the income derived at Arukutti is the customs duty on the produce that is transported to Cochin from Trivandrum northwards. It does not mean that the produce that passes through the Arukutti chowkey belongs to the Shertallai taluk.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Is there not anything to indicate the total income from the taluk of Shertallai?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : It is not possible so far as customs revenue is concerned.

Road from Vazhakulam market to Vazhittala market.

101. MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of years since the opening of a road from the Vazhakulam market to the Vazhittala market was sanctioned;

(*b*) whether any work is now (25-11-1106) being carried on; and

(*c*) the length in miles of the said road made fit for cart traffic from the Vazhittala market end?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) No estimate was sanctioned for opening a road from the Vazhakulam market to the Vazhittala market. An estimate for opening a road from Vazhakulam to Vazhittala (1st section) was sanctioned four years ago and the work has been now completed.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No road has been opened from Vazhittala end as there is no sanctioned estimate for the same.

Appointment of Medical Officer for the Out-patient Department, General Hospital.

102. MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether seniority in service is taken into consideration in choosing a medical officer for the Out-patients' Section in the General Hospital; and

(*b*) whether the person now in charge of that Section is the senior man available for the work?

MR. P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. The senior-most among the Assistants are posted to be in charge of the In-patient Wards, and the assistants next in seniority are in charge of the Out-patient Section.

(*b*) Yes.

Appointments made in the Police Department in 1105.

103. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appointments made during the last year (1105) in the Police Department and the number of Muslims who got such appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

1.	Number of appointments made in the cadre of District and Assistant Superintendents during 1105 ...	Nil.
2.	Number of appointments made in the cadre of Inspectors during 1105 ...	Acting-3. Permanent-1
	Number of Muslims appointed ...	1-Acting.
3.	Number of appointments made in the cadre of Head Constables during 1105 ...	Nil.
4.	Number of initial appointments of clerks made during 1105 ...	17
	Number of Muslims appointed ...	2
5.	Number of Tamil and Malayalam Shorthand Reporters appointed during 1105 ...	2
	Number of Muslims appointed ...	Nil.
6.	Number of Constables enlisted during 1105 ...	121
	Number of Muslims enlisted ...	5

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE REVENUE RECOVERY REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL (SECOND READING OF).

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I beg to move that the consideration of the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill as reported by the Select Committee be resumed and continued.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second it.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, the first amendment stands in your name.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I move that the House do pass on to the business next in order under Standing Order 26.

PRESIDENT: It is not seconded.

The motion fell through as it was not seconded.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I second it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I second it.

PRESIDENT: You ought to have seconded it in time. I gave sufficient time for seconding.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Then, I move for the adjournment of the business of the House under standing order 26.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I second the motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I oppose the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, may I speak in support of the motion?

PRESIDENT: Do you want to speak on the motion, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): As I suggested the other day, the difficulty is that we had no time to go through the long controversy that seems to have been carried on in this Council in regard to this Bill. There were several amendments. Some of us had sent in amendments which were a repetition of amendments already discussed. We would like to get an opportunity for sending further amendments and to study the question fully. So, I want this business to be adjourned.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, in supporting the motion for adjournment of the business, I wish to make a few observations. Even though the Bill which is under consideration consists of only one clause and it seeks merely to amend one section in the existing Regulation, it is clear that the principle is a highly controversial one. That fact will be evident from the discussion in this House when the Bill was sought to be introduced and also when the bill was discussed par tlyin the second reading stage. The report of the proceedings cover a good many pages; and Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai says that it has not been possible for the members of the House to study the question and to go through the report and equip themselves to take part in the further discussion of the measure and to come to a conclusion as to what should be done with it. Sir, I submit to the House that there is great force in what he says. No doubt it was fixed for discussion on the first day and then it was adjourned for today. But it is no reason why further adjournment should not be had. We were all busy with the budget. We had to study the budget and the working of various departments, consider the motions of which notices were given; and so it is quite clear that the members were very busy with the work in connection with the budget all these days. Then, one of the new members now says, evidently on behalf of his friends. that he had not time to study the question fully and so an adjournment is desirable. Sir, that it is a very controversial measure cannot be disputed at all. What is it that is now sought to be enacted? Even though it is only a change in one of the sections of the existing Revenue Recovery Regulation it seeks to confer powers on a private body, powers which only the Sovereign could exercise. If that is clearly grasped it would be granted the difficulty that confronts the members in considering the bill today is very reasonable.

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Now, Sir, in realising the arrears of revenue, realisable by Government and certain other bodies, certain coercive steps can be resorted to; and the Regulation provides for that. Now, that power has also been extended with the object of realising the amount due to certain local bodies, for example, the municipalities. But the question now is to give statutory powers to officers over whom Government have little or no disciplinary control whatsoever. The great objection that was taken when the bill was discussed last time was in respect of giving these powers to employees of the Sreepadom Palace. No doubt the municipalities also will come in. It was said that municipal officers are subject to the control of Government or, at any rate, they are subject to the control of popular bodies and no great harm can ensue from their being empowered. But in case of a body like the Sreepadom it is highly objectionable. The powers that are exercised by the Proverticars, Tahsildars, and Peishkars are very extensive Now, if a man makes default to give the *pattom* due to Sreepadom, any of its officers who is authorised may go to his house and break open his house, distrain movables, attach movables, sell immovable property, and grant certificate of sale to any body who purchases the land. He can do all these things.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion before the House is that the House do now adjourn. I do not think that it will be relevant for that purpose to go into the merits of the question except perhaps in a very general way.

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I fully understand that fact. I am dealing with it in a general way. My attempt is to show how important and controversial a measure it is. This kind of power which is only exercised by the Sovereign is going to be conferred upon the Sreepadom employees. In that connection we have to consider what the position of the Sreepadom with reference to Government is.

PRESIDENT: I have to point out that such a discussion is irrelevant to the point at issue. You have stated that it is a controversial and important measure. I allowed you to do that. But I do not want you to discuss the principle of the Bill.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I shall stop with that.

PRESIDENT: And I expect you also to be brief. The actual point before the House is whether the business should be adjourned.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My point is to show how controversial a measure it is, and there is ample justification on the part of the members to ask for an adjournment to study the question. I should also say that nothing would be lost by the matter being adjourned because there is absolutely no urgency so far as this measure is concerned.

Now, we want even the Government officers not to exercise the powers that they get under the Regulation. All coercive processes are sought to be held in obeyance for the time being owing to the great economic stringency and difficulty. At such a time there is absolutely no urgency so far as this matter is concerned and it can very well wait; and if we are given some more time to consider the matter, at another meeting of the Council the matter can be disposed of.

Then, I will touch upon another aspect of the question for the very serious consideration of the House. It happens that the powers of both the Sreepadom and the Government are now merged in the same personage. Of course, I refer to that with very great respect. I refer to this with a view to make clear one point, namely, the difficulty in respect of this matter, that is to say that Her Highness the Maha Rani......

PRESIDENT : I do not allow you to go on and discuss that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the reference to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent?

PRESIDENT : That is a matter to which you cannot refer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it my reference to the Sreepadom Palace?

PRESIDENT : The particular reference that you now made.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes Sir, I do not want to make any reference to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. But, at any rate, this fact is clear that the Sreepadom and the Government are now both under the control of the same personage, so that it is doubtful whether the Government itself can take a thoroughly detached view of the matter under the existing condition. This aspect of the matter the House will do well to consider. The present administration, I submit, is not in a position to take that detached view of the question that it ought to take for reasons quite obvious; and we hear that such a state of things is not going to continue long and that Government will be soon in a position to take a thoroughly detached view of this question.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Cannot the Council take a detached view?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) We all know that the Council is composed of 35 non-official and 15 official members. What does the Deputy President say about the (15) fifteen officials not to speak of the nominated members. Are these officers allowed to vote freely as they like. This is as much a Government measure as any other Government measure; and they have to vote in a body as in other instances. I ask, are these officers in a position to do justice to this country as they would do if they are given freedom to vote as they please? I submit, as human beings—we are all human beings—the Government members are not in a position to do that justice to the people of the country and to the Sreepadom tenants as they ought to do. There is that aspect of the matter. So, if the 15 official members are not in a position to view this question from a detached point of view, I say the House as a whole cannot do it, because a considerable part of it is not in a position to do that. Of course

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

so far as this matter is concerned there is no urgency at all. More suitable condition of things so far as this measure is concerned may be expected soon. That is our information. In these circumstances why should we push on with this bill in this House and place it in the Statute Book. So, I strongly support the motion made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, the bill is a very short one, and, as Mr. Thanu Pillai said it had a long discussion that has conduced only to the benefit of the House in that much light has been thrown on the pros and cons of this question. I do not think it will be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the discussion the House has had already, to say that there is anything mysterious or unclear about this measure. The request might have been quite reasonable on the first day; and in fact you yourself thought so. Since that time ten days have elapsed, and it seems to me that it was very easy for any member who wanted to study the question to acquaint himself with all the aspects of the question.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): What about the urgency of the question referred to by Mr. Thanu Pillai?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is not exactly a question of urgency. This Bill has been brought today only in the usual course. There was introduction, reference to the Select Committee and then second reading. It was only in the usual course that it was brought to the House on the first day and when some of the members wanted it to be adjourned it was done. We are just following the ordinary routine course with regard to this bill just as in the case of any other bill.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai said that one adjournment was given. The purpose of that adjournment was that we should have reasonable time to study this controversial Bill. That object has not been gained by the adjournment that has already been granted. I do not think it is the object of Government to rush through this House any piece of legislation without giving us a chance of speaking and voting upon it with full equipment on the subject. It is not our fault that we were not members of the last Council. We never expected that Government had any such object in view, namely, to hasten legislation as it is sought to be hastened just now. I think, in justice to themselves and in fairness to the new members of the House, Government must agree to a further adjournment, especially in view of the fact that the Law Member has admitted that there is no urgency with regard to this particular matter. In these circumstances, a further adjournment is only reasonable. Ours is a very real and honest difficulty and we expect Government to meet it honestly and fairly.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഒരു അഡ്ജോൺമെൻറു കൊടുക്കണോ വേണ്ടയോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ചെയ്യാം, എനിക്കു അതിൽ യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

എന്നാൽ ഈ ബില്ല ഈ സഭയിലുള്ള മെംബർമാൎക്കു വായിച്ചുനോക്കാനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യം കിട്ടിയില്ല എന്നുള്ള കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ മാററിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ആ കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ ഇതു മാററിവയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മെംബേർസിന് ഈ ഒരു ചെറിയസെക്‌ഷൻ വായിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കെല്പില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു വന്നുകൂടുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): സെക്‌ഷൻെറ ചുരുക്കം പോലെയാണോ അതിലടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുടെ ഗൌരവം ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾ ഗ്രഹിക്കാൻതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സമയം തന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകദേശം ഒരുമാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുകൊണ്ടു കാൎയ്യം ഗ്രഹിക്കാനുള്ള സമയം ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഈ സെക്‌ഷനിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെല്ലാം മെംബൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എനിക്ക് ഒരുവിധം അറിയാം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഏതു ചോദ്യത്തിനും ഉത്തരം പറയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എൻെറ ശക്തിക്കു തക്കവണ്ണം ഉത്തരം പറയാം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): പുതിയ മെമ്പർമാർ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു അഡ്ജോൺമെൻറു വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ നാം അവരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): പുതിയമെമ്പർമാൎക്കു ധാരാളം സമയം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കാനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു മാററിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ മററു ജോലികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഏതെല്ലാം ജോലികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും ഈ ൩൦ ദിവസത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു വായിച്ചുനോക്കി മനസ്സിലാക്കിയില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു നാം മടിയന്മാരാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു പേരുവരുത്തിയേക്കും. അതു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ യോഗ്യതയ്ക്കു പോരാത്തതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ എതിൎക്കുന്നു.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Sir, I beg to oppose the motion for the adjournment of the business. If it was put on the short ground that new members have not had an opportunity of studying the Bill, I would not have stood up to oppose the motion. But to go beyond that and to invoke, in support of the motion, questions of principle and of high politics absolutely foreign to the scope of the discussion on this motion, leads me to believe that there is not much to be urged in support of the motion itself. As soon as the Bill was introduced the principle was discussed at very great length, and all these questions of high policy that Mr. Thanu Pillai has now raised were put forward at that time. The House considered them in detail and was for affirming the principle of the Bill.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the same House that is now considering the measure?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): To my mind it does not make any difference. Continuity of legislation is the question with which I am concerned now. This House has absolutely no business to assume that its predecessors were a set of irresponsible people and that those who now form the Council are wiser. As I remarked on a former occasion " If sons think their fathers fools, their wiser sons may think them so. "

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are not the members of this House in a position to hold their own view?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): If the motion for adjournment was rested on the simple ground that there was no opportunity to study the proceedings personally, whatever the view of the Government might have been, I would not have stood up to oppose the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Was that the only ground raised by the mover of this motion?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I am now answering the criticisms of those who took part in support of the motion, and I believe I am perfectly in order.

I thought my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai was trying to help those who were not members of the old Council by referring in detail to the controversy on the legislation which now forms the subject of discussion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the learned Deputy President whether, in supporting the motion, it is not open to me, as a member, to put forward also other grounds which were not raised by the mover?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): It is *equally* open to *me*, Sir, to give expression to *my* views in regard to the criticisms and observations on the present motion and on the Bill now under consideration. I may point out that *I* never objected to my friend's argument when he referred to the merits of the measure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it suggested by the learned Deputy President that the fate of a motion should depend upon the points referred to by the supporters and others who speak on the motion, and not upon the points raised by the mover himself?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Sir, in speaking on the motion that has been placed before the House by my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, I am simply referring to some of the observations made in the course of the discussion; and I think I am entitled to do it. As I have already pointed out, *I* never raised any objection to my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai referring to certain points in regard to the Bill. All the controversial aspects of the Bill were considered in detail on an earlier occasion and the principle of the Bill has been affirmed by this House. The scope of this measure is not confined to the question of enabling the *Sreepadam* authorities to recover their revenue. It is a general piece of legislation empowering the Government to delegate certain powers in favour of certain parties who are allowed, under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation to collect their outstandings.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, is the Deputy President in order in referring to the merits of the question?

PRESIDENT: The liberty I allowed you, I have to allow him also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But *he* took objection to *my* referring to the merits of the question.

PRESIDENT: It is *I*, that control the proceedings here and not anybody else. I have allowed you certain freedom and I have to allow it to Mr. Krishna Aiyangar also.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): My humble submission is that I never raised one word of protest when my friend was addressing the House on the merits of the Bill, because the rights and privileges of the members are controlled by the Chair, and are outside my province.

On the motion, Sir, I am merely submitting that the points raised by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai were quite foreign to the question now before the House. From the way in which my friend dealt with the question it would look that the Bill referred to the authorities of the Sreepadam Palace alone. I submit that, really, it covers a much larger area. There are also the Municipalities and the Village Panchayats, which would be called forth into existence in the course of the year. These institutions also are sought to be given the powers under this Bill. In dealing with that larger problem, I was just submitting that the House considered it in detail on earlier occasions, that the points now raised by my friend were raised and discussed then and that certain conclusions were reached. Therefore, Sir, in pressing the application for the adjournment of this business, it would not be fair to forget altogether this history of the piece of legislation. On that broad ground I oppose the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I support the motion for the adjournment of this business. I would not have stood up but for one fact. The mover of the motion, a new member of this Council, has stated that himself and the other new members had not had sufficient opportunity for bestowing adequate attention on this controversial measure. And the learned Deputy President agrees with him in stating that it would only be fair on the part of the old members to agree for sufficient opportunity being afforded to the new members to study the subject. Now the difficulty appears to have arisen from the fact that Mr. Thanu Pillai, in supporting the motion, has introduced certain other aspects relating to the Bill. Sir, I also agree with the learned Deputy President that it would have been better if the discussion on this motion had been confined to an appeal, to the good sense and sympathy of this House, in regard to the fact that new members did not have the time to study the measure, rather than being supplemented by a discussion of the provisions of the Bill. Sir, legislative business is one of the most important items of the work of this Council. When the measure seeks to confer high powers on particular officers who are now without such powers it is only fair that the non-official members are allowed to bestow sufficient thought upon it before they are asked to give their sanction to it. On that short ground, Sir, this motion for the adjournment of the business must be supported by this House. All that I would request the learned Deputy President is that because Mr. Thanu Pillai, who seconded the motion, advanced certain arguments, the mover must not be made to lose his motion when *he* did not raise such points. The mover has clearly explained that he had not the time to study the subject and so he would find it difficult to take part in the consideration of the measure just now. It is therefore our solemn duty,—the solemn duty of the old members who have had the benefit of the discussion here,—to afford sufficient opportunity to the new members also to study the subject and to do adequate justice to the measure now before the House.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I support the motion made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. Mr. Thomas made an honest confession that we, the new members could not get sufficient time to study the question. Our time was taken up till yesterday in studying the Budget and in discussing motions on it. The fact that we are new members in this Council should be borne in mind in considering this motion. It is only fair that, in the consideration of such a large and important question, we are allowed an opportunity to understand properly the various aspects of the question. This piece of legislation affects me and my constituency more than anybody else in this House. I am therefore particularly interested in seeing that ample opportunity is afforded to the new members of this House to study the question carefully and to prepare themselves for discussing it here. With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, we feel very thankful to the Chair for the kind indulgence shown to us by giving us ten or twelve days' time to study this Bill.

In the capacity of a new member, Sir, I claim that *my* remarks should have greater weight in this matter than those of the learned Deputy President who has been, I must confess, a bit unsympathetic towards the new members of this House. For the last so many days, except on occasions when he was presiding over the deliberations of this House, the Deputy President has had very little to do with the long and exacting discussions we have had on the budget. And, even on the few occasions when he took part in the discussion. one could see him occasionally going out of the Hall and taking rest. I thought, in the circumstances, he would be in a position to understand the amount of work that we had had to do and the worry that we had been subjected to during the course of these ten or twelve days. And it is not certainly an appropriation of wisdom or of intelligence to our credit when I submit that, going through the amendment now sought to be made in the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I personally find very grave imperfections in it. If I am allowed to speak on that topic for just a minute or two, I hope to be able to show to the Law Member that he has not considered all the aspects of the question when he sought to introduce this amendment. It is a clear omission on the part of the framers of this Bill that, *prima facie*, the employees, who are sought to be invested with the powers, have not been made liable..........

PRESIDENT : That, again, I cannot allow.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : So, Sir, there are many imperfections in the measure in spite of the very long discussion that it has had at the hands of this House. We sincerely believe that we would be able to do more service to the House in the discussion of this amending Bill if we are allowed some more time to study it. With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : പുതിയ മെമ്പർമാർക്ക് ഈ ബിൽ വായിച്ചുനോക്കാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള വാദപ്രതിവാദം മാററിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു മോഷനാണല്ലോ ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഈ സെഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയ ആദ്യത്തെ ദിവസംതന്നെ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചതനുസരിച്ചു ദയവായി മാററിവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പുത്തൻ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷാഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം ഇതുഒന്നുകൂടി മാററുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയതിൽ എനിയ്ക്കും വിരോധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ എന്നെസംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കു ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ സമയം വേണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഈ ബിൽ വായിച്ചുനോക്കാൻ എനിക്കു ധാരാളം സമയം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) മെമ്പറെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കുമല്ലോ മററു മെമ്പർമാരുടേയും അവസ്ഥ?

MR. R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ബാക്കിയുള്ള എല്ലാ മെംബർമാക്കും മാററിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇതു ഇനി മാററിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നും ഈ ഭേദഗതിബില്ലിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ആലോചനക്കെടുക്കണമെന്നുമാണു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I want to place before the House certain facts. First of all, I am not prepared to admit that I am less capable of understanding this piece of legislation, or for that matter any other enactment, than either my friend Mr. Mahomed or my other friend Mr. R. S. Pillai. That is not the point that I now want the House to consider. We have been trying all these days honestly to do some work. We had the reports of the several departments to study. We were quite new to the working of the different departments and so we thought, that, being new, we should try our level best to study the working of all these departments as thoroughly as possible so that we could offer helpful criticisms to the Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I wish to know from the member whether, during the course of these seven or eight days, he has had the privilege of listening to Mr. R. S. Pillai discussing the Budget at least once?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I do not care for that. I am only submitting certain facts in regard to the work that I, as a new member of this Council, had to do honestly to discharge my duty here. It was only yesterday, after the budget discussion was over, that I was able to take up the discussion on this measure for a perusal; and I was just able to read the learned speech of the Deputy President. When I read his speech, Sir, it took me off my feet when I saw him referring to certain contracts between the Royal House of Travancore and the Attingal Ranees. Various other questions, about which we have no knowledge at all, seem to have been raised there. It can be easily said, Sir, that we could have studied the whole question if we had wanted to do it, and that we had ample time and opportunity. It is not a sign of wisdom to refuse to study all the details connected with the question and to be satisfied that we know everything about it. I think that there *are* lots of things to know and that there has not been so much of discussion about this piece of legislation as there would have been if all the members had been fully alive to *all* the various aspects of the question. That is my real difficulty, Sir. In fairness, we could be asked to give, our approbation or disapprobation of a subject, with due sense of responsibility, only after we have been allowed the opportunity to understand things. I must express *my* difficulty. If the House is not going to support me, I cannot help it. But I cannot

divest myself of the responsibility or the right to place before this House my real difficulty in the matter. I am not prepared to give my sanction to a piece of legislation which I do not know. I cannot do a thing without knowing what I am doing. The legislation being admittedly, not very urgent I request that we may be given some more time to study it. Even on the first day when I suggested that the consideration of this measure should be adjourned I distinctly stated that it should be adjourned to another session. Being new to this work, I knew that I would have to devote the whole of my time during all these days in order to do my duty to the people. That was why I made the request that the consideration of this Bill must be adjourned to another session.

Sir, these are my difficulties and I am prepared to abide by the decision of the House. But I want to make it clear that it is my responsibility to explain my difficulty in the matter of discharging my duty to the people; and I have done that. I have nothing more to add.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken, and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—18.

1 Mr. K. C. Chandi.
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan.
3 ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.
4 ,, Joseph Kunju.
5 ,, K. Krishnan Nayar.
6 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai.
7 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai.
8 ,, S. Krishna Pillai.
9 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
10 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.
11 Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*).
12 ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai.*)
13 ,, M. P. Madhavan Pillai.
14 ,, A. Narayana Pillai.
15 ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.
16 ,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai.
17 ,, A. Thanu Pillai.
18 ,, O. M. Thomas.

NOES—24.

1 Mrs. Anna Chandi.
2 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, M. Govindan.
4 ,, N. John Joseph.
5 ,, K. C. Karunakaran.
6 ,, K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
7 ,, P. S. Mahomed.
8 ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar.
9 ,, Rama Varma Raja.
10 ,, R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.
11 ,, L. A. Bishop.
12 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
13 ,, K. George.
14 Mr. P. Gomathinayakam Pillai.
15 ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai.
16 ,, R. Krishna Pillai.
17 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
18 Mr. E. G. McAlpine.
19 ,, C. O. Madhavan.
20 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai.
21 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
22 Dr. K. Raman Tampi.
23 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai.
24 ,, J. S. Westerdale.

NEUTRALS—3.

1 Mr. K. P. Abraham.
2 Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar.
3 Mr. M. Mahomed Mustapha.

The motion was declared lost, 18 voting *for* the motion, 24 *against* and 3 remaining *neutral*.

THE REVENUE RECOVERY REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

PRESIDENT: We now resume the consideration of the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I beg to move that the following proviso be added after the Explanation.

> "Provided that the powers to be exercised by Peishkars and Tahsildars under this Regulation shall not be vested in any employee of the Sreepadom Palace."

Sir, in the last resort, I am moving this amendment. Section 58 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation says that the Government may, by name or in virtue of an office, empower any person to exercise the powers conferred upon the Peishkars, Tahsildars and Proverthicars, under this Regulation. The present Amending Bill is intended to define the term "*officer*" and it adds an explanation to the effect that the expression "*officer*" includes, for the purpose of this Section, every officer of our Government and every officer of a Municipality as also every person employed for, engaged in or responsible for the collection of public revenue or dues to any local authority. Now, in connection with my amendment, the expression "*every person employed for engaged in or responsible for the collection of any public revenue*" has to be considered. The term "*public revenue*" is defined in the Regulation so as to include *pattom* due to Sreepadom. So, if the Amending Bill is passed into law, as it is, the Government can empower any employee of the Sreepadom Palace to exercise the powers of the Peishkars, Tahsildars and the Proverthicars under the Regulation.

Sir on a former occasion, I made clear, at any rate I tried to make clear, the dangers in confering these powers on the officers or the employees of an institution like the Sreepadom which is after all only a private body. Now, my only chance is to see how far I can succeed in minimising the bad effects of the proposed measure when it becomes law.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I just put one question to my friend? Is it necessary to delegate Peishkars' powers to anybody? My friend's suggestion is that the powers should not be extended to the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. I go further and ask my friend whether it is necessary to extend the powers of the Dewan Peishkars even to the Municipalities or to the Village Panchayats. Because, under the statutes under which these bodies have been constituted, only movables

could be seized. So, my suggestion is that there is no necessity of the delegation of the powers of the Peishkars to any of these institutions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not understand the Deputy President's question.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Apparently my friend has no objection to Peishkar's powers being delegated to officers of institutions other than the Sreepadom Palace. My question is, is it necessary to delegate the powers of the Division Peishkars to *any* institution, be it the Municipalities or the Village Panchayats; let alone the Sreepadom Palace? My suggestion is that the powers of the Division Peishkars ought not to be delegated to any institution be it the Sreepadom or the Municipalities; because, there is no necessity for them to exercise Peishkars' powers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): But the learned Deputy President was himself the President of the Select Committee on this Bill, and he has allowed it.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): You do not find a word there about Peishkars' powers being conferred on these officers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it his view that it would not be *desirable* to invest these officers with Peishkars' powers, or that no occasion would arise for the exercise of Peishkars' powers by these officers?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): According to me, there would be no necessity. Because, from the nature of the Municipal Regulation and the Village Panchayat Regulation, they cannot proceed against immoveable property. Only moveable property is within their purview, and for that Tahsildars' powers would be quite adequate.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is very strange that the Deputy President agreed to the delegation of Peishkars' powers to these officers while he was presiding over the deliberations of the Select Committee, and now says that there is no necessity for investing these officers with Peishkar's powers.

PRESIDENT: It is open to a member to express in the Council a view different from the view that he expressed in the Select Committee. He cannot be estopped by the views expressed by him in the Select Committee.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not *object* to that.

PRESIDENT: It is open to you to accept his views or not.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): For the time being, Sir, I am not concerned with the Deputy President's present opinion or the opinion that he has recorded in the Select Committee. My amendment is to the effect that the powers of Peishkars and Tahsildars should by no means be delegated to the officers of the Sreepadom

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Palace As I have already stated, my real objection is that absolutely no powers, even the powers of the Proverthicars, should be allowed to be exercised by the employees of the Sreepadom Palace.

PRESIDENT : That does not arise on your motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I refer to it simply to show that my objection relates to the powers, of all these three grades of officers, being conferred on the officers of the Sreepadom Palace. But since it is not possible to do it now on account of the principle of the Bill having been accepted by the House, I am confining myself to the powers of the Tahsildars and the Peishkars.

Sir, under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the powers of the Tahsildars and the Peishkars are very extensive. In regard to the distraint of movable property, the Tahsildar is empowered to do it. It is he who issues the demand notice calling upon the defaulter to pay up the dues in arrears. After the demand notice he distrains the property, himself or through the Proverthicar. Similarly, he can also attach immoveable property, either himself or through the Provethicar. And then, he can sell the moveable or immoveable property. The Peishkar can confirm the sale and also grant a certificate of sale conveying a perfect title to the purchaser of the property. Sir, these are the wide powers of the Tahsildars and the Peishkars. I do not think I need dilate very much on this matter to convince the House of the dangers of such powers being conferred on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. And under the present Revenue Recovery Regulation it is possible to sell, not merely that property on which the tax is due but also other immoveable property belonging to the defaulter. There is provision to that effect. That matter was subjected to discussion in this House some time back, and the learned Law Member took the view that properties other than those on which the tax was due could be sold for the realisation of arrears. If, under such circumstances the present Bill is passed without my amendment the officers of the Sreepadom Palace also would have the power to sell properties other than those from which the *pattom* is due.

Then, there is the question of claims preferred by third parties on properties sold for default in payment of dues; and such claims have to be investigated and decided. That is really a judicial function which only responsible and qualified officers could be expected to discharge properly. And we do not know the harm that would result from officers of the Sreepadom Palace being invested with these powers. In the case of Tahsildars, we all know that it is only officers with long experience in service that are appointed as Tahsildars and that they are generally Graduates-in-Law; but in the case of the Sreepadom Officers that will not be so. Even if the highest officer of the Sreerpadom is invested with powers of a Tahsildar there will be very great cause for alarm. But, after all, who is the highest officer in the Sreepadom Palace now? I put the question the other day to the official benches, and the reply was, if I remember right, that he is not a graduate ; he has no qualification in law.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): He has qualification in law.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is he a graduate?

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*). He is not a graduate.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Then, we know what sort of qualification he has in law. Let us assume for a moment that the Government will not invest the powers of the Dewan Peishkar but only that of the Tahsildar on the highest officer of the Sreepadom Palace. What would be the situation then? My friend Mr. Raja tells us that he has some qualification; what qualification in law can persons, who are not garduates, get? And then he discharges the function that a Tahsildar in Government service is to discharge. The Tahsildar is a man of long experience; he is generely a ripe man and a graduate-in-law.

MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnatur*): Will the member be satisfied if a change in the personnel is made?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Certainly not. What I say is that these are the conditions that obtain in the Sreepadom Palace. That is what I am at. Of course there is also that aspect of the matter. And then whether the Sreepadom Manager or the highest officer in Sreepadom is a lettered man or not I do not know. Probably he knows some thing. Is it enough? He has a right to distraint immovable property. Suppose he enters upon the dwelling-house of a tenant and takes away the moveables of that tenant. He has to dispose of claims that may be preferred before him in regard to distraint of immovable property. Are these powers to be allowed to be exercised by one who has no qualification? In the case of even the Proverthicars we hear the Land Revenue Commissioner emphasising the fact that only trained and experienced Accountants can be promoted as Proverthicars. Such being the case for promotion in it that is Government service, what is taking place in the Sreepadom? Even in the case of Tahsildars' powers, I would say that it is highly dangerous and that we would be going against all accepted opinions and principles of legislation and that the House would be failing in its duty if we allow the powers of the Tahsildar to be conferred on a Sreepadom employee. If we allow Government to exercise this power and confer it on any person they like, the Sreepadom may be able to make the Government confer this power on anybody they like. They will say "This man has been here long; even though he is not a graduate, he has a lot of experince. He may be invested with these powers". It may not after all be difficult for the Sreepadom to influence Government and to induce them to confer this power on their manager. This House should by no means be a party to place the Government in that position.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Wahtever may the qualifications, are his actions subject to criticism in this House?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I have dwelt on that question at very great length on a former occasion. He may misconduct himself. He may wilfully and maliciously harm poor tenants. There is no remedy. He cannot be removed by the Government.

PRESIDENT : The power may at any time be withdrawn by Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) But, Sir, to me it appears that the fact that the powers may be withdrawn at any time cannot help us at all. Suppose an officer, out of pure malice, merely to molest and dishonour a man, enters into that man's dwelling-house and removes his moveables without adequate reasons; suppose the Manager of Sreepadom Palace does this wilfully, maliciously and purely to satisfy his personal spite, what can the Government do? Can they fine him one cash ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : He can be prosecuted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : You will give him the power and ask the poor tenants to prosecute him, yourself standing aloof and looking on. I did not expect such an argument from the Law Member. I ask whether we have got any control over the employees. We cannot control their actions. We cannot punish them and we cannot do anything with them. The Sreepadom is thoroughly independent of us. And the Law Member says that if the Manager of the Sreepadom Palace misconducts himself you can go and complain against him.

PRESIDENT : Did he say 'You go and prosecute'?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : The tenant! He will not do it; much less will the Law Member do it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Government will do it. Government prosecute in every case.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Anyhow let us not create a situation like that. So, Sir, whatever that may be, certain amendments were moved last time relating to the Sreepadom employees' qualifications. Government were not prepared to say that they would invest only such officers with these powers as they can control and" as have certain standards of qualifications. They said "nothing can be done." Several amendments were moved on that occasion, as the proceedings will show, attempting to define the qualifications of the officers and vesting control over the officers. All those amendments were negatived. Government can do nothing with regard to that. In the last resort it is said that the proceedings under this Regulation may be challenged before the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Dewan. I have some experience of that. The less said about it the better. I do not blame the Dewan or the Land Revenue Commissioner. It is only in cases of gross violation of the law that they will interfere in revision. So, absolutely no relief can be obtained in that way. It is highly detrimental to invest the Sreepadom Palace with the powers of a Dewan Peishkar.

I have also to answer one question of the Deputy President. As the law now stands the powers of the Dewan Peishkar can be delegated to the manager. That was what he said. I do not know what he meant when he said that the occasion does not arise. Section 58 clearly says:

"Our Government may by notification in the Gazette authorise any officer by name or by virtue of the office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by this Regulation on Division Peishkars, Tahsildars or Proverthicars."

The amending Bill defines the expression 'officer' as "every officer of Government and every officer of a Municipality as also every person employed for, engaged in or responsible for the collection of any public revenue or the dues of any local authority." 'And public revenue,' is so defined as to include *pattom* due to Sreepadom and 'any person' will include any person employed by the Sreepadom.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member think that it is safe to confer such powers on the Presidents of Municipalities in view of the results we are obtaining at municipal elections of presidents now?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Certainly not. Anyhow, I am not speaking on that matter now.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): May I know whether he has any idea of the remuneration given to the Manager of the Sreepadom Palace? I ask it just to have an idea of his status.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The remuneration given to the Manager of the Sreepadom does not give any indication whatever of his status. It may be somewhere about Rs. 100, or probably less. I do not know what it is exactly. Any person who is in favour with the people controlling the Sreepadom may become an employee of the Sreepadom. They may give him Rs. 5,000 if they like. How is that the index of his character, capacity and responsibility? Apart from that, Sir, this power should by no means be vested on the persons over whom Government have no control. Why not Government take the administration of the Sreepadom in their own hands and administer it themselves? Government may very well do that. Or, the Sreepadom establishment may be made part of the Government establishment. I have no objection. I speak with very great respect to the authorities of the Sreepadom. I would not raise the slightest objection if the Sreepadom establishment is controlled by Government, by Government agency, Government appointing their men according to the Civil Service Rules and then authorising these officers to do whatever they like under the Regulation. Government may even incur the cost; because, after all, the Sreepadom is a part of the Palace. So long as Government have nothing to do with that and the officers of the Sreepadom are quite independent of the Government, these powers should not be allowed to be exercised by the officers of the Sreepadom. That is all my complaint. As the amending Bill now stands, the powers of the Peishkar can very well be delegated to any officer of the Sreepadom.

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

To summarise, I say that, if possible, the Bill should be thrown out. But that is not possible as things stand. Then, the Proverthicar's powers may be allowed to be exercised by the Sreepadom authorities. I do not say that can be allowed but let us at least stop with that. The Tahsildars, and Peishkars' powers should by no means be allowed to the Sreepadom authorities. That is my amendment. I wish to know how the Government Benches view this amendment.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Sir, I second the motion As the Bill now stands, read along with the amendment now proposed by Government, it strikes me that there is some real difficulty in getting he amendment passed, as well as the Bill itself. The amendment proposes to define the expression 'officers'. That expression alone finds a place in Section 58. Officers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation are the officers referred to in the various Sections from 3 to 57—they are Proverthicars, Tahsildars, Dewan Peishkars, Land Revenue Commissioner and the Dewan. The Officers that ordinarily exercise the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the realisation of the land revenue are these classes of officers,—Proverthicars, Tahsildars and Dewan Peishkars. I submit, if the amending Bill is allowed to stand as it is, it might make it difficult for us to give the status—it might make it difficult for us to give the powers of the Dewan Peishkar and the Tahsildars to the Sreepadom. Although from the proceedings published in the New Edition of Unrepealed Regulations, it is found that the Kandukrishi Vicharippukars are invested with the powers of Proverthicars, that was done because the administration of Kandukrishi forms part of the general revenue functions of Government. It was only necessary to invest the powers of Proverthicars on Kandukrishi Vicharippukars. But not so the Sreepadom Palace. If the expression 'officer' is retained there as it is sought to be defined, it will be impossible for Government to give the powers which alone they want. Because when the expression 'officer' includes Tahsildars, Provetrhicars and Dewan Peishkars, Government may not be able to say "We shall grant only these powers to the officers and nothing more." They might be compelled to give more powers. They might be compelled to give those powers to every class of officers. If that be so, if this House is going to confer the powers on officers employed in the Sreepadom Palace, my submission is that this House will not be entitled to be called by the dignified name by which it likes to be called—the Legislative Council of the State.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is it not in the discretion of the Government to confer the powers or not to confer ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : It may be in the discretion of the Government, but that discretion will be forced upon them. It will be exerted on them. If you have got the power to invest on the Sreepadam officers, you will have to do it. The Government will have no justification for not doing it. It is therefore I say that if

Government were to be armed with the power of investing these powers on all classes of officers would be only at a disadvantage; they would not be in a position to give this power in the way in which they ought to. Therefore it is I say, in the interests of the people of the land, in the interests of the prestige of this House and in the interests of Government, this discretion ought not to be permitted to stand as it is put forward in the Bill.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does not the member recognise that there are limits to which powers may be exercised?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That is what I say. If the Government are allowed to exercise the powers unfettered, they might be compelled to exercise them in the extensive application of this Section under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. It may not be possible for the Government to say "We shall not do it because the Manager of the Sreepadom is not a graduate, he is not a person who can be trusted with these powers," Government will not be in a position to say that. Therefore, my submission is that if the Government are invested with only such power as is absolutely necessary for the convenient exercise, for the convenient employment of the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, they would be in a safer position; the House would be in a better position. Therefore, in the absence of any possibility for this House to carry through any amendment which would exclude the Sreepadom Palace from the operation of this Section, my submission is that Government should be invested only with the minimum power which will save them from the difficulty they might hereafter face when they seek to exercise that privilege. My submission is that this fact will be brought all the more pointedly to the House if the House would realise that Sreepadom lands were for the first time brought under the Explanation to Section 3 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation in about 1892. It is now over 38 years since that amendment was passed. All these 38 years, no officer of the Sreepadom was ever invested with any of the powers, at least not to the knowledge of any one of us or any one of the public. It would appear from the various proceedings passed that no one of the Sreepadom officers was invested with any of the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation; and still the Sreepadom Palace was able to carry on the administration. The only departure made was in the case of Kandukrishi lands. That explanation is also there. It was justified because the officers of Kandukrishi lands are under Government. They are liable to be removed by Government and they are paid from the general revenues. So it was that even persons in management of Kandukrishi lands were invested with the powers of Proverthicars. Even they have got only the powers of Proverthicars. My submission is therefore that no larger powers need be conferred on the Manager of the Sreepadom land. As is seen from the Regulation itself this expression 'Sreepadom' was introduced in Section 3 at the instance of a non-official of this House; and he said Sreepadom is similar to the Kandukrishi lands. All on a sudden it was incorporated in Section 3. My submission is that these Vicharippukars of the Kandukrishi

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

lands are invested with the powers of Proverthicars. My submission is that it is not necessary to invest more powers on the Sreepadom officers. It is also necessary in the interests of the subjects of the State that larger powers are not given. I do not want to repeat the arguments advanced by my friend. All that I submit is that in defining the expression "officer" large departures ought not to be permitted from the ordinary meaning attached to that expression. I tried to find out the legal importation of the word 'officer'. I looked up Wharton's Law Lexicon. The word 'officer' does not occur there, but 'official' occurs there. The only Regulation that defines the word 'official' is Regulation II of 1097. In ordinary parlance an officer has got a particular meaning. In the General Clauses Act that expression has not been defined, and the only place where 'official' occurs is Regulation II of 1097. In Section 3 of that Regulation, 'official' is defined as a Government servant, somebody attached to the Government. It is that officer that is defined as 'official' under the Legislative Council Regulation.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is there not such a term as 'the officer of a company' ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : There is the officer of a company : there is ecclesiastical officer and all those things. I can understand that. But when Government say that an officer should be invested with powers, and when the word official itself has been defined by one of the Regulations, I cannot understand why a wholesale departure should be made when we go to the Revenue Recovery Regulation. Under this Regulation 'officer' was understood only in a particular manner. Sir, you will find that this expression ' officer ' occurs in about fifteen places in Sections 3 to 57 ; and in all those places, I would submit, that a person would understand ' officer ' to mean a Government servant. Here, when we go to Section 58, it includes Government servants and also one who is not a Government servant. That is how a person would understand it. My submission is that we must prevent violent advances in the matter of interpretation of words or expressions. If that is done, my submission is that it would be possible to give satisfaction to a large class of the people who apprehend that if this expression is defined in the manner in which it is defined in the amending Regulation it would infringe the liberty of the people.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) ; Is the member agreeable to the delegation of the powers of a Dewan Peishkar to Village Panchayats with an income of over Rs. 500 a year ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am certainly agreeable to that course, because my impression is that it will be a body which will be managed by and on behalf of the people. It is a legislative body; it is a body that will have to answer for everything that may be done ; it is liable to be criticised in this House, and it is a body that will be open to correction. My friend will not certainly treat the Village Panchayats on the same footing as the Sreepadom lands, or the

Sreepadom establishment. I am myself well able to see that not one of the acts of these officers will be questioned by us—not one of the acts will probably be complained against and redress or remedy obtained in the Law Courts. It is an open secret; every one knows it: there is no use of comparing the Sreepadom with the Village Panchayats. There is no use comparing the Sreepadom with the Municipal Establishment which under Section 294 C of the Municipal Regulation is an establishment whose appointment, fine, suspension and dismissal can be questioned by the Government itself. Therefore, there is absolutely no comparison between the Sreepadom institutions with any other institution in the State on which authority has been conferred by the Government for the purpose of carrying on its own administration. It is useless to make any such comparison. Here, we are trying to confer certain powers over an autocratic establishment, whose powers are likely to be abused and which abuse or misuse is beyond the control or criticism both of Government and of this House. It is that fear that prevents many of us in supporting this Bill. As responsible representative citizens, we are here to safeguard the interests of the public at large. We are here to protect the powers that the people have or that the people are expected to exercise as much as possible.

It is that, I submit, which prevents us from supporting a Bill of this nature. The long absence, rather the period during which Sreepadom was not permitted to exercise any of these powers, would show that this House is now not in the position in which it was a few years ago. It would appear that the Government were not able to get, a few years ago, what the Government seek to get now on the pretext that it is only amending a small expression or trying to interpret a small word contained in one of the Regulations. That, I submit, this House is unwilling to support. We are very much in sympathy with the Sreepadom establishment who might require to realise their revenue as speedily as any other body or authority want to do it, and for that purpose, my submission is that the Government must appoint its own officers to help these people or to exercise these powers. If that were done by the Government, all these difficulties would have been avoided. We did the same thing in the realisation of rent in connection with the Munro Island. It is proposed to do the same thing in connection with the realisation of *michavaram* and other things due to the Jenmis. It is probably because it is not treated as land revenue. Rent for Sreepadom is in no sense revenue though it is defined as such in the Regulation. It seems, as it were, an interpolation made without any forethought, without any discussion. I think that that alone gives room for all this difficulty. But you will find, either by mistake or otherwise, knowingly or unknowingly, Sreepadom lands have been brought within the Explanation of Section 3. My submission is, power for realisation of Revenue ought not to be permitted to be vested in persons over whom Government have no control. I submit, if that becomes impossible for this House, and if this House finds it difficult or impossible to throw out this Bill entirely, let us pass this Bill with the minimum amount of infringement of our rights. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Mr. Thanu Pillai wanted, that the powers of Tahsildars and Dewan Peishkars under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, at least those powers, should not be extended to any employee of the Sreepadom Palace. Here, my friend was interrupted by a very suggestive question from the Deputy President, who asked him whether Mr. Thanu Pillai would be agreeable to these powers, namely, the powers of Dewan Peishkars, being extended to any private individual not under the direct employ of the Government. I think, Sir, that considering the wealth and the variety of experience the Deputy President can boast of, he is evidently thinking about the extension of such powers under the Municipal Regulation. He might have been tempted to ask this question with the best interests of the country at heart in view of the results of certain elections that took place very recently. I may be charged with the offence of running counter to the spirit of the times and to the dictates of democracy if I would in any way endorse the view expressed by the Deputy President. I would even suggest that the Government must consider twice before they indiscriminately extend such powers to persons who are incapable of and unqualified for exercising these powers.

Coming to the question, Sir, regarding the kind of people that these bodies like Sreepadom would be able to get as their officers, every one of us knows more or less. Probably, Mr. Madhavan Pillai might be able to tell us about a very interesting episode. A certain officer who had some 2 to 4 extensions to his credit, when he was retired on superannuation, was made the Dewan of a minor Zemindari beyond the ghats; and then that officer, when he took his re-birth after 70 or so as the Premier of a State, wanted to appoint a Chief Secretary. The choice fell upon a retired Proverthikar from Kulathur side. I actually saw that gentleman going about in Trivandrum proclaiming to his friends that he was appointed as the Chief Secretary of a Native State. What comparison is there between that retired Proverthikar and the learned Chief Secretary over there! Such is the kind of people that Sripadom authorities get for their service; and whenever I am reminded of any employee either of Sreepadom or of these jenmis or even of these Zemindars, I could visualise before me, one particular individual mostly belonging to that class, of whose existence we know, I mean these Yela Vakils, with an extensive cultivation of itches all over their body and with a lean and hungry look. It is such kind of people that Sripadom Palace can get. We need not shut our eyes to this fact. These are things witnessed by us every day. I have seen for myself, chiefs in my place employing such people. Sir, they are to be invested with the powers that are being enjoyed and exercised by such respectable officers of Government as Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar, or Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar or Mr. Nilakanta Pillai! Take it from me, these people are probably far shrewder, more astute and far more intelligent than many of our officials. They know how to squeeze the people whom they hold under their

grip. What would be the magnitude of havoc those people would do, if they are sent out to the poor ignorant people of country parts, armed with the powers now sought to be conferred on them! It is something which is beyond our imagination. I would put before you such probable cases quoting the Sections under which these pests would intervene. In Section 7 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation there is a provision under sub-clause 3 which runs thus:—

"On the day on which the property may be distrained, the Tahsildar or other person making the distress shall deliver to the defaulter a list or inventory of the property distrained, endorsing thereon the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept."

This contemplates the degree of responsibility on the part of the officer who is to see that these arrears are paid in time, who is to see the alternative provisions of the law applied in cases of default. Then just imagine such people, acting under these clauses, I repeat, these Yela Vakils-trying to mete out justice to the defaulters. They would see that some record is made to make it appear that the provisions of the Regulation are applied. But what they will be more earnest about is that costly things are not brought on record but thrust into their pockets.

For every such little thing, if the Law Member would advise the poor ignorant rural people to go to a Court of Law to prosecute the employees of the Sripadom Palace, or, if the Law Member would chivalrously expose their cause or give an undertaking to this House that he would do so from the day on which this Regulation comes into force, if all such prosecutions are conducted by him, certainly, we know what weight can be attached to these words!

Then, there is another provision. This so-called Dewan Peishkar or so-called Tahsildar is to prepare some inventory of articles he wants to take and then he has to give a list of these articles to those people. Suppose he goes to a village and gets into the house and seizes some article which he wants to misappropriate for himself. Then it is very probable, that among the inmates, there would be none who knows how to read and write. Even if there is anybody, as was suggested by my friend Mr. S. Krishna Pillai, it would be impossible for those people to make their claims heard, by these kinds of officers, who visit them in the nature of a visitation. Then these people would be served with the copy of such inventory of articles, take it from me, such copies as would suit their convenience. We see, Sir, so many provisions regulating the procedure to be adopted by these officers. That is why, I submit, the Law Member does not foresee all these things when he seeks to bring this amendment in the Regulation. Where is the guarantee, Sir, that all these provisions will be adhered to by the so-called Dewan Peishkars and Tahsildars whom you are going to bring into existence to the detriment of the welfare of the people? So my submission is the House cannot go back upon the decisions already made and so we would give out this piece of legislation with the least possible evil, namely, at least these powers be reserved with the Government and not be extended to these officers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether it is good to give the powers of the Dewan Peishkars to the Presidents of Municipalities?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I submit, it was the first point dealt with by me when my friend was absent. I strongly endorse the view expressed by the Deputy President that the Government should exercise their discretion, and then see that such persons who cannot exercise those powers satisfactorily should not be invested with such powers. That is my humble view.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Sir, I support the amendment brought forward by Mr. Thanu Pillai with a view that this House should have sufficient control over some powers that this House is going to give to Sripadom authorities. I am not saying that the Sripadom Palace employees should have any obstacle in realising their revenues due from Sripadom estates for a long period. In the past, the difficuty now felt has not been experienced by Sripadom officers. I do not know why this urgency came up just now. However one point that I want to urge upon this House is, whether the powers that this House intends to extend to Sripadom officers could be controlled by this House itself. We are at liberty to grant certain powers. But can we control them? So far as my knowledge goes I think it is beyond the control of this House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Cannot the House repeal this measure after it is passed?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : My question is whether we can criticise the policy of the officers if they abuse powers conferred on them. That is my position.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Can we say anything now about Sripadom employees except in regard to this measure here?

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : We cannot do anything more than that.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of Government is, that Government have no control at all over these officers. The Travancore Service Regulation is not applicable to them. There is no minimum qualification also prescribed for making appointments in the Sripadom Palace office. The collection of taxes is being conducted as effiiciently as in any Government institution. Therefore, my submission is, that there is no urgency to bring about this piece of legislation all on a sudden, and that by infringing the rights of the people and by conferring such large and extensive powers over unqualified persons employed under the Sripadom administration. Unless this House has the power to criticise and supervise the policy adopted by the Sripadom Palace officers, such a piece of legislation should not be allowed. It is because of that, I support the amendment made by Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know the approximate number of tenants affected by this piece of legislation in his constituency? I understand that they are mostly in the Chirayinkil taluk.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I believe it is over a thousand.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I oppose the amendment. In doing so, I may remind the House, at the outset, that, as regards the powers of Peishkars which may be conferred under the Bill, I said even on the last occasion, that it was not the intention of Government to confer such powers although the measure as it stands would enable Government to confer such powers also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know what he means by saying that it is not the intention of Government to do a thing when the law is sought to provide for that?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The meaning is quite plain. Government do not intend to do it although they have the power to do it.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I know whether he is agreeable to expressly exclude powers of the Dewan Peishkars?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If any amendment had been brought I might have considered it, and I would not perhaps have opposed it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the Law Member speak for future Governments also? I mean Government 10 years hence, or a Government three months hence, or, does he speak for this Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I speak on behalf of that Government also. If I speak to-day, I speak for *the* Government which, it need hardly be said, is continuous.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether it is the intention of Government that is sought to be expressed in enactments when he brings forward such measures, or is it something other than the intention that is sought to be provided for?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Bill as it has been introduced would enable the powers of the Peishkar being conferred. That was intended. But it was not intended and it was not in the contemplation of Government to exercise the power and actually confer Peishkars' powers on Sripadom employees.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it not possible for the member himself to introduce an amendment to take away the right to confer Peishkar's powers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is open to any member.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it not open to the Law Member?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Probably it may be.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Then why does he not straightway do that rather than saying that it was not the intention of Government to do it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I say it because, that is the fact. The Government did not contemplate the actual conferment of Peishkar's powers on Sripadom officers. At the same time, I do not say that Government will be acting illegally if they did confer these powers for themselves, the Government are quite confident that they will be able to exercise the discretion without giving room to any complaint. I say that the Government are prepared to consider any amendment because of the criticisms in this House and not because Government are afraid or that they apprehend any danger. Government will be exercising this power in no way other than what is proper. If the restricted amendment would be entirely acceptable to the non-official side I would perhaps have raised no objection, if that would have settled the whole autocracy. Then in speaking on the merits of the amendment before the House, I am afraid, I have to repeat what I said on two previous occasions. I shall not however detain the House very long and I shall only make a brief re-statement.

The first objection that was raised to-day was that the powers are being conferred on persons who are not officers of Government and as such are not under the control of Government. On this point, if you scan that criticism, it comes to this that the Government may appoint any person as Tahsildar or Peishkar. There is no control whatever in the hands of this House as regards those appointments. This House cannot say that so and so shall be apppointed as a Tahsildar, so and so shall not be appointed as a Tahsildar, nor can it say that such and such a person may be appointed as a Peishkar and such and such person shall not be appointed as Peishkar. But if the Government merely confer the Tahsildar's or Peishkar's powers on any person they chose, then comes the objection. It seems to me, Sir, that such an objection is quite illogical. If the Government have power to appoint anybody and if they can be trusted in that matter of appointing any person as Tahsildar I ask the question, cannot the Government be trusted to confer powers of a Tahsildar on any person at their discretion?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I believe the Law Member understands that this argument implies that Government are prepared to appoint Honorary officers as Proverthicars or Tahsildars or Peishkars?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is not it.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): believe his argument tends to that.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No. If, for instance, there is a person on whom powers of Tahsildar are proposed to be conferred and if that person is appointed under Government as Tahsildar he would be going and collecting taxes. No objection would be raised to that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If it is objectionable, is not this Council competent to refuse his pay? Can that be done in the case of Sripadom employees?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In regard to that appointment, the House has no control. Any person may be appointed as Tahsildar or Peishkar. Under such circumstances I ask the House, "cannot the House trust Government to exercise properly these powers vested on Government by this measure?" In one case Government are appointing a person as Proverthicar, etc. ,in the other case Government are conferring those powers on a person. What is the difference in substance so far as people other than Government are concerned?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it suggested that the powers of this House, in regard to Sripadom and Government service, are equal?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not suggest that. I am saying that so far as this House is concerned, both are quite equal. It is exactly the same function that the Government are exercising in both cases.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Why does the member now agree not to invest persons with the powers of Dewan Peishkars?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Because of the apprehensions that are being raised here, not that Government are afraid to take this power. The Government are willing to take this power and they do not think that they will misuse their powers. The Government, however, feel that the powers of Proverthicars and Tahsildars are absolutely necessary.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): How is it distinct from the powers of the Peishkars?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is defined in the Regulation.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): What is the distinction I ask in the matter of conferring power and appointing persons?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Here, the general criticism is against this conferment of the powers of Proverthicars, Tahsildars and Peishkars.

PRESIDENT: The question of Proverthikars is not before the House.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): The Law Member said that the powers of Peishkars need not be conferred on Sripadom employees. Is the Law Member prepared to say that it would be enough if the powers of the Proverthicar and Tahaildar are conferred on them. I want to know what distinction he wants to draw between the powers of the Proverthicar and Tahsildar and Peishkar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Government did not actually contemplate conferment of Peishkars's powers on the Sripadom employees.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are we very much concerned with that kind of argument? We are only concerned with real facts. We are concerned with a piece of legislation that is sought to be introduced. Are we concerned with, what is in the minds of the people which we cannot look on from the papers supplied to us?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I was answering Mr. Abraham's question. In answering that, I say that Government did not contemplate the conferment of Peishkar's powers?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): My question was whether there was any special ground in excluding Peishkar's powers.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not that there is any special ground as for *excluding*. Government did not contemplate the conferring of Peishkar's powers on Sripadom employees as a matter of fact.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Law Member himself introduce such an amendment so that this House may discuss that amendment?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I shall consider that. But I do not give any undertaking. Of course, if it will be approved unanimously or almost unanimously and will help to cut short the present discussion, I have not the least objection to consider it seriously and forthwith, I only want 5 minutes to make the draft of an amendment. But is that assurance forthcoming?

Then, the next objection that was raised was whether an employee of the Sripadom is subject to the control of the Government. As I explained on two previous occasions, the control exercised may be over the functions or over the officers themselves, that is, over their persons. So far as the functions are concerned, the control is exercised by means of appeals and revisions. An appeal or what in effect is an appeal may lie against any power exercised by the Tahsildars or Peishkars. There is the authority of the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Dewan. In regard to the power of revision Mr. Thanu Pillai stated that that is very restricted and is not like an appeal. That is not so as a matter of fact as explained by me to the House on a previous occasion. Mr. Thanu Pillai was evidently thinking that the exercise of the power of revision

by Civil Courts is analagous to the revision power under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. So far as this Regulation is concerned there is absolutely no restriction on the powers of revision.

Section 50 of the Regulation reads,

"The Dewan may, for sufficient reason, revise any orders passed or proceedings taken, by a Division Peishkar, Tahsildar or Proverthicar, under the provisions of this Regulation or may, generally or in certain cases or certain classes of cases, only delegate such powers of revision to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner."

These powers are now delegated to the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Dewan also may exercise powers, I think. The House will note that the Government never proposed to confer the powers of the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Dewan on any person other than officers of the Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): What is it that prevents Government from conferring the powers of Dewan Peishkars on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is nothing, I admit. Under the provisions of this amending Bill any employee of the Sripadom Palace may be invested with the powers of a Dewan Peishkar. But as I said, Government do not contemplate the vesting of this power on any employee of the Sripadom Palace.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): It is suggested that Government do not at present want to confer the powers of a Dewan Peishkar on any employee of the Sripadom Palace. I wish to know from the Law Member why the distinction is made in regard to the vesting of the powers of the Tahsildar and of the Dewan Peishkar on the employees of the Sripadom Palace?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member see any difference in regard to the revision or appeal in section 50 or are they alike?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So far as the Section is concerned the power of revision is unrestricted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the distinction between revision and appeal?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In regard to the grounds on which the revisional authority may exercise his powers there is no distinction. But an appeal is the *right* of the subject; while Revision is perhaps a *discretionary* power. The authority may, for sufficient reasons, revise; that is all.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So, the Law Member concedes that a man cannot go and tell the Dewan "You look into the matter and give me redress",

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Dewan *may* revise; that is all. And the position is the same even as regards the Government officers' exercising powers of Peishkar or Tahsildar.

I was speaking of the control over the powers that may be conferred on and exercised by the Sripadom officers. I was referring to the unrestricted powers of revision. And in that connection it was asked "Suppose a person maliciously went and exercised the powers.' The reply, Sir, is that Government can withdraw the powers from such persons and then coming to the worst there is a right of civil suit which is expressly provided for by the Revenue Recovery Regulation in very large terms.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is the remedy against the Government or against the party who is infringing the right?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Both.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the Law Member think that the Government and the members of this Council are two different entities one having no responsibility to the other. Are we not interested in the affairs of the Government. The Law Member said that there was also a right of civil suit. If the Government were hurled up in a court of Law and asked to pay any amount it is tantamount to saying, we are being called upon to pay?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am prepared to admit that fact. I appreciate that feeling in the minds of members of this House and I wish they would extend a similar feeling to this Bill also.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*); Am I wrong?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I appreciate the member's feeling.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Am I correct?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As I said, I quite appreciate that feeling. That is a feeling which every member ought to possess. At the same time when an officer of the Government misbehaves or misconducts himself the right of the subject is always there. This side of the House may not be different from the other side but I suppose that the other side is not Government and in any event the *subject* is different from the *Government.*

I was referring, Sir, to the right of the subject. If any officer of the Government, any officer on this side, misconducts himself or misbehaves, sometimes it may be necessary to give the aggrieved party the right of suit. That right is provided for in very large terms in the Revenue Recovery Regulation. That being so, and so long as the right of revision and control that may be exercised over the functions of Sripadom employees is as large as the control over the functions that would be exercised over Government officers ....

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is the exercise of that power so easy as in the case of an officer of Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is no difference.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): The Law Member said that Government should safeguard the rights of a subject and that therefore there is no provision made in the Regulation enabling him to go to a court of law. Is it suggested that that course is as feasible and as cheap as in the case of an officer of the Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a matter of opinion; of course, other controls are not excluded. All the rights of actions that are open as against the Government Tahsildar are open as against the Sripadom employee exercising the powers of the Tahsildar.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Do the Sripadom Palace employees come under the Public Accountants Regulation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think that they will.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I was referring to misappropriation and malversation of other peoples' money. I suppose under the Public Accountants Regulation they could be proceeded aginst?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Misappropriation of whose money?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Money that comes into their hands, money that is realised in collecting the dues to the Sripadom Palace?

PRESIDENT: The Sripadom is bound to pay.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Governmant be in a position to compel a person who has misappropriated to pay the money? Under the Public Accountants Regulation there are certain remedies provided.

PRESIDENT: That is when the money belongs to the Government.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Excess moneys realised from the people by Government officers can be ordered to be refunded and there are certain remedies provided for in the Public Accountants Regulation. But when any officer of the Sripadom Palace misappropriates money, it is not open to the Government to resort to the provisions of the Public Accountants Regulation. What I wanted to point out is that the Government can only confer these powers but not do anything to keep the powers under check.

PRESIDENT: Why? Anyhow that is your view.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As I was trying to explain, the exercise of the power arises in various ways. All those ways are subject to revision.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it suggested that in the Revenue Recovery Regulation, no regular departmental remedy is provided for the aggrieved?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The remedy is appeal or revision.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is that remedy available in the case of the Sripadom employees?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*). Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does the Law Member know that in the case of officers who are found to go against the provisions of the Regulation there is a departmental remedy provided?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not by the Regulation.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Does the Law Member think that in the case of coercive steps, etc., no remedy is provided by the Regulation other than this?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No departmental remedy is provided by this *Regulation*.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are not remedies provided by other rules?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, let me first of all make it quite clear that so far as the control that may be exercised under this Regulation is concerned the control is equal as regards the Sreepadom employees and the Tahsildars in Government service.

Then, as regards the control that may be exercised over the Sreepadom employees themselves, it is there that some distinction may be made.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Suppose a Government Proverthikar misconducts himself in relation to this Regulation. Will there not be an appeal to the Tahsildar or to other Government officer? Suppose now a Sreepadom Proverthikar misconducts himself. Will an appeal lie to the Government officers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So far as the statutory functions are concerned there would be appeal and in any event a revision certainly.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I refer to the misconduct of a Sripadom Proverthikar?

PRESIDENT: In what way?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In the exercise of his functions.

PRESIDENT: He would certainly be liable.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I make my position clear? Suppose the Sreepadom Proverthikar maliciously molests a tenant. Will he be liable to be punished apart from the provisions of the Regulation by the Tahsildar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is just what I am going to explain.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want an answer to my question whether he will be punished by the Tahsildar?

PRESIDENT: He is going to explain the position.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So far as the control that is exercised in regard to the functions of the Proverthikar *i. e.*, in regard to the act that is done by him is concerned, the control that is exercised over him is the same as the control that is exercised in respect of a Government officer. But a distinction may be made in respect of the control over the person. The Government Tahsildar may be fined, dismissed or suspended, but the same thing cannot be done in respect of the Sreepadom employee, if he is given the power of a Tahsildar. *Formally and technically*, there is a difference. But I submit, Sir, that there is no substantial difference, because the highest punishment that the Government can inflict on a Tahsildar in the exercise of the disciplinary powers is dismissal. That power can virtually be exercised in regard to the Sreepadom employee also because the powers can be withdrawn and he will cease to be a Tahsildar in law.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In the case of the dismissal of a Government Tahsildar it will deprive him of his means of livelihood while in the case of the so-called deprivation of the powers of a Sreepadom employee which is assumed by the Law Member to be tantamount to the dismissal of a Government officer it will not deprive him of his means of livelihood.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We are not concerned with that. We are only concerned with him so far as the control over him as a legal functionary is concerned. The highest control that the Government can exercise over a human being who is a Tahsildar is to dismiss him. That power can be exercised over the human being who is a Sreepadom employee also by withdrawing the powers from him. I cannot understand what is the difference so far as the Government officer and so far as Sreepadom employee with whom it is proposed to entrust these powers are concerned. In the one case a person ceases to be a Tahsildar, in the other also the person ceases to exercise the functions of the Tahsildar.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether this power of the Tahsildar conferred on the Sreepadom employee is a power conferred on him for his aggrandisement and for his personal prestige?

PRESIDENT : He did not say that.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : When this power is withdrawn from him the Sreepadom employee is not put to great loss.

PRESIDENT : As Tahsildar he disappears.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : As Tahsildar he disappears, it is true, but it is no punishment to him. Thereafter he cannot exercise those powers. That is all. Still he is in the service of the Sreepadom Palace.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Even if these powers are taken away from him would he not get promotion in the service of the Sreepadom Palace ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : We are not concerned with that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) · We are.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Then, I ask, would he get promotion. Sir, it cannot be overlooked that he will cease to be useful to the Sreepadom Palace. Over and above all these things, it was asked whether Government will not be compelled or forced to confer these powers once the Bill is passed. It seems to me, Sir, there is no legitimate reason for any apprehension of that sort. In any event this House has got the ultimate power to repeal the measure. If the House has been able to show that the Government will be unable to exercise the discretion that is conferred by the Statute I could have understood the objection. Once the Government find that the powers are not being properly exercised, then they can withdraw the powers.

Supposing for argument's sake, that it is not possible...........

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : But prevention is better than cure.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Provided the evil can be reasonably apprehended to happen.. Where is the evil ? I can very well understand that prevention is better than cure but it implies a disease ; I ask where is the disease ? There is no use in raising up a ghost and trying to fight that. That is my complaint. If the House apprehends and if it really thinks that the Government have exercised their power wrongfully or improperly, it is open to the House to repeal the provision. So long as that power is still in the House, it seems to me that there is no use whatever in apprehending any evil in conferring this power on the Government. Once again let me try to make it clear that this power is not conferred on the Sripadom employees straightway. Some members on the other side were fearing that this power is a power that is being conferred to-day on the Sreepadom employees. Let me make it clear once for all that the Statute does not by itself confer this power on the Sreepadom employees. The Statute only confers a power on the Government to confer powers and they may or may not confer powers.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): But is a non-official member allowed to bring another amendment Bill to repeal this amendment?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Why not?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is not under the Legislative Council Regulation. It is public revenue under the definition and once Government sanctions it we cannot put in an amending Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a different matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): This is public revenue under the definition and we are not entitled to bring a Bill which would affect the public revenues without the sanction of the Government. How are we free to bring an amendment?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): This Bill seeks to import an explanation and is it not open to the Council to repeal that explanation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How can we take away that explanation without the sanction of Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Perhaps they cannot. But *prima facie*, it would seem, Sir, that there is nothing to be apprehended on that ground. However......

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): The Law Member has not replied to my question why a distinction between the powers of the Dewan Peishkar and of the Tahsildar is made now by the Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government are not making any distinction.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It is suggested that the Government have not in their mind now to extend the powers of the Dewan Peishkar to the Sreepadom employee and that he would be invested only with the powers of the Tahsildar. I wish to know why this distinction is made?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is all that the Government now consider that the Sreepadom palace wants for collecting its dues.

I explained on a previous occasion and it is not necessary for me to repeat it to-day that it has not been found possible for the Sreepadom authorities during the last four or five years to collect the dues expeditiously and that the arrears due to them have mounted from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,000 or so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): During what period?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The last four or five years. I said that on the previous occasion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I to understand that the whole thing has been going on smoothly since that statement was made?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): This was the amount that I gave on the last occasion. I was only reminding the House that I have already given this information to this House. To collect that revenue, all that is at present considered necessary is to confer the powers of a Tahsildar on a Sreepadom employee.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will it be deemed necessary on any future occasion?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We cannot foresee to it now. All I can say is that it is not now considered necessary.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): What is the nature of the circumstances that will induce Government to deem it as necessary?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): How can that be foreseen now?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): The Law Member was replying that under the circumstances it was proposed to confer only the powers of the Tahsildar. I ask what will be the nature of the circumstance that will induce Government to confer the powers of a Peishkar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The conferment of the powers of a Tahsildar was all that is contemplated.

MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know why the contemplation was restricted to that extent? Why not the Dewan Peishkar's powers also be conferred on them?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It was not deemed necessary to do it; that is all.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it suggested by the Law Member that the Government think it is dangerous to extend these powers to the employees of the Sreepadom Palace?

PRESIDENT: He did not say it was dangerous. He said that it was not *necessary*. You can understand the meaning of the word 'necessary'.

MR. A. THANU PILLI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the mebmer whether the Sreepadom dues are not being collected in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They are. It has to be done through the Tahsildars and the

Tahsildars have their own work. For that reason the collection has not been satisfactory.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is not this also the Tahsildar's legitimate work? Why should this be regarded as illegitimate work?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is his legitimate work no doubt. But having regard to his other multifarious duties, it has been found in actual practice that to correspond with him, to ask him to take coercive steps and to see that the tax is collected, leads in actual practice to difficulties.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Suppose we have a Tahsildar under direct Government control and ask the Sreepadom tenants to pay their dues to this Tahsildar, cannot the Government accept that position?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is a different matter.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): If there is a Government Tahsildar, he can do the work.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) He can perhaps, but that is a different matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) In how many cases were requisitions made to the Tahsildar for putting into operation the provisions of the Regulation during the last year?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): A very large number of cases.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). I want to know the number.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sikar Vakil*) It may be about four or five hundred.

In 1105, demand notices were issued in 2,234 cases, movable properties were attached in 37 cases and immovable properties in 89 cases. There were 53 cases of auction.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) What is the total revenue collected?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I have not got the exact figures now, but I think it is about a lakh of rupees a year, or somewhere about that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): How many Tahsildars have to deal with these cases?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Most of these collection has to be done by the Chirayinkil Tahsildar?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandum*) How much is collected in the Chirayinkil taluk every year on account of Sreepadom dues,

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): About three-fourths of the amount will have to be collected rom the Chirayinkil taluk, but I am not quite sure.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know whether they are demanding 24 chackrams for every parah of paddy?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Perhaps. Recently a commutation rate was fixed.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is that a reasonable rate?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): At the time it was fixed, it was reasonable. That question does not arise now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In how many cases was actual collection effected in 1105?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I have not got the figures.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Sir, in view of certain observations made by Mr. Thanu Pillai, I rise to oppose the motion, even at the risk of being misunderstood. My main objection is to the amendment as it appears on the agenda paper.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not hear the learned Deputy Presdient.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I am so sorry. My friend stated that the Select Committee made certain proposals, and that I am now assuming a position directly opposed to it. But I do not find that the Select Committee made any amendment at all. The Select Committee reported that there was no necessity for making any amendment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I did not say that the Select Committee made any amendment. I accepted the Bill itself as it is.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) That is all right. Thank you for admitting it. The Bill was reported on by the Select Committee with this expression of views that there was no necessity for making any amendment. Then began the discussion of the Bill at a later stage. In the course of the discussion of the Bill it struck me—it is merely my personal view—that for securing the object which the Bill had directly in view, the delegation of the powers of the Dewan Peishkar was unnecessary. That was my personal view. And in support of that I would refer the House to the proceedings reported in page 413 of Vol. VIII of the Legislative Council Proceedings. In the course of the discussion I asked the Law Member as follows:—

"DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are you prepared for a definite provision that the powers that can be delegated by the Government under this section will only be the powers of the Tahsildars and proverthikars?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The idea of the Government at present is to confer only the powers of Tahsildars and Proverthikars. We never thought of conferring the powers of a Peishkar on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. Not that I am giving any undertaking of that

kind in order to get this measure passed. Only as a matter of fact Government never thought of conferring the powers of the Peishkars on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. Of course, when a section is worded, it has to be worded generally, particularly because the powers of the Peishhars have to be conferred on the Presidents of Municipalities.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there anything to show that, when the personnel changes, the intention of the Government. may also change?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is nothing.

The House may take it from me however that the Government did not think of conferring the powers of the Peishkars on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. It was only the conferment of the powers of the Tahsildar and the Proverthikars that was in our mind and it is those powers that are now proposed to be vested in the employees of the Palace, although no such restriction is intended to be laid down."

The Law Member, honestly told the Council that the intention of the Government then was not to delegate the powers of the Dewan Peishkars. To make the position safer from the standpoint of the holders of land in the Sreepadom Edavagai, I asked him whether he could give a definite undertaking on behalf of the Government. He said that that was the intention and that he was not prepared to give the undertaking. There the matter dropped. It struck me then, and it strikes me even now, that the delegation of the powers of Proverthikars and Tahsildars would be ample, not merely in the case of the Sreepadom estates but in the case of Municipalities, Village Panchayats and other quasi autonomous institutions that Government may introduce hereafter in the country. In that view of the case, instead of merely relying on an incomplete assurance I thought there will be nothing wrong, nothing inconsistent with the present intention of the Government if the powers of delegation by the Government be strictly restricted to the powers of the Proverthikar and the Tahsildar. That was the purpose with which I put that question to my friend whether the delegation of the powers of Peishkars was necessary, in any case, whether Sreepadom or Municipality or Village Panchayat. I felt, Sir, that in the case of Municipalities there was no necessity for it. My friend Mr. Krishna Pillai said that it was a more autonomous body in a way subject to the budgetary control of the Government and that there was nothing illogical or improper in delegating the powers of a Dewan Peishkar to the Municipal Presidents as well. The Municipality can proceed under the existing Regulation only against the movables of the defaulters. The Village Panchayat Regulation also provides for proceeding against the movables of the defaulters. Whereas the Revenue Recovery Regulation goes the length of authorising particular officers to attach and sell not merely movables but also the immovable properties. My feeling is, relatively the danger is greater if the Statutory powers are exercised with reference to the immovable properties without an adequate disciplinary control by the higher officers of the Revenue Department. There are two classes of cases with which the Tahslidar has to deal, namely, the attachment and sale of movables and the attachment and sale of immovable properties. With reference to the attachment of movables it is not to be done by he Proverthikars except under the direction of the Tahsildars. There

is a provision that the Tahsildar may himself or by a Proverthikar or by any other person authorised by the Dewan Peishkar order the distraint of immovable properties belonging to the defaulter. Naturally after the attachment comes in the question of claims. The Revenue Recovery Regulation does not make any provision for the investigation of any claim in the case of movables attached under the Regulation whether it is in the Sreepadom estates or in the municipal areas or elsewhere. From the very nature of the article that is sold and from the absolute necessity of giving an absolute title to the purchaser, the provision that is made in the Revenue Recovery Regulation when the movables are attached is to provide that the party prejudiced may prefer a claim in a civil court. Well, that is the state of things with reference to Travancore generally. It is not a case of a Government Tahsildar exercising his powers sympathetically and a Sreepadom Tahsildar declining to exercise his powers sympathetically. Both are equally helpless in the matter of granting relief when a claim is submitted for investigation by a third party whose contention is "I am not a defaulter; I am not liable for the payment of any arrears of revenue, please do not attach my movables". That attitude he may adopt in respect of Sreepadom Edavagai or anywhere else. The Tahsildar has not got the power of investigating the claim and passing orders. Coming on to the attachment and sale of immovable properties, I consider that much more important. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai suggested that the subordinate officers of the Sreepadom Edavagai should not be invested with extensive judicial powers which may really prejudice the claims of the applicants who appear before them. I only wish to draw the attention of my friend that in cases of attachment of immovable properties for arrears of land revenue the claim cannot be disposed of by the Tahsildar. He has to do the whole of the investigation and then to place all the papers before the Dewan Peishkar and the power of passing final orders accepting the claim or rejecting the claim rests exclusively with the Dewan Peishkar If the powers of the Dewan Peishkar are not delegated to the officers of Sreepadom you have one of your officers for investigating the correctness or otherwise of the claims preferred by the tenant in exactly the same way in which similar claims would be investigated when preferred by an ordinary pattadar under the Travancore Government. I agree with Mr. Krishna Pillai in saying that when Sreepadom Revenue has been defined as falling within the definition of "land revenue" and when Government till now have undertaken to help them in the matter of collecting their outstandings we should not delegate to their officers more powers than are absolutely necessary and should not delegate powers the abuse of which may after all be a matter without any remedy. In consequence of increasing pressure on departmental Tahsildar the necessity is felt for their own officers being empowered to do it. I am submitting the position of a pattadar in the Edavagai does not become worse as regards movables. As regards immovables his position is identical with that of any other landholder under the Travancore Government when his immovable property is attached. Though the Tahsildar is allowed to conduct the sale of immovable property it has to be

confirmed by the Dewan Peishkar. It may be set aside by the Dewan Peishkar. Now such extratordinary powers, I believe, as a matter of principle, ought not to be vested in any subordinate authority over whom Government have not got adequate administrative control. If the officer or manager of the Edavaga is invested with all powers which it is open to the Government to delegate, I felt serious harm might be done. Their own officers may attach and sell and their own officers may confirm the sale. It might under these circumstances be said with a certain amount of truth that it is a case where the interest of the tenants of the Edavagai are likely to be sacrificed by individuals over whom Government have not got any effective administrative control. I thought we might leave it with the Tahsildar and stop there. Our Peishkars have got the right of hearing appeals. It is not a simple question of revision raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai. They can appeal to the Dewan Peishkar or Land Revenue Commissioner like other aggrieved tax-payers in the land. Let us suppose we put it like that. What is the serious danger with which the tenants are being threatened

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether under any other Regulation now in force in Travancore public revenue is authorised to be realised by any private individual?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): That is to say ignoring the circumstances under which Sreepadom revenue was brought under the purview of the Revenue Recovery Regulation? If you just examine the genesis of the earlier Regulation Sir, you will find, as I remarked on a former occasion, the late Mr. Thanu Pillai, a gentleman for whom the country uniformly has a high regard, introduced the revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill from which the Sreepadom was definitely excluded on the ground that that was an institution over which Government had not got any matter of proprietory or controlling interest The question was discussed at considerable length and ultimately from considerations of high State policy, Government amended their orginal Bill and included Sreepadom revenue within the definition of Land Revenue. It was not by mistake. It was not owing to thoughtlessness. It was after deliberate consideration that the amendment was made. So long as the reasons which weighed with the Legislative Council to bring in Sreepadom Revenue under the generic term of public revenue—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): While deliberately including Sreepadom within the puriew of the Regulation they did not deliberately include Sreepadom officers?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): They did not exclude Sreepadom Revenue from the purview of the regulation. That was included.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) They deliberately amended so as to include Sreepadom within the ambit of that definition. But they did exclude Sreepadom officers?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : They did not exclude any body. They gave general power to Government to delegate its powers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Then why this Bill ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : That is because, I understand, doubts have been expressed on a reading of the Section under which power may be delegated. "Our Government may delegate its powers".

Mr. Thanu Pillai stood up to ask a question.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Let me finish my sentence, Sir.

PRESIDENT : Let the first question be answered.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : I assure my friend that I will answer all his questions. But before I finish my answer to a particular question let me not be bombarded with another question. We are only trying to understand the agruments put forward by both of us.

They have been delegating powers to Sreepadom officers. I suppose they have been delegating powers to municipalities. It looks as if Government are incompetent to do it. Doubts appear to have been apparently entertained as though the Government can delegate powers only to their own officers and the officers of municipalities are not Govenment officers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Under Section 254 (*d*) all the municipality employees ought to be considered as Government employees.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : They may be considered to be public servants. But for the power of delegation you have to go to Section 54. They are not 'Our officers.'

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Has at any time the powers of these officers been delegated to the Sreepadom officer ?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : I thought my friend raised the question what was the necessity for this amendment ; because, even if we exclude Sreepadom there was the necessity for the amendment to place the whole matter beyond any controversy. That I conceive to be the object with which apparently this Bill was introduced, A man may sell property. The question may arise whether he was competent. It may be asked whether he is empowered to do it. Mr. Thanu Pillai asked whether in fact power had been delegated to Sreepadom officer at anytime. Sreepadom affairs were looked after by the Chirayinkil Tahsildar. But it was thought that Government work which has to be looked after by this Tahsildar would receive better attention at his hands than if he was saddled with this extra work.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Suppose we have separate Tahsildars ?

PRESIDENT: The House will now rise to meet again at three P. M.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I want to ask some questions.

PRESIDENT: You can ask them afterwards.

The House rose for lunch at 2-10 P. M. and re-assembled at 3-5 P.M.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) Sir, for the various reasons detailed by me I oppose the motion tabled by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) The Deputy President was saying that there was an appeal.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I said there was no appeal. The decision of the Tahsildar is final so far as claim to moveables is concerned and in other respects he was subject to the Peishkar's appellate control.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): As regards immovables?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): The confirmation, the sale and the investigation of claims of third parties, every thing is done by the Peishkar,

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Has the Peishkar any power to set aside the orders of the Tahsildar?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): As regards immovables the Peishkar alone can confirm the sale.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Of course, the confirmation of the sale is done by the Peishkar. But in regard to the preliminaries the Tahsildar's action is final.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) The Tahsildar has to submit a report and it is the Peishkar who decides finally whether the action taken by the Tahsildar is right or wrong.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My point is that there is no appeal provided in regard to attachment and sale of immovable properties by the Tahsildar.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) No appeal is provided for the very best of reasons, namely that the Tahsildar has not got the final say in the matter. Our amins go to the spot and proclaim the sale by beat of tom tom on three successive days and report that there was no higher bidder. In the same way the Tahsildar reports to the Peishkar about the attachment and sale and it is the Peishkar who confirms the sale or sets it aside. The final powers are therefore with the Peishkar and not with the Tahsildar. Appeal need be provided only if the final word rests with the Tahsildar.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Has the Peishkar the power to refuse to confirm the sales effected by the Tahsildar?

PRESIDENT: Is there any provision to compel the Peishkar to confirm the sale?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) No.

PRESIDENT: Then what do you mean by saying that the Peishkar has no power to refuse to confirm the sale?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) The Peishkar can set aside the sale only if there is any irrigularity.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*). If no objection is preferred by the party aggrieved the idea is that he has no grievance. If therefore no objection is preferred after the sale or if the arrears together with five per cent. is not deposited within thirty days after the sale the Peishkar would naturally confirm the sale.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My point is this. If no complaint is received by the Peishkar he has only to confirm the sale by the Tahsildar whether it was proper or not.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISANA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): We all know, Sir, that there is provision in the Civil Procedure Code that if no irregularity is brought to the notice of the Courts and if the sale prize together with five per cent. peanalty is not deposited in the Court within a certain time the Court has to confirm the sale. It is just the same case here also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) May I ask the Deputy President whether the Peishkar will not act on the recommendation of the Tahsildar unless the party complains to him about his grievances?

RAO BAHADUR K A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) Certainly, unless the party says that he is aggieved, in the ordinary course of things, the Peishkar has to confirm the sale. Does my friend suggest, Sir, that it is the function of every officer in every case to go into the records *suo moto* by way of appeal or revision when the party apparently is satisfied with the proceedings of the Tahsildar? The trouble comes in only when the party has a grievance. If nobody is aggrieved, I do not see the necessity for the Peishkar on his own initiative of going into the question. Is it a workable propostion that my friend is now suggesting?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) Under the arrangement of the Revenue Recovery Regulation power has been given to the Government to collect dues of the chiefs of Kilimanoor and Edapalli as public revenue through officers of Government. Now the Sreepadom and the tenants thereunder stand on a different footing from those chiefs legally. It is therefore —

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PALLAI (*Quilon*): Will the member explain how legally?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) I am just going to do it. It is therefore that we had to introduce an amendment to the Revenue Recovery Regulation providing for Sreepadom dues also as public revenue and introduce the words 'Sreepadom' after 'Kandukrishi'. The idea must have been that both are Crown lands. More or less Sreepadom lands do not differ materially from Crown lands.

MR. A. THANU PILLI (*Trivandrum*): May I know where the amendment comes in?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*). That is in the Revenue Recovery Regulation. I will read it. That is after "Kandukrishi pattom due on Pandaravaga."

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) That was in the original Regulation itself.

PRESIDENT: What he meant was that it was by an amendement that it was introduced when the Regulation was passed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI ((*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Evidently the member was referring to Regulation II of 1099.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I would refer the House to the speech delivered by both official and non-official members in regard to that subject.

PRESIDENT: Do you consider the whole speech relevant?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): No. I will read only that particular portion which is relevant. The official member said:—

> "The reason is that the Sreepadom lands are, in my humble opinion, on a par with the Kandukrishi lands, being th personal property of the Sovereign who has confered on the female members of his family the privilege of holding them, (and I do not think that they have any more than a life interest in these Estates), and that it is derogatory to the position of the Ranees that Sreepadom should be included in the new Bill as if it were an Edavagai similar to Edapally or Kilimanoor."

> "My idea was that these are entirely the *private* property of Their Highnesses the the Ranees in the same manner as the Kilimanoor Estate is the private property of the Kilimanoor family. From the observations made by the esteemed mover of the amendment, I see that the Sreepadom lands are, like Kandukrish lands, the private property of the Sovereign. Their Highnesses the Ranees having only 'a life interest' in them. Even now, the Kariakar or the Chief officer who administers these lands is appointed by His Highness the Maha Raja."

Now it has been pointed out here by members on this side of the House that these officers are to be appointed by the Sreepadom itself and therefore would have no control whatever on these officers. But the official member in 1099 said like this.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is the member aware that the official benches do not now admit that they are Sovereign lands.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I am pointing out the admission made in 1099.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I point out that it was in 1892 and not 1099?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): But, is that admission barred by limitation? There is an admission from the Government side that the Sreepadom lands are like Crown lands and that the Sreepadom Kariakars are appointed by the Sovereign.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member realise that the Government now go back on their admission?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): If they do not admit it now, I must say they are contradicting themselves by going back on their own admission.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I put the question last time, and the Government Benches did not admit it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member contend that even now, the appointment of the Kariakar is made by the Sovereign?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): It may not be, now, for the obvious reason of the merger, pointed out by Mr. Thanu Pillai, of the Sri padom and the Sovereign in one and the same personage. But, hereafter, I except that the appointment would be made by the Maha Raja. There is, therefore, no reason for that degree of apprehension that my friends seem to entertain that all manner of people would be appointed as Sripadom Managers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member know whether the present Sripadom Manager was appointed by the Sovereign *as Sovereign* or *as Attingal Ranee*?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) I do not know that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member know that, even before the so-called merger that he referred to, the Manager of the Sripadom Palace was appointed by the Sripadom authorities themselves, and not by the Sovereign?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not know that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Who is that non-official member that moved the amendment, in the proceedings of the Council that the member just now referred to?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): He seems to be some distinguished gentleman; that is all I can say. The official member, in his reply, refers to that non-official member in very high terms, and with very great respect.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) May I inform the member that that non-official member was the Valia Koil Tampuran?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): It is quite possible. But, the Government agreed with him.

Therefore, Sir, there is no room for the apprehension entertained by some of my friends on this side of the House. The present provision in the Bill is only to confer the right *on the Government* to invest these officers with the powers of the Tahsildars and the Peishkars. So, all

that is needed is that we should have confidence *in our Government.* That confidence we have in the case of the revenue officers of the State; because, it is the Government that appoint the Tahsildars and the Peishkars. So, when we have no objection to our Government choosing their own Tahsildars and Peishkars, I do not see how we can object to their being given the discretion to invest these officers with the powers of the Peishkars and the Tahsildars under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. If our Tahsildars abuse their powers, we expect the Government to punish them; in the same way, if the officers, who are invested with the powers of the Peishkar and Tahsildar, abuse their power, we can expect the Government to withdraw the powers from such officers. There is therefore no reason for the apprehension entertained by my friends.

There is also one other point. In these days of democracy when we have more and more of popular Government in the country, there is no reason why we should have any such apprehension as my friends now seem to entertain. The learned Deputy President was saying that these was no need to invest these officers with the powers of the Peishkar.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) I wish to correct my friend. I never objected to the delegation. I never said that these gentlemen were not fit to exercise the powers of the Peishkar. I merely said there was no necessity.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) I have understood him aright. My impression is, the question is not whether there is any *necessity* to give them the powers. The question is whether the *Government* could be empowered to invest these officers with the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. My submission is that there may be some municipalities where the President may be a man of even better capacity and higher status than the ordinary Dewan Peishkar in Government service. In such cases, it would be quite proper for the Government to exercise its discretion and invest such Presidents with the powers of the Dewan Peishkar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. In the present Bill, we are not directly conferring these powers on these officers. We are only empowering the Government to do it in fit cases. The only question therefore is whether we could trust our Government with the right to confer these powers on officers whom they consider fit to exercise such powers. Once we admit that the Government should be trusted with the power to confer these powers in fit cases, my point is, we should not restirct the powers of Government in the matter. Government should be given the discretion to confer the powers of the Peishkars also on such of the officers as they consider fit to exercise these powers.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I point out to the member that there is no question now of not trusting the Government in passing this Bill, and that it is the principle of the legislation that is now being considered by the House?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): But the provision in the Bill relates to the Government being conferred with certain powers; and so, the main question is whether we could trust our Government or not. Further, as was pointed out the other day by the Director of Agriculture, the representative institutions in the country may develop into responsible government shortly. So, when we entrust the Government with these powers now, we are only entrusting ourselves with these powers. We hope to have considerable share in the work of governing the country.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) Therefore, would my friend be satisfied if this Bill is taken up after we get responsible Government in Travancore?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): My point is that there is no danger at all in passing this Bill. After all, there are only a handful of servants in the Edavagais; and the Government have got the power to withdraw the powers, if they are abused by the officers.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it the member's opinion that any power that is not dangerous may be entrusted to the Government by means of a statute?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): That is not it; my point is that this measure is also necessary. In respect of Crown lands, have we not invested the Government with the power?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not asking about that.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I do not suggest that everything that is not dangerous must be legislated upon and powers conferred upon the Government. We have also to consider whether it is necessary or not. I submit there *is* necessity for this Bill.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) Does the member advocate the present measure as a matter of necessity or as a matter which is not dangerous in its effects?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*). There is necessity; also there is no danger involved in it.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Govindan says that he puts it on all these grounds.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): By whom is the necessity for this measure felt?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): By the Sripadom. They want these powers for the purpose of realising their dues; their lands being more or less like Crown lands, what I say is that there is no objection in enabling them to recover their dues as the Edavagais are allowed to realise their dues. Of course, we should place the Sripadom on a higher footing than the Edavagais for obvious reasons. We must confer on the Sripadom more powers than those of the Edavagais, because of the intimate relation between the Sripadom and the Sovereign.

Therefore, on account of the difference between the Edavagais and the Sripadom, and for the reason that the Sovereign himself can

appoint responsible officers in the Sripadom, I would oppose the amendment now proposed by Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Do I understand the Member to suggest that it is the Sovereign that appoints the Sripadom Manager ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) . It is not what I suggest. I am just reading it from a document.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will the member take it from me that that is not the case ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I take it that the member grants that the measure would be dangerous if the Sovereign is not to appoint the Sripadom Officers ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I do not think I am called upon to answer that hypothetical question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I wish to add a few words from what I have been able to understand from the discussion here to-day with regard to this piece of legislation.

Having looked at this piece of legislation, there is only one good point about it that I am able to see. Government have placed it before the Council when they could have conveniently passed it by means of a Proclamation. So far as I am able to see, that is the only good point about it ; and we must give credit to Government for that. We are thankful to Government for their kindness in consulting us in the matter and in allowing us to present our difficulties and grievances.

Sir, we would have been able to appreciate the difficulties of Government much better if we had been given time to study this question and if Government had not been so hasty in bringing forward this amendment Bill for the final sanction of this House. However, a majority of this House has decided that more time need not be given to study the question and that the members have had ample opportunities and time to study it.

Sir, certain doubts arise when we look at this question. We have got certain powers of delegation. Is not this House surrendering certain of its powers when it allows Government to delegate the powers of the Peishkars and Tahsildars to the Sripadom Officers ? Can any member of this House, surrender the rights, however small they may be, that the House has at present ? That is the general question which this House has to consider before they vote on this amendment.

I am at one with the Deputy President with regard to the question of not conferring the powers of the Peishkars on the Officers of Municipalities, Village Panchayats and the Sripadam Palace.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*) May I know why the member expresses such an opinion in regard to Municipalities ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) It is not necessary that the Municipal President should have Peishkar's powers for the proper

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

administration of Municipalities. For example, the Quilon Municipality is functioning perfectly well even without the President having Peishkar's powers. He has got only Tahsildar's powers.

MR. M GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What are the arrears due to the Quilon Municipality for the last year?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) Not much. I have never heard anybody say that the Quilon Municipality is in any way inferior, in the matter of its administration, to any other municipality in the State.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): That is because, no other Municipal President has been given Peishkar's powers. At present, all the municipalities fare equally ill, perhaps, Quilon being one among them.

MR K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): My friend is only supporting my argument, I say. When, there are no Peishkar's powers for the Municipal Presidents, the municipalities are being administered efficiently. Why then, invest them with Peishkar's powers? There is absolutely no necessity for it?

Sir, my point is that Government should be very cautious............

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ജനപ്രതിനിധിസഭകൾക്ക് സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട എന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം അല്ല. അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്. ജനപ്രതിനിധിസഭകൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുത്താൽ മതി.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലേ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം മാത്രമെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്ക് അധികാരം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടൊള്ളു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്.

At present, Municipal Presidents become Presidents not by direct election but by indirect election. There is that defect in their representative character as representatives of the people.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Have not the official and the nominated members an important part to play in the election of the Municipal Presidents?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Certainly. I have personal knowledge of it.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ എത്ര എണ്ണം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) എണ്ണത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതലിനെപ്പററിയല്ല ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത് അവർ ഇൻഫ്ളുവൻസ് ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. അവരുടെ ഇൻഫ്ളുവൻസ് വളരെ ഫലിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഫലിക്കാത്തസ്ഥലങ്ങളുംഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഫലിക്കാത്തസ്ഥലങ്ങളുംഇല്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അല്ലെ ഉള്ളത്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങിനെ ആയിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ. അതിനെന്ത്. എന്നാലും അഫിഷ്യൽ മെംബേർസിന്റെ ഇൻഫ്ളുവൻസ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). Will the election be decided by the majority of the elected members alone?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). No; it will be decided only by the majority of the municipal council, all the members together. That is the point.

Sir, therefore, I am at one with the Deputy President in thinking that Peishkar's powers need not be conferred on any of these Officers.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*) : May I take it that the member ignores the personal qualification and ability of the persons involved ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : No, that is not it. My point is this. When it is not necessary for the Municipal Presidents to exercise the powers of the Peishkar in any case, why should we allow those powers also to be conferred, and leave it to the chance of the powers being exercised by all the Presidents alike irrespective of their capacity or qualification ? If the collection could be managed with the Proverthikar's, and Tahsildar's powers, as it is done at present in Quilon, why should you invest them with greater powers ? That is my point. Further, as long as these Municipal Presidents are allowed to contest for other elections it would be very dangerous to invest them with Peishkar's powers. Even with their present powers they threaten the voters that higher taxes would be levied, and do all sorts of mischief. I know it from my personal experience. I did not complain about all these because I had the confidence to get over all such troubles. Either these Municipal Presidents should be declared as Officials, suitable qualifications being fixed for the posts, or they should not be allowed to contest elections. As it is, they abuse their powers and do all sorts of mischief. I have personal experience in the matter. On account of this fact also, I would strongly support the Deputy President's suggestion that none of these officers need be invested with Peishkar's powers.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*). Is it because these powers are unnecessary for the municipalities to function properly, or because the Presidents do not deserve to be trusted with these powers ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) I would not call it '*unnecessary*'. They are *not necessary*. I think there is some slight difference between the two expressions.

Then, with regard to the Sripadom Officers it was not made definite that the Government would not invest them with Peishkar's powers. If the idea of Government is not to invest them with Peishkar's powers, then, why leave it vague? Why not clearly state it in the statute? I think that would obviate much of the objection raised here. Government can clearly lay down in the statute itself that only the powers of the Tahsildar would be conferred on the Sripadom Officers. Though they do not clearly state it in the provision in the Bill, I understand, the idea of Government is not to confer Peishkar's powers on these officers. If that is really their idea, Sir, Mr. Thanu Pillai's present amendment goes only a step further. He suggests that the Sripadom Officers should be satisfied with Proverthikar's powers. He has no objection to the officers being invested with Provertikar's powers, I think I have correctly understood him. I have been carefully listening to his argument and have been able to gather certain points. It is admitted by the Deputy President, and I hope it would be admitted by all, that there is no necessity for conferring Peishkar's powers. Mr. Thanu Pillai only suggests that Tahsildar's powers also need not be conferred on these officers. He is quite agreeable now to Provertikar's powers being conferred on them. Whatever may be the expediency or the necessity or the advantages of the proposed measure, I think, in the present circumstances, when there is so much opposition to this piece of legislation, rightly or wrongly, it is very desirable that the Government proceed with great caution and do not rush it through. Wether it is because of their lack of knowledge or want of understanding of the historic relation between the Attingal Ranees and the Sovereign, or because they are not able to realise the real difficultias of the officers of the Sripadom Palace in the collection of their dues there is, no doubt, a genuine apprehension on the part of the majority of the members on this side of the House that there is going to be something wrong if this piece of legislation is passed without the amendment now before the House. That apprehension is genuine. There is no doubt about that. Nobody can question that. As such, why not proceed a bit cautiously? Let us first see if the confirment of Provertikar's power would not be sufficient to clear up the arrears due to the Sripadom Palace. If it is found that Provertikar's powers are not enough and that Tahsildar's powers are absolutely necessary for the purpose of the collection of their arrears, then, I think this House would readily pass such a piece of legislation on a closer understanding of the situation. Sir, these are hard times. Government must realise our difficulties. Even the Government have in a way agreed to the suspension of coercive steps in regard to the general revenue of the State; and the officers of Government, gentlemen having a fairly high level of qualification, tried officers, officers who have been all these years exercising the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, are now being asked not to do it. All of us, including my friend Mr. Govindan, have urged upon the Government the absolute necessity of suspending coercive steps till the present serious

financial stringency is over and we get better days. Further, my friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai, the member for Chirayinkil, has stated that his constituency would be particularly affected if the present Bill becomes law. Nearly, five pakuthies, I understand, are going to be affected by this piece of legislation. When the commutation rate in the *pandaravaka* tax is so low, it is suggested, and also more or less accepted by the Government, that the times are hard and so even the officers who have the powers, must not be allowed to exercise them. It seems, Sir, in the case of these Sripadom lands, they are realising at the rate of 24 chs, per *para*. When the commutation rate is so high, when the generosity of the Government does not affect the authorities of the Sripadom Palace how will this House be justified in granting such extraordinary powers, of the Tahsildars under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, to the officers of the Sripadom Palace, especially in this time of serious financial stringency, particularly when we have no control, when the Government have no control over these officers. As the Law Member quibbled, Government have power only over their *functions* and not over their persons. In these circumstances, how are we justified in conferring these high powers on these officers, especially in these days of financial stringency, when we are trying to take off the powers from the officers of *Government* who have to collect Government revenue which is to be spent for the benefit of the people, for the general administration of the country? But, Sir, the Sreepadom revenue is intended for the private use of an individual or a corporation, however respectable it may be. The justification for the exercise of the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation is, in theory, I think, that the collections are to be spent for the benefit of the people.

PRESIDENT: That is going much beyond the scope of the present discussion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I shall presently show, Sir, how it is relevant to my argument.

Even in regard to the collection of such public revenue, intended for the benefit of the people, the exercise of the powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation is objected to now, by the majority of the members of this House, on account of the present serious economic depression. How can we give the extraordinary powers at this time of financial stringency to collect the revenue for a private body from a locality at a rate which is higher than the rate at which the Government revenue is collected?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I inform the member that the Sreepadom is collecting revenue at the reduced rate of 20 chackrams,—that is lower than the Government revenue on Kandukrishi lands?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): That was only till Mithunam last.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai who comes from the place knows it better. He says that it is 24 chackrams. What I say is that even if it is 20 chackrams it is not very low.

PRESIDENT: It is the same rate as the Government rate for Kandukrishi paddy here.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). But now Government have given a chance of paying this tax in kind.

PRESIDENT. Not in Trivandrum.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I think that this House will not be justified in giving this right to a body over whom we have no control. The Law Member said that we can recall those powers if they are abused. In spite of that I ask why not we proceed with caution. Why not we give the powers of a proverthicar to the manager of the Sreepadom and see whether they are able to collect the arrears? When it is not possible to collect the arrears then we will think of conferring the powers of a Tahsildar. I do not for a moment minimise the necessity of this piece of legislation. But the House must be convinced of the necessity. That is why I said this matter must be taken up in the next session. By that time one may know things more intimately. But that was not granted. Since there is the difficulty of want of comprehensive knowledge of the matter, from the arguements that I have heard here, and from the arguements of the Government Benches, what I gathered was that the sum and substance of this piece of legislation is to confer additional powers on the Sreepadom authorities. Well, Sir, I have sent in some amendments without knowing the history of this legislation here. If these men had the necessary qualifications as the departmental officers have, qualifications necessary to hold such appointments, that would have been a different matter altogether. But since we are not assured of any such thing, since we are going to give a power to an authority whom we cannot question at all, it may be a very delicate thing to question at all since even this cautious piece of legislation will be quite good not only for this House but also for the Sreepadom authorities who may learn to know how to use powers in a legitimate way. We will stop with giving them the powers of a Proverthicar. And then if the powers are used properly, and if more powers are found to be necessary, then come for additional powers. Then they may be induced to be moderate in regard to this. Sir, I think it is better for the Government to accept this amendment.

Perhaps it may be said that there is a sting at the tale when you state at the end that all people may be given these powers but not the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. From a cursory view of it that may look unfair and unjust. But that is not the view of the mover of the amendment. It is only to proceed cautiously and see how this law will work that the amendment is moved. I think that the Government will see their way to accept this amendment and come in for a bigger dole another time.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to submit a point of order for the ruling of the Chair. The second amendment on the list reads thus—

PRESIDENT: We are at the first amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am submitting a point of order for the ruling of the Chair.

PRESIDENT: My ruling is that it does not arise now.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Let me submit my point of order. If the second amendment is taken up, there will be no necessity for the first amendment. It covers a wider field.

PRESIDENT: That is the ruling I give.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If the second amendment is taken up to-day, the members cannot talk about the first amendment then.

PRESIDENT: I tell you, Mr. Damodaran Asan that the discussion now must be confined to the first amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): All that I wish to submit is that if the second amendment is taken up first, there is no necessity for the first amendment.

PRESIDENT: But it is not going to be taken up first. This is not the time to raise that point of order. You ought to have stated that before we began discussing this amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, in supporting the motion for amendment, I beg to make a few observations. Sir, this amendment is intended to make the proposed amendment of the Revenue Recovery Regulation as harmless as possible. When the Government come forward with a Bill to amend a particular Regulation, it is the duty of the Government to make out a necessity for amending the Regulation. Government must say that either for carrying out the administration of the State an amendment is absolutely necessary or that in the interests of the people the amendment must be allowed. In this case it has been stated that there is necessity for this amendment; and I asked my friend Mr. Govindan as to who felt the necessity for the amendment. He said that it was the Sreepadom that felt the necessity. Sir, when we come forward with a Bill to amend a particular Regulation it must be for a necessity felt either by the Government or by the people. I do not think that the Law Member has made out a case that there is such a necessity for this Bill. The second thing that has been stated in support of this Bill is that since we are investing the Government with certain powers which we could trust to be properly used we need not hesitate to give sanction for this amendment. Sir, it appears that it was Lord Haldane who once observed that the legislature should not as far as possible delegate its functions to the executive. Here what is wanted is that we should authorise the Government to invest certain officers with certain extraordinary powers. This Council will be shirking its responsibility if it is going to say that, because we have trust in the Government, we may entrust the Government with this business. If we do so we will not be doing our duty to the country. What is the difficulty in enacting a legislation which does not leave such residuary

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.

powers in the Government. I think there is absolutely no ground for our delegating this legislative function to the Government.

Then the point that has been raised is that this amendment itself was suggested by the Government because this is included in the explanation under Section 1 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation. There, as the learned Deputy President observed, the insertion of Sreepadom lands was made after long discussion and much deliberation. If we refer to the proceedings of the Council to which reference was made by Mr. Govindan, we find that a committee, appointed by the Council to consider the necessity and to suggest the advisability of including Sreepadom under this, reported that Sreepadom should not be included under that explanation. I find that in that explanation Sreepadom also was included and that the observations made by the official member deserves the attention of this House. He says after accepting this amendment:—"The land holders under the estates cannot be worse off than Government ryots to whom the Bill applies. If at all, they may be at an advantage. The Government officers charged with the working of the provision may naturally be inclined to exercise closer scrutiny in these cases than in those of Government arrears."

From this, it was quite clear that this provision was intended to be applied by Government officers and it was expected that the Government officers so authorised will exercise closer scrutiny. Now after including the Sreepadom under the explanation the Government say that they should be authorised to invest this power on the officers appointed by the Sreepadom. Sir, I think that it is not consistent with what was said by the official member when this Revenue Recovery Regulation was passed.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Then what is the use of including the Sreepadom under this Revenue Recovery Regulation rather than under the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Well, Sir, it was only to respect the sentiments of the non-official member who moved it. I will just read that part.

The Committee appointed to report on the Sreepadom and other estates said as follows:

"We have given the matter our best consideration and are of opinion that it is expedient to pass a separate Regulation applying the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation to those estates, and declaring at the same time, the relation of these estates to the holders of lands therein and to the Government so far as it concerns the rates of assessment, the system of accounts, &c.

"In this view, we have drafted a Bill which will be introduced at the next meeting of the Council by Mr. P. Thanu Pillai."

After the submission of the report the Bill as well as the report was presented to the Council and the following took place:—

"The Valia Koil Thampuran moved that in the 'Explanation' following clause (at section (1), the words "and Sreepadom" be inserted after the word 'Kandukrishi'). He said:—

"The reason for my moving the amendment which I suppose you have all seen is that the Sreepadom lands are, in my humble opinion, on a par with the *Kandukrishi* lands, being the personal property of the Sovereign, who has conferred on the female members of his family the privilege of holding them, (and I do not think that they have any more than a life interest in these Estates) and that it is derogatory to the position of the Ranees that Sreepadom should be included in the new Bill as if it were an Edavagai similar to Edapalli or Kilimanoor, the consideration shown to which too is, you see, now claimed with sufficient reasons, I believe, by the Poonjat Chief also."

In supporting the amendment, the official member said: "The sentiment of which reference has been made by the mover of the amendment, is also, in my humble opinion, entitled to the highest respect and consideration from this Council."

Sir, it is the sentiment that has weighed with them in including Sreepadom under this Revenue Recovery Regulation.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): If sentiment has weighed with them, should not sentiment weigh with us also to a degree?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I think discretion should weigh with us. We should not be weighed by sentiment in enacting a legislation. If sentiment weighed with them, we do not come forward and say that it should be taken away from the Revenue Recovery Regulation. When it was stated by the official member that the land holders were not in any difficulty, on the other hand, they were in a more advantageous position because Government Officers will exercise closer scrutiny with regard to Sreepadom land, is it proper for us now to give power to Government to invest the Sreepadom with these extraordinary powers which are now conferred on these officers? Mr. Govindan was saying that since the Karyakar of the Sreepadom is appointed by His Highness he will exercise it properly. I do not know whether that appointment is made by the Sovereign. My friend Mr. Govindan is under a misapprehension when he said that it was in 1099. It took place in 1892. So many changes have occurred after that. I should like to hear from the Government member whether even now the appointment of Karyakar is made by His Highness the Maha Rajah or by the Sreepadom authorities. That was one of the arguments advanced at the time of passing this Regulation for insertion of Sreepadom. What I would suggest is that in view of all these circumstances it will not be proper for this Council to delegate their authority to the Government by which we will not be doing justice to the people whom we represent.

With regard to the Municipal Presidents and other things my own view of the matter is that whatever may be the defects in regard to election and other things, I am for conferring on them the powers that are enjoyed by officials. I do not say that the people have absolute control over them. At any rate they are elected by us since they are non-officials and I do not agree that since officials play a fair share in the election we should not confer on them power. They are entitled to that amount of respect from our hands which is claimed by officials.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): What does the member say about the people who will suffer by that?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is the people who ought to know that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member attach more authority to indirect election than direct election?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I say there are defects in the election and it is capable of improvement. I say that, but we do want our local Government institutions to develop. We should not say that they should not be given these powers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member say that local Government should develop at the expense of the rights of the ordinary citizens?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I know that full well and that is why I say like this.

MR. K. KUNJUKRIHSNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask the member as to whom any abuse of power, if there is abuse of power by the Municipal Presidents, will affect?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*). It will affect the persons against whom it is used.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) What is the objection of the member to limiting the power of the Municipal President to that of the Tahsildars? If the Municipality can be run with the powers of the Tahsildars, that is, even without the confirment of the power of Dewan Peishkar, what is the objection in limiting the powers of the President to that of a Tahsildar?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have absolutely no objection to give the Municipal Presidents of Trivandrum and Quilon the status of Dewan Peishkars. If we give the same power to one Municipal President, it should be given to others also. He is a non-official of the same status as the Dewan Peishkar. So he may be given the powers of a Dewan Peishkar. He is a non-official and he comes by election.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Sir, I also support the motion. I support it not from a historical point of view or from a legal point of view; but viewing the question from a humanitarian point of view, I think this amendment should have the support of the House. By this Bill the Government is going to be vested with the power of delegating its powers to officers of a landholder, a private agency, and that without the outside control of the Government. The land-owner or the peasant who works on the land, who is really the owner of the land, has no voice even in the matter of delaying the rent due from him to the landlord. If a slight delay is caused the landlord is going to be vested with the authority to deal drastically with him. The only source from which the poor land-owner or the peasant can receive any help is from the Government. If the

Government are going to delegatet hat authority to the officers of a land-lord, Government are going to deny the poor peasants the justice that they deserve at their hands. Whether they use it well or ill matters very little to him. The peasant fears, and his fear is to a certain extent right I think, that the extraordinary power that is going to be vested with the land-lord will affect him adversely. So the only consideration that ought to weigh with the Government and this House investing the land-lord or the Sreepadom officers with such extraordinary powers is not justifiable. The already oppressed peasant will be more oppressed by such an enactment. So this House should think twice before delegating its power to the Government, the power of giving such powers to officers of the Sreepadom. Moreover the necessity for such a drastic step has not been brought to the notice of this House. Even now the loyal and law-abiding peasants of our land are paying their taxes in spite of the economic depression in time and there are very few cases of shirking their responsibility. If more cases had been brought to this House of shirking when they are able to pay, such a drastic step ought to have received our attention. Since such a contingency has not arisen, I think the vesting of such powers in such officers would be unwarranted on our part. So I support this amendment.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : സർ, മി. താണുപിള്ള ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള അമൻറുമെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ എതിൎക്കുന്നു.

മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി, വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തു്, ശ്രീപാദം എന്നീസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു ചില അധികാരങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ബില്ലിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി അതായതു ഏതെല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം അധികാരം കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നഭാഗത്തു തഹശീൽദാൎക്കും പേഷ്ക്കാൎക്കും കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയാണു് ഞാൻ എതിൎക്കുന്നതു്.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Mahomed, please note that the amendment as it stands does not affect the Municipalities or Panchayats.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) Since he has put it before the House it is my duty just to give him an explanation.

മുനിസിപ്പൽപ്രസിഡൻറിനു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ അസൌകൎയ്യമായി എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള കാണുന്നതു രണ്ടു സംഗതികളാണു്. ഒന്നാമത്തേതു ആ ഇലക്ഷൻ ഡയറക്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു പാടില്ലാ എന്നാണു്. പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ കാൎയ്യബോധമുള്ള ആളുകളാണു് ഒരാളെ പ്രതിനിധിയായി മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ അയക്കുന്നതു്. ആ പ്രതിനിധികൾ അവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശേഷിയും യോഗ്യതയോടുകൂടിയും പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാനുള്ള പ്രസിഡൻറിനെയാണു് എടുക്കുന്നതെന്നു എല്ലാവൎക്കും പൊതുവെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

വുന്നതാണ്. പ്രക്ഷോഭകരമായ പ്രസംഗംകൊണ്ടോ പ്രവൃത്തികൊണ്ടോ ജനങ്ങളെ സ്വാധീനമാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പെട്ടെന്നു സമ്പാദിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ല ഇതു എന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാവൎക്കും അറിയാം. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഒരാളെയാണു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു്.

മറെറാരുസംഗതി മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതു ഇലക്‌ഷൻകൊണ്ടു ഈസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ കയറുന്ന ഒരാളിനു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് അധികാരംകൂടി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു എതിരായിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുകളയും എന്നാണു്.

PRESIDENT: He did not say any such thing.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഡയറക്ടു് ഇലക്‌ഷനൊ ഇൻഡയറക്ടു് ഇലക്‌ഷനൊ നല്ലതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാം.

വോട്ടു് ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിൻെറ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തെ ആലോചിച്ചു യോഗ്യന്മാരായിട്ടുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികളെയാണു് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ അവർ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന ഒരാളെ വിശ്വസിക്കാതിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് അവരിൽ ശങ്കയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): അവരേയും ഇലക്‌ഷൻ കൊണ്ടല്ലെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

PRESIDENT: That is absolutely irrelevant to the discussion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഈ ഭേദഗതിക്കു മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയും മററു സംഗതികളും കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു് അനാവശ്യമാണു്. അനാവശ്യം കൊണ്ടുവന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ അനാവശ്യവും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേ ഉള്ളു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*). മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി എങ്ങിനെ അനാവശ്യമായി?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): പ്രസിഡൻറു അതിനെപ്പററി റൂളിംഗ് പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെപ്പററിപ്പറയുന്നില്ല.

ഇന്നത്തെ അമൻഡുമെൻറ് ശ്രീപാദത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം മറെറാരു പ്രത്യേക രീതിയിൽ പോകേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാ, എന്നാണു്. പബ്ലിക്ക് റവന്യൂ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ ശ്രീപാദം വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ഡ്യൂസ് പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാത്തതിനാൽ ആ റവന്യൂ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചുമതല, പബ്ലിക്കു റവന്യൂ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ തന്നെ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നു. ആ ഡ്യൂസ് പിരിച്ചു എവിടെ ശേഖ

രിക്കണമൊ അവിടെ, പിരിച്ചു ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. കൌൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാതെ തന്നെ വേണമെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചട്ടം ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ചട്ടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക ആവശ്യം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേ ഭരണാധികാരികൾക്കു ഇല്ലെന്നു... ... ...

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): കരം പിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവൺമെൻറിനാണെന്നു തന്നെ പറയുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): കരം പിരിക്കുന്നതു ആരു? കരം പിരിക്കാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല പബ്ളിക്കുറവന്യു ആണെന്നു പ്രസ്ഥാവിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറിനാണ് ഉള്ളതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു തന്നെ പിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ലേ നല്ലതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജകളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെൻറിനു പല പ്രവൎത്തികളും ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ അതുനിമിത്തം റവന്യു അധികൃതന്മാൎക്കു കൂടുതൽ ജോലിയും വന്നുചേരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ട്രഷറിയിൽനിന്നും ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു വേറെ ജോലി ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജകുഡുംബത്തിൽ ഉള്ള അംഗം വേറെ എന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

PRESIDENT: You need not answer that question.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെയല്ല പറഞ്ഞതു്. ട്രഷറിയിൽനിന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വേല ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാണ്. ശ്രീപാദം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അനേകം ആളുകൾ അതിലുണ്ടു്. അവൎക്കു ശമ്പളവും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കരം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം മാത്രം അവൎക്കു കൊടുത്താൽമതി.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): പിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലവു അവിടെനിന്നും വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അത്രയും വിഷമിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ നല്ലതു്, ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധമുള്ളവരും, കൊള്ളാവുന്നവരുമായ അതിലെ ആളുകൾക്കുതന്നെ ഈ കരം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്തെ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]
ല്ലാം അധികാരങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ അവയെ അവരെ വിശ്വസിച്ചു നൽകുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഇതിനുപുറമെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നാൾചെല്ലുന്തോറും അവകാശങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും കൂടുതൽ അവകാശങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ അവകാശം ഏതു് അധികാരസ്ഥാനത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ അവിടെനിന്നു കുറേശ്ശ കുറേശ്ശ കൊടുത്തു് അതിനെ അവർക്കു സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും അവർക്കുവേണ്ട എല്ലാ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പൌരന്മാർ സ്വാർത്ഥം കൂടി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടവരാണു് എന്നും അവർക്കു് കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ആരുടെ ഗുണത്തിനായാലും ഈ ചുമതല ശ്രീപാദത്തിലേക്കു വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇല്ലെന്നു് മിസ്റ്റർ ഗോവിന്ദൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു.

ഇതു് ക്രൗൺ വക വസ്തുവാണെന്നും ക്രൗണിന്റെ ഫാമിലിയിലേക്ക് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്വത്താണെന്നും എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. അങ്ങിനെ ഇതു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസംഗതിയല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതിനെ പബ്ളിക്ക് റവന്യൂ ആയി കരുതുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അവകാശം ആരോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെടാമല്ലൊ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതു് സ്വാർത്ഥമനസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടിയാണെന്ന് കാണാം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഇതിൽ സ്വാർത്ഥം എന്താണ് ഉള്ളതു്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതെന്താണെന്നു് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കാം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ഏതുഭാഗത്താണു് സ്വാർത്ഥം കാണുന്നതു് ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : ഈ അധികാരം കർസ്തമാക്കി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന സ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നും ആ അധികാരം ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം ആ അധികാരം തന്നവരുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ശാഖകൾക്കു ചില അധികാരം വേണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ—അതു് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ അധികാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ —

കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല എന്നു് മക്കടമുഷ്ടി പിടിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെയാണു് സ്വാർത്ഥം. ഇത്രയുംപറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് മി. താണുപിള്ളയുടെ അമൻറു്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ എതൃക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : I would add a few words in support of Mr. Thanu Pillai's amendment. The question has been threshed out on the floor of this House at great length in all its aspects, with all its implications, so much so, one goes with the impression that those who speak on the motion are only repeating the arguments that have been already advanced. That is quite true. When this Bill was introduced for the first time in the House, I was one of those who opposed its introduction. Then the point I emphasised was, and I still stick to that, that it was certainly inexpedient, unwise and also derogatory to the members on this side of the House to be a party to the passing of this legislation which is intended to confer some benefit on a private body over whom even this Government have no effective control. Sir, the Law Member was telling us that the Government could withdraw the powers conferred on the officers of the Sreepadom Palace if it is found those officers err. He also told us that this withdrawal of these powers would amount to dismissal. I am at a loss to understand how this withdrawal of powers would be tantamount to a dismissal of an officer. Government may withdraw the powers, and at the same time, that officer may be enjoing all the amenities as a Sreepadom employee at greater ease.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Would not that withdrawal of powers serve as a punishment to the officer concerned?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : No, it is not a punishment in this particular instance. Then, Sir, can the Government insist on Sreepadom authorities that the officers appointed by them should have some educational qualifications. I presume Government cannot do even that. To a pertinent question asked by Mr. Asan as to whether, if we allow this Bill to be passed now, any member of the House on a future occasion will be competent to bring an amending Bill to remove the powers that are now sought to be conferred on Sreepadom officers the ready answer given by the Law Member, I think, was in the negative. So my humble opinion is that if we are to be a party to this legislation we shall be even doing an injury to ourselves. Even now we are a powerless body. By that expression, I refer to the members on this side of the House. If we are to be a party to this legislation, as I said already, which is intended to benefit a private body whom we cannot question, my submission is, that we shall be driving out to a position which we cannot reconcile with ourselves with due respect to our self-respect and honour. What is now intended to be done is, that we should confer some rights on a body whom we cannot question. With regard to this, I am reminded of what took place on a former occasion when this Bill was introduced for the first

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

time in this House. Then, Sir, there was some reference made with regard to the necessity for safeguards. Even our revered Deputy President who then enlightened us with a long and instructive speech, at least his speech imported—it insisted on the necessity for some safeguards. If I am permitted to refer to the proceedings of this Council I would like to refer to the particular passage in his speech. This is what he said.

PRESIDENT: What is the purpose of reading that with regard to your argument?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Simply to show that there must be some safeguards.

PRESIDENT: The proceedings are in everybody's hands.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Then I shall not refer to that.

The present Bill has come out of the Select Committee in the same form as it appeared when it was first introduced in this Council. I do not know what transpired in the Select Committee stage and whether any members made recommendations for inserting a safeguard clause also. What I find is that two or three members have given a dissenting minute. So in the Bill, as it is, there are absolutely no safeguards. For these reasons, I most strongly support the amendment of Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Several arguments have been advanced in answer to what I stated while making the motion and also in attempting to make it appear that my amendment should not be accepted. At the outset, I may dispose of certain observations in regard to Municipalities and other Local Bodies. My amendment does not touch the Municipalities or other local bodies. I am not concerned as to, whether direct election or indirect election will be a better method of having a President elected to a Municipality, I am concerned with a much more serious, a much more important question. Of course, my amendment, I should again repeat, is placed on much wider foundations. That touches, Sir, the liberty of the citizen, the rights of a citizen, and such other fundamental matters, much more important than certain small questions that have been raised here, in the course of the discussion. Sir, I wish to make at the outset the point quite clear in answer to what Mr. Mahomed stated. The Travancore Government and the Sreepadom are two distinct entities. In dealing with this question which affects the rights and liberties of citizens, we should by no means be misled by considerations that have no foundation in fact. I fully appreciate the fact, that Sreepadom is part of the Royal family of Travancore, which we all love and pay allegiance to. There is no denying that fact. It was suggested by Mr. Govindan, that Sreepadom lands are, after all, lands belonging to

the Sovereign. The Sovereign only parted with some of his lands in favour of other members of the family, and so, certain special considerations ought to be shown in regard to the collection of dues, relating to those properties. Sir, certain special considerations have been shown. But how far can those special considerations go? That is the question. I am not sure whether the Government benches will now accept the position that these lands are lands belonging to the Sovereign, forming part of Kandukrishi lands, and they are for the purposes of enjoyment, given over to some members of the Ruling House. I tried to elicit an answer with regard to this matter from the Law Member when this question was discussed on a former occasion But I failed to get a definite answer. From the way in which he answered it, I was led to think that he is not now prepared to accept the position that these lands are Crown lands,—lands belonging to the Sovereign. I am willing to be corrected if he is in a position to make a definite statement in regard to that matter. Whatever might have been the history of these lands, the fact now is clear, that these lands are enjoyed by the Sreepadom Ranis, that their management vests entirely with the Sreepadom, and neither His Highness the Maha Raja nor the Government has anything to do with the management of these lands. That is a position which I think will not be disputed. Mr. Govindan referred to the fact that in the speech made years ago by the then Valia Koil Tampuran it was stated that the Chief Officer of the Sreepadom establishment was appointed by the Maha Raja. Sir, I do not know whether that was correct or not. We have to take it that that was correct at that time.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is it a fact that at that time the Ranees were minors?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No. At the time the Revenue Recovery Regulation was passed,—that was in 1068—when Her Highness the Late Senior Rani was living, Sreepadom was not under a minority administration. It may be, that, at that time, the Chief Officer of the Sreepadom was appointed by His Highness the Maha Raja. Afterwards, during the time their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Maha Ranees were minors, Sreepadom affairs were administered by the Government. During that period, Sreepadom officers were no doubt appointed by Government. But that does not help either side in the consideration of this question. Those facts we have to eschew altogether out of consideration in dealing with this matter. But after Her Highness the Senior Maha Rani attained majority, and took over the management of the Sreepadom affairs, my information is that the Chief Officer as well as all other officers of the Sreepadom establishment have been appointed by Her Highness without reference to the Government or His Highness the Maha Raja. Sir, I am subject to correction; but I think my statement is correct. So the considerations that were placed before this House by Mr. Govindan do not stand on any foundation.

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Then, coming to another aspect of the matter, even though the Chief Officer of the Sreepadom was appointed, at the time the existing Regulation was passed, by the then Maha Raja; the Regulation we find did not confer on the officers of the Sreepadom Palace, the powers that were sought to be conferred on Peishkars, Tahsildars and Proverthikars. Now, much was made of the fact that the Sreepadom is included and brought under the definition of the term public revenue, and so, it naturally follows that the Sreepadom employees should be invested with the powers. Sir, I am at a loss to understand the logic of that argument, when the Regulation itself was passed, they defined public revenue so as to include Sreepadom dues. But at the same time they did not make provision for conferring these powers on any of the Sreepadom employees. Why I ask? And why was it that the term was so defined as to include Sreepadom dues. As has been mentioned here, the Sreepadom authorities thought that their prestige would suffer by being put on the same category as the Edapalli Chief or the Kilimanur Chief. They did not want to be bracketed along with those chiefs. Very well, the Government and the Legislature at the time, accepted that contention and said 'no'. "You will not be placed on the same footing as those people. "Your dues will be considered as public revenues for the purpose of collection, and the Revenue Recovery Regulation will be applied for collecting those dues." The question then naturally arises if the method of collecting the dues be through the agency of Government officials, why were not Sreepadom lands dealt with in the Rent Recovery Regulation. Why were they dealt with under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. Sir, to that, I answer that the Sreepadom authorities did not like to be treated in the same way as the chiefs of Kilimanur and Edapalli. So, they did not want to come in under the Rent Recovery Regulation.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): What is the substantial difference between the two?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, Mr. Govindan now asks me what substantial difference there is. He himself emphasised the fact, that sentiments weighed very much with the legislature of that time. I also say the same thing. It was sentiment. The Sreepadom authorities or the Attingal Ranees did not like to stand on the same footing as the Kilimanoor and Edapalli chief. They did not want to come in under a Regulation. The fact is that they said that they ought to be treated separately. If sentiment has any value, a Regulation, affecting those two chiefs, should not be made to affect the Sreepadom people also. I suppose there is substantial difference in that. That was all they wanted. Government said, "Alright. We respect your sentiments. Your dues will be collected in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation and not in accordance with the provisions of the other Regulation. Only the collecting agency will be Government officers." I think there is substantial difference. That was all that they did.

Then they could have made provision for investing these Sreepadom officers with the powers under discussion now. That they have not done. That shows clearly, that while bringing Sreepadom dues within the purview of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, they did not want to invest any Sreepadom employee with the powers of Dewan Peishkars and Tahsildars. If the Sreepadom, at any time, came, under the direct control of the Government, and Sreepadom officers were Government Officers, then the position is different. No other authorities want to invest such powers. That fact is clear. So no argument can be based upon the fact, that public revenue is so defined as to include Sreepadom. Then, Sir, I shall answer the Government member when he said—

PRESIDENT: So far as that is concerned, it is only in a very distant way relevant. So, further discussion on that is irrelevant.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That was made much of, I think, by the Government member.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): In Section 58, the expression used in Revenue Recovery Regulation is 'Any Officer' and in the Rent Recovery Regulation the expression is 'Our Officer.' Is it not a reasonable interpretation to assume that the legislature intended to use the term 'any officer' instead of 'our officer.' So, "any officer" may mean Sreepadom Officer also?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) The term officer itself has a meaning and it would be a most unreasonable interpretation. Any officer by name or by virtue of his office means any officer of the Government. There, they said, "our officers" because this Regulation clearly referred to the Edapalli and Kilimanur Chiefs.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): So instead of 'any officer', is the best expression?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Govindan, that also is not relevant because we are not at the position whether, the Regulation as it stands, will include Sreepadom Officers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The amendment now does not relate to the whole amending Bill. Only it relates to the powers pertaining to certain officers.

PRESIDENT: Confine yourself as much as possible to the present amendment, please.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes, Sir. I shall confine myself to the arguments advanced against me and will not travel beyond them. It is also conceded now by the Law Officers of Government and by Government itself that the expression 'Officer' does not mean any officer or any person employed by anybody but only Government officers. Hence it is, that this attempt is made. Otherwise no amending Bill would have come in.

Further, even in the amending Bill the Law Member does not say 'any officer of Government or any officer of the Municipality or any officer of the Sreepadom Palace. He says, "any person" to bring in Sreepadom

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Palace employees also, he takes a round about way of using the expression, "any person engaged in or responsible for the collection of any public revenue." Sir, it is about these terms that I take objection to. Even now he does not refer to the officer. I refer to Sreepadom employees. So there is absolutely no point in that contention.

Sir, the next point was about the non-necessity of this measure. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai in the course of his speech referred to the fact that about Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000 or so have to be collected annually. I do not know if the figures are correct and said that the Government officers, namely, Tahsildars are not able to attend to this work along with their other duties. Sir, I beg to demur. I should like to place a few facts before the House for very careful consideration. Most of the Sreepadom lands are situated in Chirayinkil. Some lands, it appears, are situated in Trivandrum and in southern taluks. Now, by far, the major portion is situated in Chirayinkil, and, there, certain pakuthies have been given away to the Sreepadom Palace. At any rate, I do not know the history of those lands; certain pakuthies belonging to Sreepadom Palace. So far as those pakuthies are concerned, and so far as collection of taxes in respect of those pakuthies are concerned, the Tahsildar has absolutely no work to do. That is a point which the Law Member will do well to grasp.

Now, Sir, I ask, suppose the Sreepadom Palace were not given these lands and that the whole of the Chirayinkil taluk were under the administration of the Tahsildar of the Chirayinkil taluk, would it have been advanced that the Tahsildar is not in a position to collect the tax from all the pakuthies in that taluk? Is it suggested that the taluk minus these pakuthies is larger than and yields greater revenue than any other taluk in the State? The fact is this. So far as certain portions of the Chirayinkil taluk are concerned, the tax or pattom on the lands that belong to the Sreepadom Palace is paid to the Sreepadom and the Government get only the tax from the rest of the taluk in the same way as Kilimanur gets portion of the pattom from the taluk. The Tahsildar's work there under the existing arrangements is to collect the tax from the whole of the Chirayinkil taluk, whether the tax belongs to the Government or whether it is known as pattom and goes to the Kilimanur family or to the Sreepadom family. I think that there is absolutely no force in the contention that the Tahsildar is not able to attend to this work. That is exactly why the Tahsildar has been able up till now to attend to this work.

Again, Sir, the total tax and pattom to be collected is only a few thousands of rupees. Does it after all make it impossible for the Tahsildar to attend to his work? Do we not also find that the Tahsildar of the Chirayinkil taluk as the Tahsildars of many other taluks has now been divested of his magisterial functions, of his Devaswom duties and so forth? Was not Devaswom work a very important part of the work of the Tahsildar till recently? How is it alleged that the Tahsildar's hands are otherwise full, when as a

matter of fact most of the other duties which the Tahsildar had been exercising in bygone days have been taken away from him and that he is not able to attend to his duties properly? I say Sir, there is absolutely no force in that contention. As for the lands belonging to the Sreepadom Palace, there are some lands in the Trivandrum taluk and in the Southern taluks and as in the case of the Chirayinkil taluk, the Tahsildars of these taluks are also fully able to cope with the work they have to do in this direction. This argument is strengthened by the fact that ever since the promulgation of the Revenue Recovery Regulation in 1068 this necessity has never been felt and that the need for this change is felt only now. So, Sir, I say that is only advanced as an argument but is not substantiated by facts.

Then it may be asked how is this work to be done and how was this work done till now and here I may make a suggestion. The Sreepadom proverthicar has only to submit his list of defaulters to the Taluk Tahsildar and then it will be for the Tahsildar to deal with the Sreepadom proverthicar as he deals with his other proverthicars. I do not see the difficulty mentioned by the Law Member would now arise. In the same way, with the lands in the Trivandrum Division and the Southern taluks, there can be absolutely no difficulty in the matter and there is no necessity for a change in the law.

The question may arise, then, why is it that this amendment is now sought to be effected. Sir, I do not feel called upon to answer that question. If I have lands, I may like my tenants to be treated as I like, I would like to have the pattom realised for the mere asking and if I cannot do that, I would, if I am allowed, like to take away the tenants' cattle or domestic utensils or furniture, sell them and realise the money. Of course, that is an advantage which every human being would like to have. The question is whether this House should allow that. I say, '*No*,' most emphatically '*No*'. It is in this connection that I say that the Sreepadom for the purposes of this Bill should be treated exactly like any private citizen. Sir, a large number of Jenmies in the State would like to have their dues collected in the same way as the Sreepadom authorities would like to have their dues collected. Are we prepared to allow them to do so? As for that matter, even in the case of Edapalli and Kilimanur, has that concession been given? Is it suggested that after all Kilimanur affairs or Edapalli affairs are not conducted as satisfactorily as Sreepadom affairs? And if that suggestion is made in any seriousness, what is there to substantiate it? Why should you assume that Sreepadom affairs are conducted better than or going to be conducted better than the Edapalli and Kilimanur affairs? There is absolutely no foundation for any belief of that kind. They are private bodies, as much citizens as anybody else. They may own extensive lands and they may collect large revenues.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether Sreepadom and Edapalli are on a par with regard to status?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It will depend on a variety of considerations. Viewed in certain respects, Edapalli may be entitled to greater consideration. In some other respects, the Sreepadom may be entitled to greater consideration. We are not on that point now and I do not wish to dilate on that.

Anyhow, Sir, I say that for the purposes of the Bill, absolutely no distinction can be made between the Sreepadom on the one hand and Edapalli and Kilimanur on the other. What is it that the advocates of this Bill have to place before this House to support their contention that Sreepadom can be trusted with much greater powers than Edappalli or Kilimanur? I do not think there is anything. The question may very well be asked, why was it that Kilimanur and Edapalli were not given this kind of power? Their officers could be very well entrusted with this power. Why should that work be done by the Government officers? I ask why should the Officers of the Government who should devote their time to the advancement of the interests of the people of Travancore spend their time in collecting the dues of the Sreepadom Palace? If it was felt to be an absolute necessity, by all means do it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I to understand from the member that he is not influenced by the undertaking given by the Law Member that only the Tahsildar's powers would be conferred upon the employees of the Sreepadom Palace?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am coming to it. I am not in the least influenced by the Law Member's undertaking. I concede I do not oppose the proposal for investing the employees of the Sreepadom Palace with the Proverthicar's powers because I am helpless in the matter at this stage. I tried my best to oppose it at an earlier stage. In these matters, Sir, I would not willingly allow even an iota of power being exercised by an employee of a private concern.

I was saying, Sir, that it is said that there is no justification for Government officers spending the time at their disposal for the sake of the Sreepadom Palace. After all, that argument was advanced by people who are anxious to exhibit particular solicitude for the welfare of the Sreepadom Palace. I may say I am not behind them in that respect. I only say that if the Sreepadom Palace is entitled to our particular respect and if they have a claim on the Government, then it is the duty of the Government to see that the pattom due to them is collected in time very promptly and efficiently and that the agency employed is under the control of the Government. Government should exercise even greater supervision and control over the officers who are charged with this duty than over the officers who are charged with their other normal functions. That is the way Government should show their particular solicitude for the welfare of the Sreepadom Palace. So, there is absolutely no reason on this ground also why the Government officers should be divested of their powers and why this power should be vested

in the employees of the Sreepadom Palace. I may even go to the length of saying that if as a matter of policy it is felt that public money should not be spent for this purpose, let the Sreepadom authorities instead of appointing their employees pay a contribution to the Government to see that their dues are collected by the Government. I may say that such an arrangement will be more conducive to their welfare than the arrangement now proposed to be made by this amending Bill.

The question was raised how far I would be agreeable to the powers of the Tahsildars being conferred on the Sreepadom employees if the powers of the Peishkars are not conferred on them. Sir, I do not know how far I am called upon to answer that question. The Law Member in a quite unlawyer like manner told us that it was not the intention of the Government to confer the powers of Peishkars on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace although sanction for such a power also is sought for. In a legislative assembly like this I do not think that there is any room for such a statement as was made by the Law Member. The Government come and place a Bill before this House and say 'You pass this Bill into law and you may take it from us that we may not enforce the provisions of the Bill when it comes into law.' At any rate so long as there is a provision to that effect in this Bill, we must take it that they mean to do it, though not now, though not for some years, at any rate when occasion arises. In dealing with this proposal, I would be guided by the consideration that they will give effect to it as soon as it is passed into law. That is the view I take of a piece of legislation. To place before the House a legislative measure and then to ask the House to sanction the Bill in toto on the ground of an assurance from the Law Member that only portions of the Bill will be given effect to, will not be the work of any legislator. So I am to deal with the Bill as it is, that the Government want to confer the powers of the Peishkars, Tahsildars and Proverthicars on the Sreepadom employees. The learned Deputy President made the suggestion that it would be well if the Government do not insist on the powers of the Peishkars being conferred on the employees of the Sreepadom Palace.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I correct the member? I heard the Deputy President to say that the powers of the Peishkar should not be given either to the Sreepadom employees or to the Municipal Presidents or to the officers under the Village Panchayat Regulation.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Yes, but for the purposes of this Bill, I can only take into consideration that portion of his statement that relates to the Sreepadom employees. The Law Member also told us that even though the Government had at present no idea of investing the Sreepadom employees with the powers of a Peishkar, he was not in a position to give an undertaking that they will not do it. Sir, even if he gave an undertaking, I would not attach the least value to such an undertaking. Whatever may be the views of the Deputy President in regard to that matter, I, for one, would deal with the question before me as it is, that is to say, with the amending Bill as it is and so I

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

have to deal with the powers of Peishkars no less than those of Tahsildars; and I believe if the Law Member says anything to the effect that the provision will be restricted to the conferment of the powers of the Tahsildar, I may yet hope to have an opportunity of further answering him. As things stand at present, I have to deal with the powers of the Tahsildars and the Peishkars. It was said by the Learned Deputy President that there will not be much harm in delegating the powers of the Tahsildars to the Sreepadom employees and if I remember aright he said that the danger would be greater if the powers of Peishkars are to be conferred upon the Sreepadom employees and such other people. My point is that there is danger even if the powers of the Tahsildars are conferred on these people.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I never said that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*); I do not quarrel with his words. That is how I understood him. He clearly said that the danger would be greater if the powers of the Peishkars are conferred on the Sreepadom employees.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Is not the member aware that the suggestion of the Deputy President was that the danger would be less in allowing the movable properties of the defaulters being tampered with than immovable properties?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I can assure my friend that I am not going to leave any point raised on the floor of the House unanswered. I have noted down everything and I will deal with all those points one after another. I am not going to resume my seat before I do it because I want to see what this House is going to do after I have explained the whole situation. My friend can rest assured that I shall not leave anything unanswered and if at the end of my speech I happen to leave any question unanswered then my friend can question me.

Sir, I may take some more time to finish my speech. Are we to continue?

PRESIDENT: You may go on.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Now, Sir, in regard to the powers of the Peishkars and Tahsidars, the Deputy President seems to be under the impression that the powers of the Tahsildars may be delegated without much harm. Of course a spirit of compromise is clearly discernible in his remarks. This is not a matter in which there can be any compromise. Now, Sir, he would say after all, what are the functions of Tahsildars in regard to this matter. With regard to movable property he would content himself with the observation that much harm cannot arise. Sir, what are the facts and what are the matters that we are dealing with? The Deputy President would tell us that in regard to the attachment, distraint and sale of movable properties we need not at all be very much anxious and much harm would not result at all. Let us imagine a defaulter or one who is taken to be defaulter by the Sreepadom employee. I wonder whether with all his

experience the Deputy President had in his mind a picture of what would take place in these circumstances, when he made the suggestion that so far as the attachment and sale of movables are concerned, we need not be very much concerned with the powers that may be conferred on the employee of the Sreepadom Palace over whom Government have absolutely no kind of disciplinary or administrative control. Sir, I for one would say I can allow my immovable property to be sold away by any man. I can go to a court of law, I can move the court to cancel the sale and get back my property. There will be loss of time and loss of money and there may be trouble involved but I can get back the property in the end. After all I can make the money that is lost in a few years. The Deputy President seems to be very much concerned with immovable property. What is the value of money by the side of the value of honour, of the honour of our home, of our womenfolk. I say the attachment of immovable properties is nothing compared with these things.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Will my friend kindly permit me to correct one mistake? I said as regards the attachment of movables the tenants of the Sreepadom and the tenants in other places stand on the same footing.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): As for the attachment of immovables also, the tenants under the Sreepadom and the tenants in other places may stand on the same footing.

Whatever that be, Sir, what is the risk that we are placing the Sreepadom tenants under by adopting this piece of Legislation? If a man is taken to be defaulter what is it that ensues?

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deduty President*): Has not my friend provided for the attachment of movables by Proverthicars?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I am coming to that. It is not always the proverthicar who attaches immovables. It is done by the Tahsildar.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): But the Tahsildar does it through the Proverthicar.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I may be allowed to read the relevant Section. Section 7 of the Regulation says:

> "In the seizure and sale of movable property for arrears of public revenue due on land, the following rules shall be observed".
>
> 1. The Tahsildar may distrain the property of a defaulter either in person or by a Proverthicar or any other person specially authorised by the Division Peishkar for that purpose."

Sir, the Tahsildar may distrain the property of a defaulter either in person or by a Proverthicar or any other person.

The responsibility for making that distraint is with the Tahsildar. He may depute a man to do it. But whether he does it in person or through another it is he who passes the order and as such it is he who

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

takes the responsibility. Is it a slight order, Sir? Does it not make all the difference? He may send a Proverthicar. That is exactly one of the reasons why I opposed the conferment of the powers even of a Proverthicar.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it obligatory on the part of the Tahsildar in distraining lands to send a Proverthicar in Government service?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is not. Anyhow I say, Sir, it is on the responsibility of the Tahsildar that is done. Now, Sir, what is it that happens if the Tahsildar is not subjected to any control of Government? The Proverthicar makes a report that a particular man has not paid his pattom and a notice is sent to him. In this connection the status, character and the capacity of the Tahsildar have to be considered. We do not know what kind of person is going to be invested with the powers of the Tahsildar. One cannot be too sure of this fact because Government cannot lay down the qualification of these officers. The Law Member may say that only those officers as answer certain qualifications will be invested with these powers. On that point I would say that I am one of those who cannot trust Government with all these powers. Legislation especially here has a very bad tendency of trusting Government with unnecessary powers. Even the power of making rules vested in Government under the Regulations is carried too far. I shall deal with that aspect of the matter later on. At any rate while on this point I would ask this House to consider what takes place when a distraint is made. He may break open the door of a house. If he is justified by law he may do anything he likes. It is in that connection that the question is now put. What will you do in the case of a Government Tahsildar? If a proper case is made against the Government Tahsildar, I can interpellate as to his conduct in this Council and I can censure Government. But what about the Sreepadom Officer who is to be invested with these powers. Suppose out of personal spite he allows the doors of the house of a certain tenant to be broken open, his movables removed and women dishonoured, what is it that Government can do. My friend the Law Member might say that he shall be divested of his powers. Are the Government in a position to dismiss that man? Have they the power to tell the Sreepadom authorities to remove that officer from service? Sir, it is not a small matter. Immovable property looms large in the eyes of Mr. Krishna Aiyangar than personal safety, liberty and honour of the poor citizen. If it is done by the Government Officer who is subject to disciplinary control of the Government he may be dismissed. But these officers are free from all manner of control from what is called Government in Travancore.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I wish to know whether the member has considered Section 22 regarding the entry into women's apartments in connection with the attachment of properties?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I have already read that Section.

PRESIDENT: I do not think it is necessary for you to read all the Sections.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, in the morning we heard it said by many members that they had no occasion to go through the provisions of the Regulation.

PRESIDENT: Nobody said that. I would also tell you that too many repetitions may be avoided. I am not saying that you should not get through your speech. But your speech consists of statements made several times. That does not take one very far.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I should like to be told what statements I repeated. If I do it I am so sorry. That is contrary to my usual practice. I am now told that I am repeating my arguments in my speech. If on any former occasion that matter was pointed out to me I would have corrected myself. Just now at this time when I am dealing with a very important matter, I am told that I am repeating my arguments. Anyhow, I will try to reform myself and that in my view it is a very serious matter and I take the liberty of reading the Section. It says:—

Section 21 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, which deals with the procedure relating to the entry into apartments appropriated to women says:

> "Where a distrainer may have reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within any apartments appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, he shall, before entering such apartments, give notice, in the presence of Thadasthers, for the removal of the women from them, and furnish means for their removal in suitable manner, if they be women of rank or who according to the custom of the country, cannot appear in public, and shall also immediately remove from such apartments any property belonging to the defaulter found therein, and leave them free to the former occupants."

Sir, the previous Section, Section 20, runs thus:

> "It shall be lawful for the distrainer to enter, or if necessary, to force open and enter, any dwelling house, cow-house, grannary, godown, out-houses or other building, and he may also break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house, for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein:
>
> Provided that it shall not be lawful for the distrainer to enter any dwelling house or to attach any property or to put his seal to any door or place or break open or enter any apartments, in any dwelling-house, appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered private except as hereinafter provided."

This Section provides, Sir, for breaking open any dwelling-house or other building or the door of any room, and also even apartments of women provided some preliminary formalities are conformed to. Now, Sir, who is to judge whether the officer, in a particular case, is not actuated by personal spite or malice? The officer, if he bears grudge towards a tax-payer, may break open his house and unnecessarily molest even the women there. Where is the guarantee that that

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

would not be done? And, where is the remedy? In the case of the Officers of Government we have the guarantee that they would lose their appointments if they misbehave, or would be severely dealt with. And, the work is done in the interest of the people of the country.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is there not a provision in the Regulation, in Section 22, that officers who abuse the powers could be prosecuted?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): There may be provision for prosecution. But, what is the use of prosecution after the wrong has been done? In the case of Government officers, Sir, the officers would have the fear that they would be severely dealt with for misconduct; and, the people take the risk out of regard for public interest. The Government have the interest of the public in view and that would impel them to punish officers who abuse their powers. Is there, I ask, such a motive to impel the Sreepadom authorities to punish their officers for misconduct or abuse of powers? They are concerned only with the collection of their dues. There is no question of public interest involved.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Does the member think that the chance of the withdrawal of the powers, by Government, from the Sreepadom officers, would impel the Sreepadom authorities to move in the matter if their employees misbehave?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): My own idea is that Government will not be in a position to do anything very serious in the matter. After all, how is such misconduct to be found out? If it is a Government officer that does the mischief, the matter could be enquired into by the higher officers of the department. The Peishkar will investigate it, and even haul him up to Government through the Land Revenue Commissioner, if necessary. But, who is to investigate the misconduct, or punish the Sreepadom officer?

Where is the guarantee, I ask. There is absolutely none. Suppose the employee concerned is in the good graces of the Sreepadom authorities, is in high favour with them, he can do anything to these poor tenants with impunity. There is nothing to check him. That will be the result of investing the Sreepadom employees with this power. And the learned Deputy President would say that after all it would not matter very much in regard to movables. Sir, these are the facts. If one such instance occurs in the course of ten years, I ask in all seriousness, is it not enough to justify the refusal of passing this law? It may be answered it is necessary. It may be necessary. In the Chirayinkil taluk there are a few tenants and there are a few others in other taluks. Much harm may not arise if this power is not given.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I wish to know from the member whether according to the Deputy President, or according to the member, the honour of women referred to in Section 21 comes also under the term 'movables'?

PRESIDENT : That is not a question which requires an answer.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): The Deputy President seems to have suggested that it is immaterial in the case of movables. Whether powers are abused or not on entry into women's apartments comes under this Section. Hence my question.

PRESIDENT : No answer is necessary to that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I think in the case of movables the situation is even graver. If this is done, there is practically no remedy. There is no power of appeal. The movable is attached and sold. The Law Member would say that the party can go in revision. If the honour of women is violated, if dwelling-house is broken open, what is this right of revision, I wonder, after all this is done. Sir, to me it does not seem to be a matter that ought to be allowed. Just conceive of one instance in the course of ten or 20 years and contemplate the situation. After all, he may be a poor man, an innocent man, somewhere. When all this is done there is the right of revision to the Dewan or the Land Revenue Commissioner. I do not think it is necessary for me to pursue that point further to show how shadowy, how non-existent that power of revision is in a case like this. The Tahsildar can do everything connected with movables as the learned Deputy President said. And even if the powers of a Peishkar are conferred on the Sreepadom employee there is absolutely no remedy provided so far as this kind of conduct is concerned. Hence it is, Sir, that I lay particular emphasis on the fact that the officers who are given such powers should be subject to the disciplinary and administrative control of the Government.

It is a matter affecting the rights of citizens. It is not a light thing to give away such powers to persons over whom Government have no control. To me, it is really unthinkable. Any legislature that sanctions such a law stands condemned. Then as for immovables—

Sir, I wish to make a request. It is 5-30. I feel very weak and I want some rest. So shall we stop here?

PRESIDENT : Most of the points have been dealt with by you. I think you have practically finished.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): No, there are many other points to be dealt with. So, I would request the President to stop proceedings, so that, we may proceed with this matter in the next official day. Even if it is a question of having the business done, we have one more official day and that is Tuesday. I really feel very weak.

PRESIDENT : Since you say that you require rest, we shall continue this discussion on Tuesday, the next official day.

The House will now rise and meet again on Monday at 11-30 A. M.

The Council adjourned at 5-32 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOURTH COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION OF 1106.

Monday, the 10th August, 1931/25th Karkatakam, 1106.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven-thirty of the Clock, the President presiding.

The following members were absent:

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.
3. Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen.
4. Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.

QUESTIONS.

Prescription as text-books of publications of Messrs. K. Arnold and Co., Madras.

104. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have enquired if there is any firm at Madras by name Messrs. K. Arnold and Co., whose publications are found prescribed as text books this year (1106); and

(*b*) if they have so enquired, the particulars of the activities of that firm, the nature of its activities, the reasons why that firm deserves encouragement at the hands of the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No, nor is this considered necessary.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*) above, this question does not arise.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): In view of the answer to part (*a*) of the question, may I know from the member how the Government made sure that the particular firm would financially be able to supply the text-books prescribed by the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question is whether Government have enquired if there is any firm at Madras by name Messrs. K. Arnold and Co. whose publications are found prescribed as text-books this year. The existence of the firm was of no doubt to Government. Government did not doubt that there was not any firm.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And so, am I to understand that the Government made themselves sure that there was such a firm as Arnold and Company?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Oh, yes. They knew there was a firm because the firm had submitted its books.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it not suggested by the answer to part (*a*) that the Government did not make any enquiries regarding the existence of such a firm?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not make any specific and detailed enquiry about the existence of any firm?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Without making enquiries, I wish to know, how the Government arrived at the conclusion that there was a firm like Arnold and Company?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When books published by the firm are sent up, the presumption is that there is a firm.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether Government had any occasion to see other books published by the firm before these books were sent up to them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. I cannot answer that question just now.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): With regard to the same question, am I to understand that the Government are ready to extend their patronage to firms irrespective of the nature of their activities, antecedents, etc.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think that arises as a supplementary question. The Text-Book Committee approved certain books and sent up a list of approved books to the Government. From that list, Government selected the books to be prescribed. It is not the concern of the Government to see to the activities of the firm.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I wish to invite the attention of the member to part (*b*) of the question wherein I had asked the Government specifically about the activities of the firm, etc., to which the Chief Secretary replied that it was no concern of the Government. I ask, Sir, whether the Government are indiscriminately extending their patronage to firms and companies irrespective of the nature of their activities?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): My answer is this. The Text-Book Committee approves books and sends up a list of the books so approved to the Government. It is not the concern of the Government to see more than that the books selected are good. Whether the activities of the company are in the Madras Presidency or in the Cochin State is not the concern of the Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): And so, am I to understand that the Government are not at all concerned with the activities of any firm when they extend their patronage?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are only concerned with the activities of the firm in connection with the publication of the text-books.

Prescription as text-books of books not examined by the Vernacular Text-Book Committee.

105. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any book that has not been submitted for the examination and decision of the Text-Book Committee (Vernacular Branch) has been prescribed as text-books this year (1106); and

(*b*) if so, why that has been done and whose books they are?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) This question does not arise, in view of the answer to part (*a*) above.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): With reference to the answer to part (*a*) of the question, may I know from the member whether a book called 'The World Geography' that stands prescribed for the V class has been submitted to the Text-Book Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. I have no information here about that question.

Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar's text-books.

106. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of books written by Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar that were prescribed as text-books during the last six years on various subjects?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to the respective lists of text-books published in the Educational Sheets of the *Gazette*.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Am I referred to these various issues of the Gazette because Government are not in a position to supply information, and this is the way in which they have been supplying information in regard to questions of this nature?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know, Sir, how that arises as a supplementary question.

PRESIDENT: That is not a supplementary question. I may further say that where there are publications from which the information can be got the members may be referred to these publications for information. That is what is generally done.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether the member would be able to tell me the number of books prescribed and the cost?

PRESIDENT: It does not arise as a supplementary question.

Failures in Vernacular Composition and Translation in the E. S. L. C. Examination, 1106.

107. **MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the percentage of passes from the State in Vernacular Composition and Translation in the last E. S. L. C. examination;

(*b*) the percentage in the above subjects for Quilon and Tiruvalla centres;

(*c*) the number of failures in the above centres on the sole ground of want of marks in Vernacular Composition and Translation;

(*d*) the name of the examiner who valued the papers of these centres on this subject;

(*e*) whether this examiner knows English, and, if not, his qualification to value Translation papers;

(*f*) whether that person's name was once struck off the list of examiners by the late Director of Public Instruction on the ground that he did not know English; and

(*g*) who is responsible for his appointment as examiner now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 79·5 per cent.

(*b*) (1) Quilon Centre—58·5 per cent.
(2) Tiruvalla centre for boys—93·5 per cent.
(3) Do. for girls—64·3 per cent.

(*c*) (1) Quilon centre—7.
(2) Tiruvalla centre for boys—1.
(3) Do. for girls—8.

(*d*) (1) Quilon centre—Mr. C. P. Govinda Pillai.
(2) Tiruvalla centre for boys—Sry. V. K. Kartyayani Amma, M. A., and Mr. K. M. Mathai, B. A., L. T.
(3) Tiruvalla centre for girls—Mr. C. P. Govinda Pillai.

(*e*) Sry. V. K. Kartyayani Amma and Mr. K. M. Mathai are graduates. As regards Mr. C. P. Govinda Pillai, the Director has personally interviewed him and, in his opinion, his (Mr. C. P. Govinda Pillai's knowledge of English is adequate to value the Vernacular Composition and Translation paper for the English S. S. L. C. Examination.

(*f*) There are no papers to show that this was done.

(*g*) The Chairman of the Board of Examiners included his name as an Assistant Examiner and the Director approved the nomination.

Koran teachers and Arabic munshies in the State.

108. **MR. P. S. MAHOMED** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Koran teachers and the number of Arabic munshies in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 61 Koran teachers and 53 Arabic munshies.

Appointment of married women as lecturers in the Women's College.

109. **MRS. ANNA CHANDI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any rule, written or unwritten, debarring married women from being employed as lecturers in the College for Women, Trivandrum; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, why the claims of Mrs. Aley Varughese, M. A. (Hons.), L. T., who was once a lecturer in the Women's College are disregarded now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The claims of Mrs. Aley Varughese B. A. (Hons), L. T., for a Lecturership in English in the Women's College have not been disregarded. On the contrary, she was given a temporary post in the academic year 1929-30. There is no vacancy now of a Lecturership in English in the Women's College.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): It is stated in the answer to part (*b*) of the question that there is no vacancy *now* of a Lecturership of English in the Women's College. I wish to know whether there was not any vacancy *before* in which she could be appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information at present.

Expenditure on the maintenance of the Alleppey-Arur road in 1106.

110. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of expenditure, if any, incurred by them in 1106 towards the maintenance and repair of the Alleppey-Arur road?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Rs 14,582, 21 chs. 10 c. has been spent already and another sum of about Rs. 300 may have to be expended in Karkatakam 1106.

PRESIDENT; Before proceeding to the business of the day, I would like to inform the non-official members of the Council that after the House rises this afternoon, they should please meet under the presidency of the Deputy President and elect three non-official members to the Finance Committee for 1107.

Legislative Business.

THE TRAVANCORE KSHATRIYA BILL.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I beg to move that the Travancore Kshatriya Bill which was introduced at the last meeting of the Council be referred to a select committee consisting of:—

Messrs. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar,
Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai,
R. Nilakanta Pillai,

[Mr. Rama Varma Raja.]

Messrs. C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad,
A. Thanu Pillai,
A. S. Damodaran Asan,
K. Madhavan Pillai,
M. Govindan,
K. Padmanabha Panikkar,
K. Krishnan Nayar,
P. S. Mahomed,
O. M. Thomas, and
Myself (Rama Varma Raja.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT: The question is that a Select Committee for the purpose of the Travancore Kshatriya Bill be formed consisting of the members named by Mr. Rama Varma Raja.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar will be the President of the Committee and the Committee will submit its report in 4 months.

THE TRAVANCORE PARTITION BILL.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I move that the Travancore Partition Bill which has been introduced in this Council at the last meeting be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:

Messrs. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar,
Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai,
R. Nilakanta Pillai,
C. O. Madhavan,
S. Krishna Pillai,
A. Narayana Pillai,
P. S. Mahomed,
Rama Varma Raja,
K. C. Chandi,
K. P. Abraham,
M. Govindan,
E. V. Krishna Pillai, and
Myself (A. S. Damodaran Asan).

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the Travancore Partition Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Damodaran Asan.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar will be the President and the Committee will submit its report in four months.

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION AMONG MUSLIMS OF TRAVANCORE.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിന്റെ പിന്തുടർച്ചാവകാശത്തെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ബിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന അംഗങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു സിലക്ട് കമ്മററിക്കു അയക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

മെസേർസ്, കെ. എ. കൃഷ്ണയ്യങ്കാർ,
രാമവർമ്മരാജാ,
കെ. സി. കരുണാകരൻ,
എ. എസ്. ദാമോദരനാശാൻ,
എം. മഹമ്മദ് മുസ്തഫാ,
ആർ. എസ്. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള,
കെ. പി. കൊച്ചുകോരതരകൻ,
കയ്യാലം പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള,
പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദ്.

MR. M. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the Bill relating to the law of inheritance and succession among the Muslims of Travancore be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. P. S. Mahomed.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar will be the President of the Committee and the Committee will submit its report in 4 months.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

> "This Council recommends to the Government, that Hindi be made a compulsory subject in the schools of the State."

Sir, I consider this resolution to be of great national importance. I am only sorry that the rules of this Council do not permit me to make this motion in Malayalam, the national language of this country. Sir, if this resolution were introduced some 15 years back, probably nobody would have taken it seriously because it says that Hindi, a language which although used by about 50 per cent. of the people of India, which

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

is not prevalent in Southern India, should be adopted in the schools of Travancore, the southernmost State in India. It will be a proposition I concede, in the carrying into effect of which the Government have to overcome certain difficulties. But, Sir, this is a period of great political changes. We know that in the near future Travancore is likely to become a unit in the federal constitution that is to be formed for the whole of India and therefore the insistence upon the adoption of a common language for the whole of India is considered absolutely essential for the development of our national ideals. After great deliberation the British Indian leaders have come to the conclusion that Hindi, being prevalent among the largest section in India and being the language which is most commonly used by the people of India, is the only language which can be adopted as a national language.

Sir, the question of making Hindi a subject of study in the schools was raised in the Cochin Legislative Council. A resolution was passed there to that effect and as a result Hindi is taught in most of the schools in Cochin.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is the study of Hindi compulsory or optional in Cochin ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I do not think that it is a compulsory subject. Anyhow, it is now taught in most of the schools in Cochin. The learned Law Member may say that here also Hindi is included in the curricula as an optional subject; but I do not know whether any arrangement is made in any school for the teaching of Hindi and whether any earnest effort has been made by the Government for making this a subject of study. Of course along with Latin and other subjects, Hindi also appears in the list of optional subjects in the syllabus of the Education Department. In view of the fact that unless we adopt Hindi as our national language we would not get a satisfactory and workable medium for communicating our thoughts to the other peoples of India with whom we are bound to come into contact in the near future, it is absolutely necessary that Hindi should be made a subject of study in our schools.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) Can the member give an approximate idea of the additional expenditure that may be incurred ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I could not definitely say. It may come to about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 not more than that, if we adopt Hindi as a subject of study in all our schools.

Anyhow, the Financial Secretary as usual is ready with the question as to the amount of additional expenditure that will be incurred. Sir, I would say we should not grudge expenditure in such matters.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Will the member advocate special taxation for this purpose ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): We are already over-taxed and there is enough money with the Government. Why should we be taxed more?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As it is stated to be a very important subject, will the member agree to a special tax?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If after effecting sufficient retrenchment in our expenditure we find that we are not able to carry on the administration with the present taxation, the question of levying fresh taxes may be considered. Why should it be asked whenever we, the non-official members, come forward with any particular proposal whether we are ready to agree to further taxation?

MR RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ഇപ്പോൾ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന സബ്ജക്റ്റ്സ് തന്നെ കുറേ കൂടുതലായി പോയി എന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I am coming to that. I wanted to refer to that subject and I thank the member for drawing my attention to it. Sir, I know in the English schools, the students have to study English and Malayalam. It may legitimately be asked whether it will not be an additional botheration for the students to have a third subject also. My opinion is that too many subjects are taught in our schools and that we are having too many books, which is causing very great difficulty to the students and parents. The third resolution on the agenda is about educational reforms. If a committee is appointed to enquire into the condition of education in the State we will have a report which will enable us to effect an alteration in the syllabus of the courses of studies so as to include Hindi also among the subjects. It is my firm conviction that many non-essential subjects are now taught in the schools and there is no reason why we should not adopt essential subjects in preference to these. I consider Hindi to be an essential subject; I also consider that even Malayalam should receive greater importance in our educational system.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know from the member what are the non-essential subjects that are now taught as compulsory subjects?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is a matter which ought to be gone into by a committee on educational reforms. It will not be proper for me to hazard an opinion as to the subjects which should be discontinued.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Can the member cite one or two non-essential subjects at least which are now taught in schools?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I cannot mention any subject now because it is not proper for one person without consulting the others to give an opinion as to whether a

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

particular subject is essential or not. When I say one subject is non-essential another member will immediately get up and say 'Why, it is essential' and that may lead to controversy.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): The member said, Sir, that too many non-essential subjects are at present taught in schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have stated that and I mean to stand by the statement.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): When he made that statement has not the House a right to ask him to cite at least one subject from which he arrived at this conclusion, so that the House may follow the discussion intelligently?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Karthikapalli*): I do not want, as I said just now, to venture an opinion especially when the whole question is to be considered by the committee which might be appointed shortly. The House should not be led away by the opinion of one member.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I assure the member that his opinion, by itself, whatever it may be, will not lead us away to him?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): On the other hand I think my information will carry much weight even if my friend thinks otherwise?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) That is a delusion.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): നേച്ചർസ്റ്റഡി വളരെ ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഒന്നാണോ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Nature study as at present taught is not of much use to the students.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know from my friend whether he proposes to introduce Hindi from the Preparatory class upwards?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): To study Hindi, we must know Malayalam. I would rather have it in the higher classes and the V, VI and VII classes in the Vernacular schools.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Census Commissioner*): Has not the member stated before that agricultural education also should be imparted to the boys of these classes?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have advocated that agriculture must be properly taught in schools. I have stated that, and any one who knows what has taken place in the Council during the last one or two years, should remember that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether the teachers who are to be appointed to teach Hindi should be paid the same pay as Sanskrit Munshies or Arabic teachers?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I cannot say that now because it depends on the willingness of persons to offer themselves as candidates.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Anyhow there must be a fixed pay?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): They must be given a fixed pay acceptable to them.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Could they not be treated on a par with Sanskrit Munshies?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I cannot say, because we have not yet ascertained what pay the Hindi teachers would accept. If my information is correct, I think they will be willing to offer themselves for a pay of Rs. 25 per mensem. At the same time I cannot say you need not appoint any Hindi teachers unless we get them at Rs. 20, 25 or 15.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member how many years' course will be necessary for a fair knowledge of Hindi?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I think just for reading Hindi about 6 or 7 months' close study would suffice. But when we are teaching it along with other subjects in schools and when it is made a subject of study, the students must have a much better knowledge of the language and it is better to educate them for two or three years in Hindi.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether it is the proposal of the member that Hindi should be taught, say, in the case of a boy joining an English School from the Preparatory class up to the VI Form or it is enough if he be taught Hindi for a smaller number of years?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My answer to the Chief Secretary was that in the case of students who study in the Vernacular Schools Hindi could be taught in the V, VI and VII Classes and in the English Schools in the higher forms. I do not say that they should be taught Hindi in the Preparatory Class.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member how many years' course will be necessary?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapallai*): As for that matter nobody can say that so many years' of study in English and Malayalam will be sufficient to make a man proficient in that language. That is not possible. My information is that it would be enough if one undergoes seven months' study just to read and write the language.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member definitely what his proposal is?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My proposal is that Hindi should be taught in the higher forms, that is, in the IV, V and VI Forms in English Schools and in the V, VI and VII Classes in the Vernacular Schools.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): And not in the Preparatory Class, I Form and II Form?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): No.

The question of eliminating nonessential subjects and introducing others could be considered by the Government or the agency that is to be appointed for considering the question of the reform of the educational system in the State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether he has made any attempt to study Hindi?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kurtikapalli*): I admit that I have not made any attempt to study Hindi. But it is not, believe me, on account of any unwillingness to study the language. I do not find time; and that is the very reason why I say that students in schools should be taught the language. If the students of all the classes are to be taught Hindi, I will try to pick up the language and thus keep abreast of the times. I admit that I am now lagging behind.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I ask the member whether he is aware that Hindi is taught freely by the Hindi Pracharak in Trivandrum?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It might be free but as I said in my case it is not a question of cost. Members may know that I do not grudge this expenditure. The difficulty is that, I do not find sufficient time.

Since so many members take an interest in the matter I shall finish my speech now and would address the House on other points in the course of my reply.

PRESIDENT: But you must put the House in possession of all your arguments and not reserve some of them to the end.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I think I have made a general case for the teaching of Hindi in schools.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I request the member to make the resolution and the implications of the resolution very clear so that we can discuss the whole matter and thresh out the question?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): What is it that is not clear in my speech?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the member's suggestion that Hindi should be taught in College classes also?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): If it is made a subject in High School classes, after a course of three years, it will not be necessary for College classes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it the member's proposal that some knowledge of Hindi should be given to every Travancorean ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : To the educated Travancorean. I do not say that every Travancorean should be taught.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : What is it that the member wants ? I do not understand it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : We must afford sufficient facilities for all those who are undergoing training in the schools of the State to study Hindi.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it just to give a working knowledge of the language ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): My main object is that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it a language that affords scope for being taught as a subject in College classes also ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Yes. That is my information. I am not myself proficient in that language.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I wish to know from the member the main ground on which the resolution is based?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapulli*): Hindi is now considered to be the national language of India and is being spoken by 50 per cent. of the population. It is a language which could be adopted without much difficulty. Travancore is bound to form a unit of the Federal Constitution that is to come into existence in the near future. We should not be behind times and behind other countries in giving sufficient equipment to the people and students of Travancore in the matter of a language which is to be used throughout India.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is not English used throughout India now ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Yes, but persons who know English are very limited in number. The attempt of all nationalists is to see that Hindi is made the national language of India when it gets the Federal constitution, that is going to be constituted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : So, does the member suggest that Hindi will take the place that English now occupies ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : No, I do not say that. Hindi will only be prevalent throughout India and it will not receive recognition outside India.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : My question is whether in India it will occupy that place which is occupied by English.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Yes, that is my view.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : In that case why not English be made a compulsory subject in all schools of the State?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Instead of that I am suggesting Hindi.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : For the time being why not the member suggest that English be made a compulsory subject till Hindi comes into prominence and takes the place of English?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I would not suggest that because English is a foreign language. Students find great difficulty to master that language. As far as Hindi is concerned I think there is much that is common between Malayalam and Hindi. There is the Sanskrit element both in Hindi and Malayalam, and so it could be picked up with greater ease than English.

MR. K. KUJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Does the member suggest that, in future, Indian commercial transactions could be managed in Hindi and without the aid of English?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I do not propose complete elimination of English. I have not suggested that. All that I say is that Hindi will be the language which will be adopted throughout India as the language of the national Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Will the member suggest substitution of the English Language by Hindi?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : No. You could not eliminate English language altogether. In dealing with commercial business and in dealing with other States, English has to be necessarily used. I do not say that English should not find a place in India.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is it that leads him to say that Hindi will be the language used by the country when Travancore becomes a part of the Federal Constitution?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Almost all the nationalist leaders in India have suggested that Hindi should be the national language and if the member refers to the resolution adopted by the Congress and even in the Nehru Committee Report it will be found that Hindi would become the national language.

With these words I move the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*) : സർ, ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഹിന്ദി ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഷയായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഹിന്ദിയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനോട്ടു ബന്ധമുള്ള മറേറതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഭാഷയോ ഇവിടെ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അങ്ങിനെ ബന്ധമുള്ള ഒരു ഭാഷ ഏതാണ്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഉറുദു ഭാഷയുണ്ട്. ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഷകളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ഏതു ഭാഗത്തും സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രയാസമില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഹിന്ദിക്കും ഉറുദുവിനും തമ്മിൽ മലയാളവും തമിഴും പോലെയുള്ള സംബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): അതിനെക്കാൾ അടുത്ത ബന്ധമാണ് ഇവയ്ക്കു രണ്ടിനും തമ്മിലുള്ളതു്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): വാചകരചനയിൽ വ്യത്യാസമില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ആ വ്യത്യാസം വളരെ തുഛമായിട്ടു മാത്രമേയൊള്ളു. ഇന്നു് ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ഏതു ഭാഗത്തും ഹിന്ദി ഒരു പൊതുഭാഷയായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): മെംബർക്ക് ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഷകളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഷയും തന്നെയോ അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): എനിക്ക് ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഷയും നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെങ്കിലും ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഷയോടും ധാരാളം സഹവാസമുള്ളവനാണ് ഞാൻ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അനുഭവത്തിൽ രണ്ടും അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ചിലതെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞാൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കാനും ചിലതെല്ലാം തിരിച്ചു പറയുവാനും എനിക്ക് ഏതാണ്ടറിയാം.

ഏതായാലും ഇന്നു ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഷയാണ് ഹിന്ദി. ഹിന്ദി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തവരെ വളരെ പുച്ഛമായിട്ടാണ് രാജ്യസ്നേഹികളായ ആളുകൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. പൊതുവെ രാജ്യത്തു് ഏകോപിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നവരും ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള നാനാജാതി മതസ്ഥന്മാരെല്ലാം ഒന്നായി തീരണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നവരും പൊതുവായ ഒരു ഭാഷയില്ലാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. മതസംബന്ധമായി പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസമുള്ളവരാണ് ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാർ. ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള ഭാഷയും ഓരോ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

സ്ഥലത്തും ഓരോന്നാണ്. അവരെയെല്ലാം യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു ഭാഷ ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതു ഇംഗ്ലീഷായിരിക്കണോ അതല്ല ഹിന്ദിയായിരിക്കണോ എന്നാണ് നോക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): മലയാളമായാൽ കൊള്ളുകയില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*). മലയാളം വളരെ ചുരുങ്ങിയ സംഖ്യ ആളുകളെ സംസാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഹിന്ദിപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഷയോടു സാമ്യപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള യോഗ്യതയൊന്നും മലയാളത്തിനില്ല.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു ഭാഷയല്ലാതെ വേറെ ഒരു ഭാഷയും സജസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യാനില്ലേ?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനോടോ ഹിന്ദിയോടോ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ മററു ഭാഷകളൊന്നുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഇന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനത്തു പൊതുവെ ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാക്ക് ഒരു ഭാഷയുണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ അതു ഹിന്ദിയായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. രാഷ്ട്രീയമായി പല പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളും നടന്നു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സന്ദർഭമാണിതു്. ഈ പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നവരും പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നവരും ഹിന്ദിഭാഷപ്രചരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഏകാഭിപ്രായക്കാരാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരായ നാം ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാർ തന്നെയാണെന്ന് അഭിമാനിക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാരുടെ പൊതുഭാഷ നമുക്കും ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണ്. ഇന്നു് ഇൻഡ്യാ മുഴവനും ഹിന്ദി പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാർ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ നാം അതിനെ തുടന്നു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു മുസ്ലീംസമുദായം കാലോചിതമായ വ്യത്യാസം മുമ്പു ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നതിൽ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടം തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ പൊതുവെ അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നുകൂടും. രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ഒടുവിൽ നാം മററു ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാരുടെ പിന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കേണ്ടതായി വരും. അങ്ങിനെ വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു നാം ഒത്തൊരുമിച്ചു ഇപ്പോഴും തന്നെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഭാഷ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുള്ള ഒരു ഭാഷയാണ്. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഹിന്ദി പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന രീതിയനുസരിച്ചു അല്ലാതെ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനു ഒരു വഷമോ രണ്ടു വഷമോ കൊണ്ടു പഠിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): എന്തു പ്രായമുള്ളവക്കാണ് അങ്ങിനെ സാധിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): നാലും അഞ്ചും വയസ്സുള്ള കുട്ടികളെക്കൂടി ഹിന്ദി പഠിക്കാൻ അയക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു ൩ വർഷം കൊണ്ടു സംസാരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. പത്തോ പന്ത്രണ്ടോ വയസ്സായ കുട്ടികളാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം മതിയാകും. ഇത്രയും എളുപ്പത്തിൽ പഠിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന മറെറാരു ഭാഷയുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഹിന്ദി പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ഒരു വിഷയമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മിസ്റ്റർ ആശാന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ആദരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I agree with Mr. Damodaran Asan in his view that Hindi is a very important language at this time. But I would not support the proposition that it must be made a compulsory subject in all the schools of the State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Is the member proposing an amendment to the resolution ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Something like that. My own idea is that Hindi is considered to be a very important language.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it an amendment, I want to know?

PRESIDENT : He is not moving an amendment.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : I am not going to give an opinion which will be an alternative suggestion so far as this resolution of Mr. Asan is concerned I am not willing to accept the responsibility of moving an amendment. I would suggest that it would be adequate if the Government would encourage private enterprise in the matter of Hindi instruction in Travancore by giving liberal grants to branches of Hindi Sabhas that are working in the State. I believe that is not exactly what Mr. Asan has brought forward. But I agree with Mr. Asan in thinking that Hindi is becoming a very important language among North Indian people. They visit Travancore very often and I have very close contact with them. For myself I can say that I am able to enter into the feelings of a North Indian much better than my ordinary friends who do not know Hindi. I can talk well in Hindi and I am able to speak with them and enter into their feelings. I find a knowledge of English alone is not enough for one to enter into the feelings of a North Indian even if he knows English. Hindi is their mother tongue. When we are going to have a due share of participation in the Government of the country, in the whole of the Empire, it may be very important for us, people who go to North India on tour that we are well acquainted with that subject. So I would suggest that Government will be pleased to show more encouragement— I do not know whether there is encouragement now shown—in the matter of spreading knowledge of Hindi by giving liberal grants to private institutions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know from the member whether there are Hindi Schools in the State ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Recently there were some award of prizes to persons who were well versed in that language. So I think there is a school somewhere here. Now Mr. Asan tells me that there is a Hindi class in Trivandrum.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Does the member suggest that Hindi should be made an optional subject in the schools of the State?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : That may be the next step. First we will begin with one or two private schools and help them with liberal grants. Gradually we may show more encouragement by adopting it as an optional subject. That would involve some cost, a little out of proportion to the necessity at this time.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : How did the member learn Hindi ? Was it in a school ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Since my friends are interested in knowing it I will say how. I caught hold of a wandering Sanyasin on the beach and had him in my house for two years. The only language which I could talk to him was Hindi.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Was it out of necessity the member studied it ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : No, not that. It is a language with plenty of life and vigour. It is very good for addressing meetings for political purposes. I am sure if Mr. Thanu Pillai had known it he would have preferred that language for addressing political meetings to Malayalam. (*Laughter*).

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : How many years' course will be necessary for acquiring a knowledge of Hindi if it is adopted in schools ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : An average boy will be able to study it in two years. He can get good working knowledge of it by that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : So two years' course in a High School is ordinarily enough for acquiring some knowledge of Hindi.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : - Yes, quite ample. The whole time need not be spent. This may be adopted as an optional subject in the schools of the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Will one year's course do for acquiring some knowledge ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : But that will not give good knowledge. It is enough for holding conversations with any man.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*) : Sir, I have full sympathy with the resolution now before the House. I think our boys and girls should study as many Indian languages as possible. In these

days of easy communication, of political and commercial developments, it is essential that we should study as many Indian languages as possible.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Will the member suggest the study of Bengali ?

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*) : I said as many Indian languages as possible.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Is it Bengali or Hindi?

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): I would perfer Hindi because it is essential that we should have a common Indian language. It is spoken by a great majority of the Indian population and it is but proper that Hindi should be adopted as the common language of India. I hear also that Mysore and Cochin Governments have adopted Hindi as a compulsory subject in their schools.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : May I correct the member, Sir ? In Mysore; in Cochin and in Madras according to the information received from the Directors of Public Instruction within the last week what I find is that Hindi is adopted as nothing but an optional subject. I had communicated personally with the Director of Public Instruction in Madras and the information is that Hindi is an optional subject. In Mysore it is an optional subject and it is being tried in IV and V Forms in two Government High Schools. It is not an optional subject in all schools of the State. That is the present position according to the information I received.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): I think we should take a lead in that matter. The Travancoreans should adopt Hindi as a national language. (Mr. K. Narayana Perumal Nadar: *Hear, hear*).

To begin with, Hindi may be taught in schools of selected areas. When we get sufficient teachers we may extend it to the whole State.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I also wish to support the resolution. The mover of the resolution was subjected to very severe cross examination at the hands of many members of this House and from the trend of the examination one would conclude that the doubts that have arisen on this topic can be classified under 3 heads. In the first place it is doubted whether a study of Hindi is necessary. Secondly, whether it would encumber the already overcrowed curriculam of studies prescribed for our school-going children. In the third place, as to the ways and means of adopting this. Regarding the necessity of the study of Hindi, I think, Sir, it is too late in the day to doubt its utility. Politically, the trend of events in the wider India as well as the opinion of those who advocate the cause of the country is that, in the place of English, a foreign language, some common Indian language should be used. As for the advantages of English education, certainly nobody can deny the manifold ways in which English education has been able to benefit the people of India. But, there is a feeling that so long as it is a language alien to the country it may not be found useful for the inculcation of such essential qualities as self-reliance, self-help, patriotism and such virtues.

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai,]

It is suggested by Mr. Asan that in the constitution which is to be decided on and which will come into effect in the immediate future Hindi will have a far greater and more significant place than any other language in India. I would also like to visualise before me some Representative Assembly or some such institution that is going to be inaugurated very soon where representatives from the various parts of India will have to go. We may be meeting friends like Mr. Kunjitomman ignorant of the language generally adopted there and we may not be in a position to effect mutual exchange of ideas, if we are ignorant of the *lingua franca* that might be adopted by those who are responsible for such reforms. I have instances of some of my friends including Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai who had the privilege of attending some congress meetings in North India where they were positively asked by the congress authorities and by other eminent personages not to attempt to attend the congress meetings in future if they were not able to pick up Hindi. English has absolutely very little scope there. Some of my friends who have had extensive travels in Upper India told us that there are even D. S. P's, and Railway Station Masters, many other employees of Government probably in the subordinate ranks, who are absolutely ignorant of English. Even in certain portions of the country touching the frontier of South India, a traveller would find it absolutely impossible for him to get anything he wants if he does not pick up either Hindi or as Mr. Mahomed suggested some dialectical variations of that language, such as Urudu or Hindustani.

Then as regards the commercial aspects of it some of our young men, who are now employed in Karachi and such other places that are daily growing in commercial importance, find it impossible to pull on there because they are not acquainted with Hindi and equipment in English only is not in any way useful there. As for the criticism that we shall be introducing a new language over and above the subjects that are now taught in schools I would agree with Mr. Asan against whose name another resolution appears in the agenda paper, in the proposal for a committee to revise the whole course of studies in schools. A question was asked by some friends here as to the list of non-essential subjects that are taught in schools at present. My submission is, we consider the present curriculam encumbered not because it contains various subjects some of which are non-essential and some essential but because the literary aspect of the whole thing is rather cumbrous. We are tempted to conclude that we are giving our school-going population more than what is necessary because of the fact that we see our children carrying headloads of books. I am sure this House is aware that many of these books come under one classification, namely, literature. There is Arithmetic, for which there is only one book. There is Geography, History and other subjects that have only one book each. But under this classification, *viz*, literature, there is a wider realm which can be occupied by any who would be allowed to go there, and in which these text-book writers are allowed to put in matters undigestable and undigested. In the first place, I say, we should chop off a portion of it and see if the whole

thing can not be simplified. Sir, the cry of the day is for simpler and more useful instruction in schools. My submission is that the teaching of such essential subjects as Hindi would not add to the subjects that are considered necessary, but would only lend some greater degree of usefulness to our education. Then thirdly it is asked by the Financial Secretary, certainly legitimately and justly as to where we should go for funds. That concerns the working of the proposal when it crystalises into a recommendation to the Government. We would leave such plans for the time being, and examine whether Mr. Govindan's suggestion as to the desirability of maintaining private institutions for instruction of Hindi is useful. I would think, Sir, that it is a very useful proposal. By this I do not mean to go against the spirit of the resolution, that the subject of Hindi should be introduced in schools. I would have been happier regarding the prosepects of private instruction if Mr. Govindan in the course of his speech did not give out an appalling secret that such an intelligent gentleman like Mr. Govindan had to take two years just to acquire a smattering knowledge of the Hindi language. My experience is that our boys may not have to spend more than six months or so for the study of Hindi. Anyhow this is a subject which deserves very deep consideration at the hands of this House in view of the very great changes that are taking place elsewhere. As a nation or part of a nation we would be nowhere if we do not take into consideration the importance of this question. Therefore I am sure that the House will have no objection in getting this resolution passed leaving apart the details of the working for detailed consideration in future.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution placed before this House by Mr. Asan. Because we support the resolution it does not mean that we should not face difficulties and try to solve them. The introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the educational institutions of Travancore has to be considered from two aspects. The one is from the financial point of view and the other from the point of view of necessity. Is there a necessity, an urgent necessity for Hindi being made a compulsory language in the schools? That question was very legitimately raised from the official benches and I thought the mover should have answered it. But he did not. In my view, it is imperative that we should have a fair distribution of the knowledge of Hindi in the State. We cannot afford to wait for any more time. So, Hindi ought to be made compulsory; it would not be enough if it is left as an optional subject. Within the next four or five years we do not know what changes we are going to have. It is therefore imperatively necessary that Hindi should be made a compulsory subject in schools. When I attended the Congress at Calcutta I found the difficulty, that the Travancorean has, in his opinion being heard in that Assembly. You cannot carry a single motion there if you speak in English, because the vast majority of them cannot understand English. I was in this difficulty when the question of Native States had to be discussed in the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta. Even a fraction of

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

the audience in these vast Assemblies cannot understand English, and most of the speeches, especially those that have to carry conviction, have to be made in Hindi.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know from the member whether there is any distinction between Hindi and Hindustani?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): There is slight difference between the two. My friend need not be under the impression that I am ignorant of Hindi.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I was not under that impression when I put the question. I merely wanted to get that information from my friend.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I know something of Hindi and I have passed one or two examinations set up by the Hindi Pracharak Sabha.

Another aspect of the question that I would like to place before this House, is that Government may not ordinarily be influenced by frothy sentiments that Hindi is a national language or that the times require it or that it is the *lingua franca* of the future federation. My point is that, from the point of view of work-a-day politics, Government will have to accept Hindi as a compulsory subject to be taught in our educational institutions. It would be very useful if our young men study Hindi and get a fair working knowledge of it. You will find, Sir, if you understand the conditions in India, that our young men have a great advantage on account of their knowledge of English. In no other part of India, especially in the North, can you find such a high percentage of young men who have got this amount of knowledge of English as our young men. All the industrial centres in India, the centres of business, are in the North. All the firms in these industrial centres, centres of economic activity, are in need of young men who have got some knowledge of English, the *lingua franca* of the commercial world, and also a working knowledge of Hindi which is the *lingua franca* of the commercial regions in India. Therefore, if our young men who are educated in English, as we now have in large numbers in our State, have also got a working knowledge of Hindi, I am sure it would be a great solution of the problem of educated unemployment in Travancore, because many of these firms and industrial institutions in Northern India will be able to absorb our educated young men provided they know Hindi. With the knowledge of English that they possess at present, if they would combine a working knowledge of Hindi also, I think our young men would have great scope for employment in the several business centres in India. Therefore, Sir, if you would look at the vast volume of business transacted in North India and the possibility of employment there, I think that this matter, of the spread of the knowledge of Hindi in Travancore, would appeal to Governnment irrespective of the political sentiment, irrespective of the fact that the popular talk is about Hindi; and the Government would be convinced, even from a strictly utilitarian point of view..........,

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member suggest the introduction of Hindi in English Schools even before Vernacular Schools?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): My idea is that even before Hindi is introduced in Vernacular Schools it ought to be introduced in English Schools. I do not think it will be costly even if it is introduced in Vernacular Schools also. The instruction of Hindi need not be started in all the institutions in the State all of a sudden at one stroke as Mr. Asan seems to suggest. That may perhaps involve a good deal of expenditure. With very great respect to the ideas of the mover, I would suggest that that is not very necessary. If you want to get Hindi Pracharaks from outside, they would of course demand higher pay. They may have to be paid at least Rs. 30 a month. I think the lowest Pracharak here gets Rs. 30. What I would suggest is that, to begin with, particular centres may be chosen and Hindi taught there as a compulsory subject, so that within a year or two we would have sufficient number of our own people who could be appointed as instructors in all the schools of the State. From my own experience, I may say that two years are not necessary for getting a working knowledge of Hindi. In two years one can get a very good knowledge of the language. For mere working knowledge of Hindi one would not ordinarily need more than six months, utilising at the rate of two hours every day. Therefore, my suggestion is that, if particular centres are chosen and some of our young men are given a year's training in the language, we could get the required number of good instructors for all our schools. With regard to Hindi grammar, it follows Sanskrit very closely, and anyone who knows Sanskrit can pick it up in no time. My own idea is that a man who has got a sound knowledge of Sanskrit and its grammar can pick up Hindi in three months.

MR. R. VAIDYALINGOM PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies and Protector of Depressed Classes*): What is the member's view about opening Hindi classes in our Sanskrit College?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): It will be very good.

As I have already suggested, Sir, from the commercial point of veiw the spread of Hindi in Travancore and the introduction of it in our educational institutions would be very useful. It is more or less certain, Sir, that, the future constitution of India is going to be a democracy; so, the knowledge of the language of the common voter in the land is of very great importance; and if the men who are in the forefront of Indian politics at present could be expected to be at the forefront of Indian politics of the future also, it would not be far wrong if we surmise that Hindi would be the language of the Federal Assembly in the future. Therefore, we would be in very great difficulty if we do not have sufficient knowledge of Hindi. I think it is high time that we prepare our people, at least the younger generation, for it and give them adequate knowledge of Hindi so that they may be able to talk and

[Mr. K. Kunjurishna Pillai.]

understand Hindi, not merely for conversational purposes but also for a scholarly knowledge of the language. I think I have answered the question of necessity for introducing Hindi in our educational institutions.

In regard to the question of expenditure, Sir, as I have already suggested, the teaching of Hindi need not be started in *all* the educational institutions in the State just at present. To start with, certain institutions can be picked up, and Hindi may be taught there so that within a year or two we can have the required number of instructors for all the schools in the State. If it is done like that, I am sure, within five years, Hindi would become very common in Travancore. Because I interrupted Mr. Asan it should not be understood that I was against the resolution. Not at all. I interrupted him to bring it out that it was imperatively necessary to impart knowledge of Hindi to the people here.

With regard to the difficulty raised by some of my friends that the introduction of Hindi would form a further addition to the already heavy curriculam of studies in our schools, first of all, that is not a matter that arises on this resolution. Whether there are non-essential subjects in our present curriculam or not, as a matter of necessity, I say, Hindi must be taught in our schools. Whether you are going to appoint a committee or not and wait to hear its report as proposed by Mr. Asan, I think the teaching of Hindi in our schools ought to be begun before that. There is no need for us to wait till the committee submits its report. After all, this is not such a controversial matter. If Hindi also is added on to the present curriculam the students will have to study three languages instead of two; and teaching three languages in schools is not, after all, so very strange. In European countries, particularly in most of the small Republics, they teach even more than three languages in their schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): At what stage in the school course does my friend suggest the teaching of Hindi?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): In the English Schools it should commence after the Third Form, and in Vernacular Schools after the Fifth Class; because a knowledge of the rules of the Malayalam grammar and a knowledge of the Sanskritised Malayalam that we have in Travancore will be very helpful in the study of Hindi. Further, children will be able to pick up Hindi much more quickly after a grounding in good Malayalam than before that. Therefore, I suggest the resolution should be adopted and worked out without any delay and as speedily as possible.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Sir, I too rise to support the resolution of my friend Mr. Asan. I did not at first want to intervene in this debate, but after hearing Mr. Govindan I thought I may say a few words in regard to the teaching of Hindi in Travancore. Mr. Govindan in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Thanu Pillai whether he knew of the existence of

any Hindi school in the State, said that he was under the impression that there were some institutions here, but was not able to point to any such institution specifically. In my own constituency, Sir, there is a very flourishing Hindi institution conducted by an Ezhava lady who has passed almost all the examinations of the Hindi Pracharak Sabha. She has been conducting the school for the last three or four years, and about 200 candidates have passed out of the institution and are now propagating Hindi in their own humble way. Last week there was a public meeting at Neyyattinkara presided over by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai, and at that meeting an address was presented to that lady and some encouragement was sought to be given to the spread of Hindi in Travancore. The several gentlemen who spoke on the occasion emphasised the need for the propagation of Hindi throughout our State. Therefore, my point is that there is no paucity of Hindi-knowing people in Travancore. If the Government would only adopt this language, at least as an optional subject in our schools for some time to come, I am sure they would be doing a great deal towards the advancement of the position of Travancore in the future Indian constitution. As regards the importance of Hindi my friend Mr. Mahomed has adverted to it sufficiently well and I would only add that that is the language most extensively used throughout India. Very recently, Sir, I remember to have read an article, written by a very responsible gentleman, in some of the papers that about hundred millions of the inhabitants of North India have Hindi as their mother tongue and that about two hundred millions of people can speak Hindi. Therefore, particularly in view of the future National Constitution of India, reference to which has already been made by some of my friends, my submission is that it is imperatively necessary for us to adopt the language which may be conveniently used for common union among Indians in general.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from my friend whether the Hindi school at Neyyattinkara, to which he referred to, is supported by funds from outside the State?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Yes; I think the funds are provided by the Hindi Pracharak Sabha.

So I would also strongly recommend to Government that, in view of the times in which we live, in view of the far reaching changes which we all expect in the near future in the constitution of India wherein we shall also have a share, the Government should adopt Hindi also as a language to be taught in our educational institutions so that we may understand and be understood by the people in the major part of India. With these words I support the resolution.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, I suppor the resolution of Mr. Asan. The first thing that strikes the notice of a foreigner as soon as he lands in India is, not the Himalayas, nor the fact that India is watered by such mighty rivers as the Ganges or th Brahmaputhra, nor the fact that India has a glorious past, nor the fact that a foreign race rules over the people, nor the fact that the country is

[M. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

passing through a political and an economic crisis—it is not all these things that strike him. The fact that strikes him, Sir, is the prevalence here of many languages. It is the linguistic difficulty that has stood so far in the way of the evolution of Indian nationalism.

During the administration of Lord William Bentinck there was a controversy as to which should be the official language of India, English or anyone of the Indian languages. Lord Macaulay then said that the whole literature of India and Arabia was not worth a single library in England. The statement, coming as it did from one whose knowledge of India cannot be said to be in any way unworthy of consideration had the effect of making English the official language in India. And it has become not only the *lingua franca* of India but of the whole world; rather, it has become the commercial language of the whole world. In one sense the introduction of the English language into India has been mainly responsible for the inculcation of national spirit in the Indian. But there has been one difficulty with regard to the introduction of English language here.

Firstly, English education is very costly. Secondly, it is very difficult to popularise it. It has therefore been the attempt of all great National Leaders like Mahatama Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to choose some language as the common national language of India. They have chosen Hindi for that purpose, and, in recent years, various attempts are being made to popularise it throughout the length and breadth of India. We, in Travancore, must see that the Legislative Council gives its assent to the introduction of Hindi into this State and that attempts are made to popularise it. If that is done, it would be real, national, constructive work. With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I find myself in some little difficulty in rising to speak on this resolution; because the main arguments that have been advanced in its favour are, so far as I have been able to make out, political. And on the floor of this House, I do not know whether, as Director of Public Instruction, I can deal with those arguments. As an educationist and from the point of the view of the Director of Public Instruction the main question that I have to consider is whether, Hindi in the present state of the curriculum can go into the curriculum of our schools.

Now, Mr. Asan's resolution, as it stands at present, insists that Hindi must be compulsorily taught in the schools of the State; not in *some of* them but in *all the schools of the State*. As a result of questions put to him by various members he explained that he did not mean *all* the schools of the State but only *some* of them for the present. I do not therefore know whether to deal with the resolution as it stands or as Mr. Asan would like to amend it. Actually no amendment of any kind has been made. The resolution explicitly says that Hindi *must be made a compulsory subject in the schools of the State:*

Mr. Asan, when he was first questioned about it, explained that it ought not to be complsory in primary schools; and then, on further interrogation, he said that it need not be compulsory in English Middle Schools. So as far as I am able to see, he wants his motion to apply really only to the higher forms of our English High Schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): And also in the higher classes of our Vernacular Schools.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Therefore, Sir, I do not quite know how to tackle this question.

As far as the Primary Schools are concerned, it is out of the question unless you choose between Hindi, and Malayalam or Tamil. There is no country I know of in which it is considered possible for children between five and eight to study two languages, so, I take that as being outside practical politics. The introduction of Hindi in the Primary Schools could be thought of only if there is a demand that the language of this State should not be Tamil or Malayalam, but should be Hindi. I do not think there is evidence of such a demand. Therefore, as things stand at present, the introduction of Hindi in Primary Schools is out of the question.

In regard to the introduction of Hindi in English Schools, I am concerned only with the practical aspects of the matter. We hear various theories as to how long it takes for an average man to learn Hindi. In regard to that, Sir, people vary in their capacity to learn foreign languages.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I remind the member that Hindi is not a foreign language?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): If it is not a foreign language, it is certainly not in the the same position as Malayalam is to the Malayalee or Tamil to the Tamilian. It is something different. That is why I say it is a foreign language.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That is a hasty conclusion, I must say.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): As regards the question of introducing Hindi in English Schools I am personally of opinion that, if, for example, you introduce it in the middle school and drop it at the High School, the student at the time of leaving the High School, would have forgotten practically all the Hindi that he learnt during the three years of his middle school career.

Then, Sir, taking Mr. Asan's view, that Hindi may be introduced in High Schools, as a working basis, I foresee very great difficulty in it unless for the word '*compulsory*' in the resolution there is substituted the word '*optional*,' Our E. S. L. C. course, as also that of Cochin and of Madras, lead up to the University course of studies; and, as the members know, the courses of study for the School Leaving Certificate Examination have been altered within the last two years to suit the needs of the University course. Even as it is the complaint—which I

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

find is very general—is that the present school syllabus is very heavy. Those of you who are interested in education might have known that the Teachers' Conference, which was held at Palghat during the last long vacation, expressed that view; and the University of Madras has through its syndicate, appointed a committee last month to go into the question of possible modification in the school syllabus. Now, in these circumstances, if you are going to put compulsory Hindi also in, I do not know how it is going to be a practicable proposition unless, again you adopt the point of view that, instead of Malayalam or Tamil, Hindi should be taught in all the schools of the State. But that does not seem to be the intention of the mover.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Why not reduce the number of periods, now allowed in the time-table for the teaching of English, and teach Hindi in the periods so reduced?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The difficulty is this. It is a question of standard of proficiency in English which the University says has to be attained for entry into the college. We do not control the university standards.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): But it is we that control the standards so far as our School Final Course is concerned.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): We do not control even that for practical purposes. Because, a very large number of those who take these English School Leaving Certificates, take it with the intention of entering upon university course of study, and it is the University that determines and controls the standard for entry into the college. We control the standard of our English School Leaving Certificate Examination only in the sense that we issue the certificates and give the instruction in our schools. Unless the University is prepared to recognise our Certificates as sufficient for admission in the college, there is no use issuing such certificates.

So, judging from the standard that the university has fixed, even now, in spite of the number of hours now allotted in the time-table for the teaching of English, the percentage of failures in English is very high. Therefore, any reduction in the number of periods set apart for teaching English will only tend to increase the percentage of failures in English even further.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I point out that there is no such difficulty in the case of the Vernacular Schools, because, it is *we* that control the standard?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): But, the total number of hours allotted for the teaching of English in Vernacular Schools is very small. One has to remember that. Further, the question has to be considered whether, at this stage, it is desirable to continue the parallel courses in the Vernacular and the English Schools. That topic was alluded to during the discussion of the demand for the grant for the Education Department; and that is a topic which will certainly come into the purview of the committee which is to go into the reform of the educational system in the State.

Sir, my own difficulty in the matter is that, as things stand at present, all that we can possibly do we have already done. We have done what Madras and Cochin have done in the matter; and we have gone a little further than Mysore, we have made Hindi an optional subject in schools where there are students to study it. My own view on the matter is that it is a question of public demand. I may tell the House that if there was really an extensive public demand for Hindi being introduced as an optional subject, certainly the Director of Public Instruction would have heard about it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether provision has been made in the Budget for 1107 for teaching Hindi in any of the Departmental Schools?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Provision could not be made just now, because the recommendations of the revision committee had been submitted by me to Government and have come back recently, some portions approved and the rest for further investigation. These details have to be approved by the University before they can be put into practical application. The syllabus has not yet received formal approval of the University.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it in substitution of any other subject that Hindi is sought to be introduced?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is in substitution of language other than second language. It comes in the second language group. Pupils may take any one of the second languages. That is the position in the revised carricula and that is the position in Madras, Mysore and Cochin. As I was saying, we can do nothing more because at the moment I have no evidence that there is any national demand in Travancore. Not even a single request has been received in my office from any school, private or Government, in this State, and no representations have been made to me by guardians single or collectively that any such introduction should be given.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Mr. Asan is making a representation as a representative of the people.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That is all right. I am only stating that there has been no index of public opinion hitherto.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it suggested that if the Director is convinced of a National demand he will see his way to revise the curricula?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): If the Director is convinced of the necessity he would have put his proposals to Government. It does not rest with the Director alone.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is not Government advised by the Director in regard to educational matters?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That is the idea. But on the other hand the Director has no direct authority in a

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

matter of this kind. He cannot by a stroke of the pen alter the course of study in the State.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know what he would have done if he had received representations from guardians?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I would have put before Government my views in the matter. I have nothing more to add, Sir.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The desirability of making provision for the teaching of Hindi in the schools of the State can by no means be disputed. Mr. McAlpine tells us that the arguments raised by the House in support of the motion are more political than educational and so it is doubtful how far he would be justified in considering himself called upon to deal with this question. In regard to that, Sir, I wish to submit to the House that the view of the Director is untenable. After all, what is the distinction between political ground and educational ground when the matter deals with the education of our boys and girls. There is absolutely no point in the distinction so far as I can see. We have to adopt a certain course. It may be out of political considerations or it may be out of non-political considerations. It cannot be said that there cannot be educational necessity arising out of political considerations. Of course, educational necessities may arise out of political, economical or aesthetical or other considerations. How is it that we are learning English? Is not that in a large measure as a result of political considerations that in our schools English is taught? To me it appears it is. No doubt, it has helped us economically, but in other respects it has affected us adversely so that there is no point in saying that political consideration should not have a place in this matter.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I rise to a point of personal explanation. The member has misunderstood what I have said. I am not questioning the propriety of Mr. Thanu Pillai or any one else in this House to discuss it as a political principle. But what I wanted to convey was that, I, as a Director of Public Instruction, am speaking of it from an educational point of view which the House would expect from me. I don't think the House is interested in hearing my other views. It does not prevent any other member from talking of any other aspect of the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is because the educational aspect comes that the necessity arises. The necessity must have arisen out of political considerations as well. Anyhow, one consideration in this case is political. My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that even out of economic consideration it has to be considered. The main ground advanced for teaching Hindi is no doubt political. That gives rise to the necessity. The necessity is there and the Educationalist comes in with his proposals as to how the necessity should be met. That is all that I want to say, not that there is substantial conflict in the matter. So, when we advance arguments for introducing Hindi

as a subject to be taught in our schools, no doubt we have political considerations in view. Probably Mr. McAlpine has no place while we are dealing with that aspect of the matter. Sir, I think that it will not be disputed that Hindi is going to be a very important language in India. Of course, it has already been a very important language in the greater part of India. Owing to the altered political conditions or in consequence of the political changes that are going to come about, Hindi promises to become even more important than before. That aspect of the matter has, I believe, been satisfactorily dealt with by my friends here. We cannot stand aloof from what is taking place in other parts of India. We have to reckon with the great changes which are brought about in the national life. And in the great national life which is spreading or going to be felt in the constitution of India Hindi for all intents and purposes is going to be the chief language of India. Probably it may take the place of English. But we do not know when. At any rate it must be the language for all political purposes. It is going to be the language which would unite the people of one part of the country with the other. So, there cannot be much dispute about the necessity of teaching Hindi.

The other aspect of the matter is the educational aspect, *viz.*, in what all schools are we to teach Hindi, for how many years, in substitution of what other subject and so on. These are the questions that should engage the attention of the Director and I think he will concern himself mostly with this aspect of the matter. As the Director himself pertinently remarked, the resolution would have been more happily worded. Of course, it cannot be the intention of the mover of the resolution that Hindi should be taught in *all* the schools of the State. It is obviously meaningless. The only idea is that Hindi should be taught to all Travancore boys and girls who want to talk in that language. Sufficient opportunity should be given for that. Where it is to begin is the only question. Mr. Asan suggested that it is enough to provide for a course of three years. It may be that it will be enough to provide for even two years. I do not know Hindi myself. Mr. Govindan was saying that even two years might be enough for gaining a working knowledge of the language. So, we may introduce it in the higher forms—fourth, fifth and sixth—of the English Schools. The difficulty that Mr. McAlpine suggested was that we may not be able to conform to the University standards if we introduce this additional language also in the higher forms. Sir, I may be permitted to remind the House that we may not after all be able to deal with our educational problem satisfactorily so long as we are associated with a University over which we have no control. In dealing with so vast and important a question as this, we have to consider it in all its aspects, and if necessary we must try to be independent of other Universities and we must have a University of our own if it comes to that. Till then a satisfactory solution may not be easy. But a solution has to be found even under existing conditions. The University does not make Hindi or for the matter any other subject than English a compulsory subject in the High School classes of the State. We cannot say

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

that any particular vernacular language is made compulsory in the High School classes so far as this University is concerned. Even Malayalam is not made compulsory for a Malayali, Tamil for a Tamilian, Sanskrit for a Sanskristist. It may be said that it is strange that a foreign language, I use the word 'foreign' in the sense that it is not the mother tongue, is made compulsory while one's own mother tongue is not made compulsory. The mother tongue is to be learnt and it will be learnt.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Is Hindi a kindred language to Malayalam?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not think that Malayalam is a kindred language to Hindi. I do not think that Hindi belongs to the same stock from which Malayalam sprang. It does not belong to the Dravidian languages. There may be differences of opinion as to the genesis of these languages. No doubt Malayalam has derived more strength from its association with Sanskrit and since Hindi is a kindred language to Sanskrit, we may say that the Malayali may be able to understand Hindi probably better than a Tamilian or one who speaks another language. It is not well-known whether Sanskrit and Malayalam can claim kinship with Hindi, but we are not at that point now.

We are not claiming a place for Hindi in the curricula of studies on that ground but because it is going to be *the* language of India and we are going to play a part in the greater India. So we cannot in any way cut ourselves from the rest of India. We ought to take advantage of the opportunities afforded to Travancore and see that our boys and girls study Hindi. It is said that so far as Travancoreans are concerned Hindi is not a difficult subject to study. A few hours' work for two or three years would make it easy for any Travancorean to acquire a working knowledge of Hindi.

Mr. McAlpine mentioned two difficulties. One is that our curriculam is already overloaded and we cannot put any more subjects. The second difficulty that he mentioned was that if we take away some of the subjects or if we allot some time available for the study of Hindi there will be difficulty in conforming to the University standard. Of course, it is a matter for the educationist to consider. If the study of Hindi is found to be necessary it is the duty of the educationist to solve the problem and find the time necessary for the study of this language. Mr. McAlpine also told us that certain changes in the curriculam have been proposed. We do not know what those changes are and how Government are going to deal with them. The fact that Hindi has been proposed as an optional subject does not help us much. Because it is provided for in the same way as any other subject it does not mean that it will be made compulsory. If the student takes up Hindi in the place of Dravidian language as optional and continues his studies to the college classes he will be at a disadvantage if there is no provision in the College classes if his idea is to continue that in the College classes also. These things have to be considered by the educationist. The scheme is not before us and we do not know what

changes are proposed to the curriculam. The Director must be able to set apart a few hours —three or four hours—a week for the study of Hindi. This is only a detail. And if the principle is accepted I do not think the difficulties raised by the Director are insurmountable.

Then the Director mentioned the fact that there would be no advantage in studying one language for two or three years and then leaving it. I do not think there is much force in that argument. Now what is the object of studying this? We want our men and women to study this for practical purposes. Now are there not people who studied English till the Matriculation or School Final Class and then left it off? Do they forget their English? If Hindi is going to be the language for business and other purposes, a knowledge acquired on the subject as a result of two or three years' study will never be a loss.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): ഹിന്ദി കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെയിടയിലും പ്രചാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഭാഷയാണെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): പ്രചാരമുള്ളതായിരിക്കും.

So there is absolutely no danger in the knowledge of the language being lost. It may be that in the case of an Englishman who studies French he does not pursue it till the end and he may have no advantage at all. In India there is no danger of the knowledge of. Hindi acquired being lost or becoming useless. Then as for further studies in Colleges, I believe here after provision should be made there also, because some people will have to acquire a more detailed knowledge of Hindi if we are going to form part of India and our constitution is to be connected with that of India and we are to take part in the administration of India. For this at least some of our young boys will have to get a sufficient mastery of the language. Of course it may be said that we are in the region of speculation. We do not know whether this speculation is going to be a fact. The chances are that it will become more of a fact. So provision has to be made for instruction in Hindi in all the Colleges of the State.

Then, Mr. McAlpine remarked that there is no national demand and that this motion has not got any strong basis. When a demand is made in this House and when it is largely supported, that shows that it is nationally supported. We cannot expect all the people to join together and claim it one fine morning. Only the more discerning, thoughtful and Instructed section of the people understand what is necessary, what is coming in advance and the demand will be made by them. If the demand now made by the more enlightened section of the people is not heeded, then a time will come when people as a whole will make a demand and it will be too late for the Government to satisfy them. So, it is better that the demand now made by the House is given due consideration and Government take steps to see that this resolution is given effect to in the spirit in which it is moved. Of course, the resolution in its present wording may not be acceptable. That is not the object of the mover himself. We want only Hindi to be made a compulsory subject in the schools of the State.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Why should a person who does not want to study Hindi be compelled ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, that will depend upon the nature of the necessity. My friend can as well put another question. Can a person who does not want to learn Malayalam be compelled to study that language? Can a guardian who does not want his boy to learn Malayalam be compelled to teach Malayalam ? I say he can be compelled. If it is felt as a part of the national education of Travancore that, Hindi should be taught to our boys and girls, I say any boy or girl can be compelled to learn Hindi. Here the proposal is not that. every boy and girl in the State should be compelled to study Hindi. It is not stated that it should be made a compulsory subject in that sense. The suggestion in fact is that provision may be made for the compulsory study of Hindi in the higher classes of the English and Vernacular Schools of the State. If a boy or girl wants to have the course in that language, then he or she may very well be compelled to study Hindi. Can any boy or girl be compelled to study English ? It is only when he wants to benefit from the instruction in the higher classes of the English or Vernacular Schools that he will study Hindi. Of course, English has now become the medium in some schools and every body who wants the benefit of it has to study the language similarly with Hindi.

Then about the cost involved. To me it seems that the demand does not involve any substantial extra cost. As Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested we can begin by starting the study in the higher classes of two or three schools. Those who come out from those schools may be made teachers in other schools. Government may also announce that within three years Hindi will be made a compulsory subject in all the higher classes of the schools in the State. I do not think there will be any difficulty to get any number of boys and girls to study Hindi. Suppose we start Hindi in some of the High Schools in the course of two or three years. What will be the result ? If people find a chance of being appointed as teachers in the departmental schools there will be a good many people to take up the study. When a good number of people study the language there will be no difficulty to get teachers. From what I hear Hindi is much more easy to learn than sanskrit. So we can get any number of teachers for the pay we give to Sanskrit and Malayalam teachers. We do not say that Hindi should be started in all the hundreds of schools in the State all of a sudden. Let us make a start. In two or three years there will be sufficient number of teachers available for teaching the language. So I think there will be no extra cost. I request that all these aspects be considered by Government and necessary steps taken in that direction.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution of Mr. Asan. I am in full sympathy with the resolution moved by Mr. Asan. One ground, more than any other which has made a special appeal to me is the ground of political expediency on which the resolution is rested. Sir, it will be difficult to ignore

the circumstances obtaining and changes taking place elsewhere in life's problems, in politics and other things. We are aware that changes are taking place much more rapidly than we are conscious of in the political evolution of India. It would be necessary, therefore, to recognise these changes if we are to keep abreast of the times and to equip ourselves to meet the situation that would arise out of these changes. There is no denying the fact that we are entering upon a new stage in the political evolution of India and Travancore will have to form a unit in the future political structure. There is no denying the fact also that Hindi is going to play a great part in the new order of things that will be ushered in by the new political structure. It would therefore be only quite wise on our part to equip ourselves in order to meet the situation, and to keep ourselves abreast of the times by adopting the principle of the resolution that has been tabled by Mr. Asan. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : സർ, വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ഹിന്ദിഭാഷ നിർബന്ധമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി. ദാമോദരൻ ആശാൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇതു് എത്രയും കാലോചിതമായ ഒരു പ്രമേയമാണു്. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള ഇടവാട്ടം സഹവാസവും പൂർവാധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു ഇൻഡ്യയ്ക്കു പൊതുവായി ഒരു ഭാഷ വേണമെന്നുള്ളതു നാട്ടിൻെറ ഭാവി ഐശ്വര്യങ്ങളേയും രാഷ്ട്രീയമായും എന്നു വേണ്ട നാനാമുഖമായും ഉള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധിയേയും കരുതുന്ന ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ദേശാഭിമാനികൾ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഷ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ അധികഭാഗത്തുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഷയായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു് അവർ ഹിന്ദി മതിഎന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു്. ഇൻഡ്യ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതോടുകൂടി, അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇൻഡ്യ അധോഗതിയെ പ്രാപിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി, അധോഗതിയെ പ്രാപിക്കുന്നതോ അല്ലാതെ വേറെ ഒരു നില സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മുതലായ നാട്ടു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും, ഭാരതത്തിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയ്ക്കുതകുന്നതായി ദേശാഭിമാനികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതുപോലെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിലേക്കായി ഹിന്ദി പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ദേശാഭിമാനികളുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം മനസ്സിലാക്കി അതിനുതകുന്ന ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ മി. ആശാനെ അനുമോദിക്കയും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, the Director of Public Instruction stated in this House that the demand for the study of Hindi is mainly based on political grounds. Now, I want him to recognise the fact that unlike in British India this demand has not to face here any political difficulties. The British Government for a considerable time used to profess great concern for our system of education. When the Hindi Pracharak Society made repeated representations to that Government that Hindi must be made a compulsory language in the curricula of studies in the British Indian Schools, the objection raised was based also on political grounds. The Government used to refer to the communal controversy that was raised all along in British India in regard to the pride of place that is to be given to Hindi or Urdu. That was the difficulty with which the British Indian Government were concerned. The question bristled with difficulties. The Muslims claimed the pride of place for Urdu and the Hindus for Hindi. The Government were nonplussed and they were not in a position to adjust the competing claims of these two languages. But here in Travancore we are not placed in that position. Here we are not having a language which runs in competition with Hindi. If the Director of Public Instruction has any objection to the word 'political' I would substitute the word 'national.' I think it would be a word to which there may not be any objection.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): A word of personal explanation. The word 'objection' never occurred in my mind or on my tongue. I was merely saying that it is a purely educational point of view arising before the House. I said that I was merely saying from the point of view of an educationist and trying to put before the House how the question will affect the curricula of schools. The question of objection that is being raised is entirely fancied. It was not used by me at all.

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): From the words of the Director of Public Instruction, I suspected that he was trying to establish a sort of divorce between education and politics. That unfortunately is the state of affairs that prevails here. Does, Sir, the Director of Public Instruction realise the fact that our educational problem was controlled and dominated by politicians from the West? Naturally there must be a difference in points of view between persons placed in the position of Mr. McAlpine and myself. That is all that it implies. It is natural and inevitable. What I say is that we raise the demand for compulsory study of Hindi on national grounds. We must be trained to go into the deeper and broader currents of our national life. As long as we remain ignorant of the language that is used in national assemblies like the Congress and other institutions, we cannot contribute our share to the national life of India. I am not nervous of the word 'political'; on the other hand I take my stand on that consideration alone The Director of Public Instruction said that if there was a real and felt demand for the study of Hindi, he would certainly have come to know of it as Director of Public Instruction. I am not sure if he insinuates that he is in a better position as Director to gauge the

strength and intensity of public opinion on this point than the representatives of the people assembled here. I suppose this is a political assembly and I believe that the people of Travancore have left the ventilation of this question to the politicians assembled here. That is the reason why Mr. McAlpine has had no occasion to hear about the strength of feeling on this question. I believe we shall be failing in our duty if we do not press for a compu'sory study of Hindi. It is no justification for the Government to say that they are not aware of it. The question is being opposed by the Director of Public Instruction on the ground that our curricula of studies have been overloaded and that the addition of a new compulsory subject would only enhance the burden that already rests upon the weary shoulders of our boys and girls. Now I recognise the force of that argument, and I would offer a sort of *via m?dia.* Hindi must be taught as a compulsory subject; but with this difference; as we insist only on a working knowledge of the language for national purposes we are not concerned with any efficiency test as far as that language is concerned. I would make the attendance in a Hindi class compulsory but no minimum percentage should be insisted upon with regard to the passing of examinations. That is the *via media* I would suggest.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Why does the member want to extend such a concession?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Because I am not concerned with efficiency as far as Hindi is concerned; and in order to meet the difficulty of Mr. McAlpine, I would certainly have proficiency in Hindi; but since the curricula are already overloaded, and that seems to be the main difficulty urged by the Director of Public Instruction. I would solve it in my own way—I would insist upon compulsory attendance but not on efficiency.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): If such a course is followed, will it not be a pure waste of money?

MR. O. M. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Certainly not. I suppose Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai will not urge the need for the study of this language and say that there will be any waste by the study of this language.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) Sir, I also support the resolution of Mr. Asan. The Director of Public Instruction says that there is no demand for Hindi teaching in Travancore. I submit in all humility that it is the business of the Director to direct and not to supply the demand. If the people know definitely what is going to happen in the future and if they can foresee everything that is going to happen forty years hence they do not require an expert. We expected from the Director of Public Instruction a clear lead in the matter. We would request him to view what would be the state of affairs, say, thirty years hence or 50 years hence, and guide the educational policy in such a way as to make our people fit to live as worthy citizens then and not as worthy citizens to-day alone. The Educational policy ought to be guided with

[Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Pillai.]

foresight and not with a view to supply a present demand or a demand made by the social and political agitators of the land at the present day. It is the duty of the Director to see what would be the ideals of the people thirty or fifty years hence and our young men ought to be trained to become worthy citizens then. Then only will the policy be useful to the people. Those who are studying in the Preparatory class or the primary classes would be able to take part in life only 30 years hence. That is what I mean. Another difficulty raised by the Director is that the curricula is overcrowded. I know, as a matter of fact, that three or four modern foreign languages are taught in European countries with less number of hours devoted to the languages. We devote nearly seven periods for English work in our High Schools. With less number of periods devoted for modern foreign languages these languages are taught in European countries in a better way and the young men of those countries know the modern foreign languages better than the youngmen of India who learn English as a modern foreign language. That is due to the method adopted in those countries. Our method is defective in more ways than one. And the Director in his reorganisation scheme would, I am sure, introduce new methods and rectify the defects in the present system of education. When those defects are set right we would be able to impart with less number of hours devoted to English as efficient instruction to our students as is done at present. Then more time could be utilised for teaching other Indian languages. At present three languages are absolutely necessary for Travancore. For the purposes of the State a man must have a knowledge of Malayalam. For taking part in Indian affairs he must know a national language, that is, Hindi. For international purposes, he must have a knowledge of English also. These three languages will be necessary for educated Travancoreans in the future. So whether he is for learning it or not, he must be given opportunities for learning Hindi so that he might become a citizen of India, not merely a citizen of Travancore. Hindi has already come into its own. And so, for becoming a citizen of India one must learn Hindi.

I tried the experiment of teaching Hindi in my school. I found that boys were prepared to learn Hindi. They liked it so much that they were so eager to learn it, that they came to the school as early as 9 o'clock in the morning even though they had to remain till 4 in the evening.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : Is it taught now ?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*) : I had to give it up for want of a good teacher. I tried it in the First Form also. There also pupils picked it up. I do not think it is necessary to postpone the introduction of the teaching of Hindi to the Third or the Fourth Form. From the First Form upwards it could be taught and the pupils could profit by the teaching of Hindi. It is not enough if it is made an optional subject. There are many languages such as Latin and Sanskrit included in the curricula as optional

subjects. But very few students go in for learning such subjects and very few schools provide facilities for learning such languages. In the same manner if Hindi is included as an optional subject no provision will be made for teaching it in the schools and the Director will be able to place statistics and evidence before us to show that there is no demand for Hindi. Hindi should be made compulsory in the lower forms. Then only will the majority of pupils be able to learn it. It is not enough if the cultured few learn the language. The ordinary citizen also will stand in need of a working knowledge of Hindi. So what I suggest is that it should be begun from the lower classes-from the First Form in the English Schools and from the 5th class upwards in the Vernacular Schools. With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Sir, I too rise to support the resolution before the House. It is the duty of all the people of the State to conform to the national demand especially when the demand is found to be irresistable and also when the demand is for the study of a language which has been universally recognized as the chief of the Indian languages. My point is to emphasise the fact that Hindi must be made a compulsory subject in the schools of the State. It has been found to be the most important political language as also the language which would appeal to the sense and to the feelings of the majority of the people of India; so that the adoption of this language at least as one of the important languages of the State would also make us part and parcel ot India. I would also appeal to this House to adopt this resolution *in toto.* We conformed to the demand of the English public: we also tend to be part and parcel of the compact whole of India and also of the federal India that is to come. My suggestion is that this House should accord its whole-hearted support to this resolution and that if it entails an enlargement of the curricula of studies in the estimation of the Director of Public Instruction, my only answer is that even at the cost of enlargement this must be made a compulsory subject in the schools of the State] at least so far as one or two classes in the English Schools are concerned. I accord my whole-hearted support to this resolution.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Sir, to my mind there is no real harm going to come by the introduction of Hindi in the Schools of our State. It will be seen that the mover of the resolution himself has no knowledge of Hindi. Many of the members of the House too have no knowledge of this language. It is necessary that this language should be introduced into the schools of the State. This resolution is only one that runs with the current of the times. It satisfies the need of having communications with ease and convenience with people outside the State of Travancore. From a political as well as commercial point of view, a common language is found to be necessary. The desirability of having a common language is not questioned by anybody.

[Mr. K. P. Abraham.]

The difficulty of the Director of Public Instruction does not seem to be that such a subject will be unnecessary or will unnecessarily cause labour or expense to the authorities of the schools concerned. He only thinks that there are difficulties in introducing this subject as a compulsory one. He has no objection to have it as an optional subject. The necessity however is quite apparent and as many people wish for it without any corresponding disadvantages. My view also is that Hindi must be introduced in the schools of the State. However we only require a working knowledge of the language. So, as a matter of convience Hindi should be introduced in the English Schools in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Forms and in the Vernacular Schools in the Fifth and Sixth Classes as a compulsory subject. To make this a compulsory one in the School Final Classes and in the Seventh Class may add to the difficulties of the students and they may feel the difficulty more because they have to appear and pass public examinations. With these words, I support the spirit of the resolution moved by Mr. Asan.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I too support the resolution of Mr. Asan. I support it mainly from a political point of view. As has been said by many friends here, for the unification of India there should be a common language. Which is the language that has to be adopted? Many of us are under a delusion that Travancore having English education so far advanced it should be the common language of India also. But that is a false notion. Many who have gone beyond the Madras Presidency have informed me that it is not possible with the English language alone to travel in those regions. We won't be able to converse with the ordinary laymen in this language. Unless we know Hindi we cannot approach the ordinary shopkeeper to purchase things from him. Moreover as was stated by Mr. Asan, Hindi is a laguage that is talked by about 50 per cent. of the population of India. So in selecting which language should be the common language for India the possibilities are in favour of Hindi. As was suggested by many, that is a language that could be easily picked up. A period of three years would give a sufficient knowledge of the language and that would be a better course than English education itself. So my suggestion is that that the common language that is being advocated by the political leaders of India should be adopted here also, so that we may keep abreast of the times. As regards the course of instruction that has to be adopted by the educational authorities as was suggested by Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai, the course of Hindi should be begun in the Vernacular section of the Education Department in the Fifth Class and continued up to the Seventh. In the English section it should commence from the First Form and it should continue up to the Fourth Form. This should, in my opinion, give a fair knowledge of the language and that will be the right step that ought to be taken by the Government if this resolution is adopted and given effect to. That is all that I have to say.

[The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M. and re-assembled at 2.45 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.]

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): A defect in the wording of my resolution has been pointed out by Mr. Thanu Pillai and others. It was said that while I have recommended that Hindi be made a compulsory subject in all the schools of the State in the resolution I suggested in my speech that Hindi need not be taught in all the classes of the Primary Schools and the lower classes in the English Schools. When I said the schools of the State, I meant both the Vernacular and the English Middle Schools. I did not say that Hindi should be taught in all the schools of the State. As far as the Primary Schools and the English Middle Schools are concerned, I consider them incomplete schools.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But it would not be clear from the wording of the resolution.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapallai*): Anyhow, Sir, if the wording of the resolution is a little vague and ambiguous, I want to make it clear now and all that I want is that Hindi must be made a compulsory subject in the higher classes in the Vernacular Schools and.........................

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You must amend your resolution and word it definitely; the House has to vote on the resolution as it is put from the Chair and not on admissions made by you in the course of your speech.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In my view, this wording is sufficient but if I am permitted, I will make the point more clear.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You should ask for permission; I need not go out of my way.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): With your permission, Sir, I amend the resolution as follows: —

"This Council recommends to the Government that Hindi be made a compulsory subject in classes V to VII of Vernacular Schools and Forms IV to VI of the English High Schools.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Have you any objection, Mr. McAlpine to the resolution being amended?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have no objection.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The resolution then, Sir, may be considered in the form amended. One of the grounds advanced by the Director of Public Instruction is that the reasons alleged for the adoption of this resolution by this Council are more political than educational and that he is only concerned with the educational aspect of the resolution. What I would suggest in this connection, Sir, is that real education is that which produces dutiful sons who will be able to do useful service to the country. In that view of the question the political aspect of education could not be overlooked either by the Director or by the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I suppose the political effect comes in indirectly?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Yes; since the resolution has been discussed at length I do not want to make any lengthy speech in reply. With these words I recommend the resolution for adoption by this House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I second the resolution.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): I oppose the resolution as amended because by restricting the teaching of Hindi to the higher classes only a few students will be able to receive the instruction in Hindi. A language is learned very easily when taught while the student is yet young and not when he is grown up. Moreover by restricting the classes in which it is to be taught, it is reduced to the condition of an optional subject more or less. On these grounds I oppose the amended resolution that is now placed before the House.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The amendment placed before the House is that Hindi must be taught in the V, VI and VII Classes of the Vernacular Schools and in the IV, V and VI Forms of the English High Schools. As far as the V, VI and VII Classes of the Vernacular Schools are concerned, the problem is one which would be considered presumably by the Education Committee which is proposed to be appointed. One of the subjects that will come within the purview of this Committee is the whole question of Vernacular education in all its grades and the question as to whether or not it is necessary to continue maintaining parallel grades. That being the case, it is obvious that the question whether Hindi can or cannot suitably come into the curriculum is a problem with which that Committee is concerned. As far as the High Schools are concerned I am still un-convinced that compulsory Hindi is a practical proposition in our present curriculum. As far as I can see, there are three ways in which you can introduce an extra subject. One is by asking the students to attend schools before the regular school hours or after them. If I were a strenuous advocate of Hindi, that is the one way which I will not advocate, because from the recollections of my own boyhood I maintain that school hours are long enough as they are and that a teacher by the time he gets to the last couple of hours in the afternoon particularly on a hot day gets tired. Every practical teacher knows that and if you introduce Hindi in schools in that way I do not think that Hindi as a subject would be popular or will benefit very much if you make room for it in that way. There are only two other ways that I can think of, and they are either to push out one subject or part of a subject already in the curriculum and put three or four hours of Hindi in its place; or to retain all the subjects that are at present in the curriculum and take away perhaps an hour from each. I am not personally convinced that either of these alternatives is practicable. The University say that we must have certain subjects in our curriculum. If the University will not let us do these things Mr. Thanu Pillai said that we must have a University of our own. But in times of financial stringency the question of a new University is not likely to be practicable. New Universities are very expensive

things and you are also up against the fact that the University of Madras insist on certain subjects being taught whether you like it or not.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Could he not reduce the period of teaching in respect of certain subjects?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am coming to that. I am now talking about the omission of subjects. I say if you omit some subjects you will merely have your revised curriculum sent back by the University authorities with the intimation that it does not fit in with what they consider essential for the recognition of your certificate for entrance to the University classes. That is the only reply we shall get.

The third alternative to which Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai referred is the reduction of hours. I maintain equally that you cannot take away from the present overworked curriculum any of the hours. One of the members suggested that English gets 7 hours a week and you can do without some of them. I maintain that even with these periods the failures in English are high and that if you attempt to reduce the periods for English there will be an absolute out cry and a justifiable out cry from parents and guardians. The moment that you reduce the periods, the failures will go up, and the parents will raise the cry that the failures have become higher because you have whittled down the periods for English. If you meet any practica headmaster in the State, sit down with him and go through the timetable he will tell you he wants more hours for English and Mathematics and that he cannot complete all the subjects under the new syllabus with the hours at his disposal. The cry of all the schools now is that they have not enough hours on the timetable to get through the work which they have to get through. In other words they consider the syllabus is overloaded and as I said this morning the Teachers' Conference at Palghat emphasised this very strongly and sent up recommendations to the Madras Government. The Madras University have appointed a committee of which I am a member to go into this very question. It does not appear to be probable with that volume of evidence on the other side that one can seriously maintain that the curriculum is not overloaded.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know from the learned Director of Public Instruction whether the curriculum of studies in Travancore is the same as the curriculam in Madras?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I will explain what the position is.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I also like to know just for information why it was felt necessary to appoint a separate committee for Travancore when there was a proposal made in Madras to have a committee for the whole of the Presidency?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The explanation is this, The Madras E. S. T. C. Board and the University

[Mr. E. G. McAlpine.]

authorities sat together some years ago and as a result of long deliberaation the Madras S. S. L. C. scheme was overhauled. The new revised scheme was approved after a lot of discussion by the University, and students who held the certificates under the new scheme alone were considered as eligible to join the Junior Intermediate in their constituent colleges. As soon as that was done the University authorities wrote to the States of Cochin and Travancore who maintain their own examinations and said that if they wished to continue to be recognised by the Madras University they must amend their S. S. L. C. certificates to bring them into conformity with the new amended E. S. L. C. scheme in Madras. The Cochin Government has already done it and Travancore is one year behind. We are at the moment in the transitional stage, the syllabus pending the final approval of the University. The syllabus committee met some months ago and forwarded its report to me. It went up to Government. It has come back approved as for as certain subjects are concerned and has now to be transmitted to the University for their approval.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Am I to understand that what the Travancore Committee did was to adopt the proposals of the Madras Committe?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He is just telling you how we stand at present.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is just what I want to know. I wish to know from the member whether the Travancore Curriculum Committee merely adopted the proposals of the Madras Committee or whether they suggested any new schemes?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Travancore Syllabus E. S. L. C. Revision Committee have not accepted in toto the recommendations of the Madras Committee. There are two or three particulars in which they have made very definite departures from the syllabus that has already been adopted in Madras and it remains of course to be seen what the Madras University is going to say to the proposed amended syllabus as submitted by Travancore. The proposals are not exactly the same as the proposals of the Madras Committee but I am not at liberty to talk about them because they have to go to Madras for sanction and they are not public property yet.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I take it that the holders of the Travancore S. S. L. C. certificate must be declared Matriculates by the Madras University before they are admitted into any college which is affiliated to the Madras University?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): If they do not recognise our certificates, then our students cannot get admission into any of the affiliated colleges in the whole Presidency.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know from the member whether the changes that are proposed by our Revision Committee are in conformity with the standards of the University?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot answer that question without going into details and these details I cannot make public. The whole matter has to be referred to the University. Mr. Thanu Pillai asked 'Has the Travancore Revision Committee accepted in toto the proposals of the Madras Committee," My answer is they have not accepted it. That is the position. It was not a matter of anticipating any committee. It was a matter of sheer necessity when the University wrote to us" "You must amend your certificates or if you do not, we cannot continue to recognise you." Therefore action had to be taken in the interests of our own students.

However to revert from that bye-path to the original question. I have outlined three ways in which it is possible to put a compulsory new subject into the curriculam and I am personally convinced that none of them are possible with our present overloaded curriculum. For these reasons I have to oppose the introduction of compulsory Hindi emphasising the fact that in the new Revised syllabus provision is already made for optional Hindi.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Before I ask my friend whether he is pressing the resolution to vote or whether he withdraws it, I would just like to say a few words. I was a School master myself, the Head Master of a High School in the capital for a period of over six years and I have been in intimate touch with one of the biggest High Schools in the State for over 25 years. You may therefore, I trust, to some extent concede that I am competent to speak on a subject purely educational. The study of Hindi has acquired an added importance in these days of political renaissance. India naturally feels it must have a *lingua franca* of its own, a common language, so that people between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin may be in a position to converse with each other and exchange thoughts in a common language. I may say it is a legitimate position for any Indian to take up. That perhaps is the political aspect of the question. In fact, the one argument that was thrown against a United India all along has been that there as many languages as there are provinces, perhaps more, which render it difficult in the near future to usher in the millennium that many people have been dreaming of all these years. We are now on the eve of a great political change and very naturally, the idea comes to the mind of every Indian, whether it is not his duty as a son of India to make his contribution to weakening the barriers that at present divide province from province. In that sense, as I said, it is a perfectly legitimate aspiration.

Coming to the cultural side of the question too, I may concede I am absolutely ignorant of Hindi. But still from what I have heard of it, it is a language which even from the cultural stand-point ought to receive encouragement and close study at the hands of all sons of the Mother-land. Those are propositions about which there cannot be any difference of opinion. But the question that is now before the House is the teaching of Hindi as a compulsory subject. That is something distinct from emphasising your conviction of the desirability of making

[Deputy President.]

an acquaintance with the Hindi language. As matters stand at present, we are, so far as higher education is concerned, under the control of the University of Madras. For the sake of getting an increased number of Travancoreans to study Hindi, we are at present not in a position to cut ourselves away from the Madras University. One reason which was strongly urged years ago for the necessity of a University of our own was an appreciation of the difficulties that Travancore students would have to face when they seek admission into the professional colleges in Madras—in the Engineering College, Medical College, Agricultural College and other Colleges. I was a member of the old Travancore University Committee that was appointed during the time of Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nayar. The necessity for a University was recognised but it was thought that the country had not advanced sufficiently for the creation of a Kerala University or a Travancore University, for that matter. Much water has flown down the bridge since that committee submitted its report. Then there was another occasion when the Council by a majority pressed on the attention of the Government the desirability of having a University for Kerala. The Tamilians have a University of their own at Chidambaram; the Andras have a University of their own. Why should Kerala alone be deprived of its legitimate aspirations for a University of its own, where the culture of Kerala and the ideals and teaching of Kerala may be assimilated by the children of Kerala? That was the question that was confronting the last University Committee of which I had the privilege to be the President. Now I can assure you that day after day we are feeling the urgent necessity of having a University which will serve the interest of Kerala as a whole. Three administrations have to work together—the Government of Madras, the Government of Cochin and the Government of Travancore. I am not guilty of breach of confidence when I tell you that the attitude of the Government of Cochin on that occasion was not very encouraging. The political importance, of Trivandrum, its culture, its academical atmosphere and everything connected with it were required to be sacrificed as a condition precedent to Cochin coming in. We felt it was too great a sacrifice for Travancore to make. At one stage of the negotiations we suggested that the Travancore Government should carry on correspondence with the Government of Madras and the Government of Cochin under which we can have a pan-Kerala University of a federal type. The Travancore Government must maintain certain Arts Colleges and Professional Colleges the Cochin Government, a Mechanical Engineering College in view of the opening of the Cochin Harbour and the Government of Madras, a Commercial or Agricultural College, each administration maintaining its units of instruction at its own cost, while a University will be co-ordinating the activities of these different institutions. After the submission of the report I had no means of knowing whether any progress was made. I do not think any proceedings have been passed on the report that was submitted several years ago. Now, these are days of financial depression and you cannot dream of going in for a University of your own now. But sooner or later you will have to go in for it. I remember

in the earlier stages of the Budget discussion the Chief Secretary telling us there were difficulties in regard to the admission of Travancore students in the Engineering College and Medical College, Madras, and the Colleges of Forestry and Agriculture at Coimbatore. There are these difficulties. Our Budget certainly would not permit us to indulge in what after all might be nothing better than a day dream in this period of extreme economic depression. So then, we have still to continue to be controlled by the Madras University. Do not ignore that main fact in your enthusiasm for getting Hindi spread amongst the masses in Travancore. As I told you, intellectually, I appreciate the soundness of your position but coming down to realities we find that we have got these difficulties to face. Mr. McAlpine pointed out that in the matter of introducing compulsory subjects into the higher classes of the High Schools, we are not free and that we are controlled by the Madras University. We have to submit to it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I want to clear some doubts.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Let me finish my speech.

The only question now before you is whether it is practical politics to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject in Forms IV, V and VI. I will just dispose of that first. As one who had been a Schoolmaster for a long time, I realise the danger, the unpleasantness, the absolute undesirability of stuffing into the minds of young students more than they can intelligently digest. Some of you who left the precints of the College 15 or 20 years ago before the reorganisation, can recall how much you had to get up for passing your Matriculation, Intermediate and the B. A. Compare your lot with those of modern students who have to get up enormously a larger quantity, and see whether that necessarily implies improved quality. These are debatable grounds on which I do not propose to enter at present. They are already over-worked. As a parent, I can add my assurance to the assurance of Mr. McAlpine. It is a terrible, trying ordeal which young men and young women at present are compelled to go through, so that they may have the satisfaction of securing S. S. L. Certificates. That is the exact position. Under these circumstances, shall we be justified in urging the teaching of Hindi as a compulsory subject without satisfying ourselves whether the time at the disposal of these boys and girls in the schools at present is sufficient to enable them to form an intelligent study of the other compulsory and optional subjects demanded by the Madras University. Whether, in addition to that, we shall find time for teaching Hindi outside the class hours is another question. You cannot curtail the existing period out of which the ordinary tuition which prepares our students for Matriculation is given without seriously impairing its efficiency. Add on to it, this new burden—it will be something like the last straw that breaks the camel's back. The health of our students is a matter of much greater importance and should engage your attention very seriously. I feel that, after all, we should not drive these young children to take up a burden which their parents

[Deputy President.]

feel that their children are not fit to hear. I may tell you that for some years past I was feeling that the course of the curriculum which our students are now required to get up was already a very heavy one. For teaching Hindi other classes are to be opened, that is, instruction has to be given sometimes in the morning or in the evening. Nevertheless introduction of Hindi in Primary Schools and in the Vernacular Middle Schools cannot be said to be so very objectionable. My friend threw that part of the subject overboard and confined his attention to introducing it as a compulsory subject in High School courses. That is where I beg to differ from my friend. Something can be said in favour of it in the earlier stage.

In the matter of introduction of Hindi what you are more concerned about is not scholarship of a high order but some working acquaintance. In fulness of time, students during their leisure hours or even after college study, may study the language in detail. These are practical difficulties which are now confronting the department. However, the Director of Public Instruction gave you an assurance that this question will be one of the subjects which will be referred to the committee to be appointed to go into the educational syllabus.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): There cannot be any question of any subsequent committee re-considering the curriculum of English Schools because that has been done. As far as Vernacular School curriculum goes something could be done in this direction.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You propose to refer this subject to an expert body, to report as to the limits within which Hindi can be taught as a subject in Vernacular Schools. Well, that is the position of Government and the department.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I have one doubt. We cannot have a University looking from the point of view of the finances.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You cannot have any discussion after my speech.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : It is not a discussion. It is a new question that has been raised here. I am asking you a doubt, Sir. There cannot be a University, because, our finances do not allow that. So long as we do not have a University, we cannot have a change of curriculum or change of educational policy, from the policy adopted by the Madras University. Under these circumstances, what is the use of the Director of Education for our Schools I wonder. Has the Director got to direct the educational policy of our schools? We cannot change the curriculum either.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is not a question of doubt. I cannot allow you to travel beyond certain legitimate limits.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I want to know whether that is exactly our position ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The position has nothing to do with the person.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Not to the personage but to the appointment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You can have your own opinion. We are concerned with the simple question whether Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory subject.

I will put the amended resolution to the vote of the House.

The resolution runs to this effect : –

"This Council recommends to the Government that Hindi be made a compulsory subject in classes V, VI and VII of the Vernacular Schools and in Forms IV, V and VI in the English High Schools of the State."

The resoultion as amended was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I demand a poll.

A Poll was taken with the following result:

AYES—24.

1 Mr. K. P. Abraham	14 Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
2 ,, K. C. Chandi	15 ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
3 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	16 ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
4 ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai	17 ,, M. P. Madhavan Pillai
5 ,, Joseph Kunju	18 ,, M. Mahomed Mustapha
6 ,, K. C. Karunakaran	19 ,, P. S. Mahomed
7 ,, K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla	20 ,, A. Narayana Pillai
8 ,, K. P. Kochukora Tarakan	21 ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
9 ,, K. Krishnan Nayar	22 ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar
10 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	23 ,, N. A. Sundaram Pillai
11 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	24 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
12 ,, S. Krishna Pillai	
13 ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman	

NOES—16.

1 Mr. M. Govindan	10 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
2 ,, N. John Joseph	11 ,, C. O. Madhavan
3 ,, L. A. Bishop	12 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
4 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai	13 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
5 ,, K. George	14 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
6 ,, P. Gomatinayakam Pillai	15 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
7 , P. N. Krishna Pillai	16 ,, J. S. Westerdale
8 ,, R. Krishna Pillai	
9 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	

NEUTRATS–2.

1 Mr. S. Chattanathakarayalar

2 ,, C. N. Tuppan Namputiripad.

The resolution was declared carried, 24 voting *for* the resolution, 16 *against* and 2 remaining *neutral*.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I move the following resolution for the acceptance of the House :

"This Council recommends to the Government that the fee levied in schools and colleges of the State be reduced by 50 per cent. till normal economic conditions are restored".

Before I formally place this resolution to the House I wish to get permission of the Chair to amend the resolution in such a way, so that, the operation of the resolution will confine itself with regard to schools and not to colleges.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I allow you to do so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, I now move the resolution in the amended form :—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the fee levied in the schools of the State be reduced by 50 per cent till normal economic conditions are restored."

Before I bring forward the arguments for this resolution it will be generally accepted that we are passing through a period of economic crisis. If that is accepted, I do not think that there will be any serious objection against the passing of this resolution at least as a temporary measure. I wish to stress the point, that this favourable circumstance that we have got for reducing the fee due to the economic crisis, as a measure of economic relief to the people and to serve as an experiment to see whether we can conduct our secondary education on a lower cost for the vast majority of the people. Again I put it frankly, that I restrict it as a temporary measure, just at present. I would even go a step further and urge that it is necessary in the interests of the vast majority of the people of the State and it is necessary in the interests of civilised democratic administration which we are going to have in this State, that secondary education should be available to the average citizen in this State. Sir, considering the wealth of the average citizen in the State it would not be too much to say that the fees levied on the students is a bit high, considering the economic condition of the people in general. It is also noted that without any distinction of the status in society, the most common people also send their children who evince an interest in education. Even those who could not really afford to educate their children are sending in their children to schools because they have got an excessive desire of getting their children educated. Whatever may have been the object, there is this artificial or extraordinary stimulus for education in Travancore. It cannot be denied that the vast majority of the people, including the middle and the lower classes, send their children to schools. Now the question is whether this tendency is to be encouraged or whether this tendency is to be checked by prohibitive fees and other expenditure. It has been observed by the Unemployment Committee in their report thus.

"The sacrifices which he often bears and the privation which he not seldom suffers in the pursuit of this aim are such as to compel our admiration and move our compassion."

It is to be clearly borne in mind, when we think of this resolution, that the vast majority of children are sent to school not because their parents could really afford. That point I wish to emphasise very

clearly. Having accepted that, is he not in need of relief? That is the question that arises out of that. If there is any field in which or any method by which the economic relief could be distributed equitably to all the people in Travancore, I do not think that anybody can suggest any other method of distributing economic relief more equaitably than by a reduction of the fees. Because, there will be no house in Travancore which does not spend a dis-proportionately large amount of its income on the education of their children. What does this State after all lose? The total receipts on account of fees from schools in general, Vernacular and English, come to nearly less than 4 lakhs. That is Rs. 3,72,000 and odd. Consequent on the reduction, only half the amount will have to be supplied by theGovernment towards educational expenses. Now, by way of receipts from educational institutions, on account of fees, the approximate income is Rs. 4,00,000. If it is reduced by 50% it means the Government will have to spend roughly Rs. 2,00,000.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is so far as departmental schools are concerned?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes, I know that the only objection that can be taken with regard to this is the existence of aided schools. What will be their position and what will be the amount that Government may have to contribute by way of compensation if we insist on half fee in these schools also? Sir, even now I will suggest a method. These fee concessions, that are now being allowed should be abolished. The number of students in aided schools is not much. There is not much difference between the number of students in aided schools and in departmental schools. In the departmental schools for 1105 the number of pupils was 2,58,392. In private aided schools the number was 2,81,749. There is no appreciable difference in number with regard to pupils attending these schools.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): That includes primary school figures, I take it?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Even now there is no fees in primary schools.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I ask the member if in arriving at that calculation he has included primary schools in which fees are not levied?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Am I to understand that there will be lesser number of students in private schools? I am only quoting the figures supplied by you.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Does the member realise that fee in departmental schools is different when compared to private aided schools?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you talk of secondary schools alone or secondary and primary schools?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Both.

The proportion might vary. I would like to have the exact figures from the Director and argue on that point. It is only, after all, a question of lesser contribution or more contribution. I will take it,

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Sir, that fees will come to 3,00,000 rupees at the most. I do not want the Government to compensate these schools the whole amount due to the half fee concession that is to be given to the schools. If half fee alone is to be realised from the students of aided schools then one-fourth should be contributed by the Government and the one-fourth the aided schools will have to find out for themselves. I find many of these aided schools, at least some of them, are run as a means of profit. My friend Mr. Govindan with whom I had a conversation and who is connected with many schools, says, that there is absolutely no loss in running English Schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does the member mean English High Schools?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I meant Middle Schools.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That is what he told me.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If we cut down the fees by 50%, I suppose, their finances will be in a difficult position?

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): Does the schools conducted by Mr. Govindan receive grants?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I know he is connected with a school which receives grant and with another which does not receive grant.

MR. K. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Parur*): What about the school for which he receives grant? Is it self supporting?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes. He receives grant because he says that the school does not get the necessary amount by way of school fees.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; It is only a portion that is contributed by Government in the shape of grant.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): My point is this. We are asking Government to make sacrifices at this exceptional period. I want my friend Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai to tell me whether this is not an exceptional period or not. If it is a period of crisis whether it is not necessary for the English School Manager to contribute his share from the savings that he might have made, towards the solution of this problem?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): But there is no corresponding sacrifice by the Government?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): For Government make sacrifices, they put this as a stumbling block in regard to aided schools.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Retrenchment can be effected by the management, by reducing the salary of the staff?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): There is another way of doing that. Some of these schools can be consolidated and the central school system as has been suggested by the Champion Report may be adopted.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is rather a big scheme.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I do not want to discuss that scheme. A suggestion was made with regard to fee concession. If I had suggested that it should be made a permanent reduction, I should have referred to the methods suggested by the Champion Committee Report. But since it is a matter affecting the country, only till normal economic conditions are revived, we should have this 50% reduction in schools.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): When can we say that normal conditions will be restored?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That can be easily ascertained. When prices of articles go up we can say that normal conditions have revived.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Up to what level?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Up to the normal level of prices that we have been having till the present depression.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): No two moments are alike in regard to the prices of commodities.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): We should have the reduced rates of fees till a stability is reached in the prices and the prices are as they were before the present depression.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Would it not be better to fix a definite period?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I cannot fix a period; I am not an astrologer.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Then, is it not an indefinite demand that the member is now making?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That is the only demand that could be made by an intelligent man.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): In case the member wishes to develop his argument on the Champion Committee Report, I would add that that dealt with the primary schools alone. Mr. Champion was the Deputy Director then in charge of primary education. The elementary schools in Madras are fee-paying schools; one anna, two annas and three annas per month, the three classes of the primary schools are paying. And, this suggestion for the centralisation of schools was made by Mr. Champion with reference to the primary schools.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I do not wish to press that argument about the Champion Committee's recommendation. My point was that what Mr. Champion has suggested with reference to the primary schools could be tried here in the case of the Middle schools and the High schools. The trend of the recommendation of that committee was to make the large number of small schools into a small number of large schools. I knew that that report related to primary schools. Anyhow, that is not the matter now under discussion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your point is that the people are not now able to pay the present fees; so, it must be reduced by 50%?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That, simply stated, is my position. In regard to the loss that the private institutions would sustain by this proposed reduction in the fees, the Government need make good only one-fourth of it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): In the case of fee concessions, the Government contribute three-fourths of the loss sustained by the private institutions. In the present instance, the member suggests that the Government need contribute only one-fourth. That means, the private institutions would be hard hit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): That may be. If the Government think they can find funds to contribute more, certainly I have no objection.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You want the Government, if they reduce the fees by 50%, to pursue the policy that they pursue in the matter of fee concession?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes. I am not now arguing the question with reference to any contract that may exist between the private agencies and the Government. This is a period of serious economic crisis. And, most of the school-going population are from the poorer classes, and the middle classes in the country. They are in need of relief. According to me, the best method of giving relief eqitably distributed among the people is reduction of school fees. I suggest therefore that the fees must be reduced by 50%; and any compensation, that the Government can legitimately give to the private institutions for the loss that they would have to incur on account of such reduction in the fees, may be given. They may be allowed to have more students in each class than now, if that would relieve them a bit. These are all matters of detail.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But that would affect discipline and efficient instruction?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Yes.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു വരുമാനം കുറവില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവർ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാരായിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂടുതലാണെന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവമാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു വരുമാനം കുറവില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ക്ഷാമത്തിന്റെ കാരണവും പറഞ്ഞു് അവരുടെ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലല്ലൊ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള വരവു കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉള്ള വിഷമംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഫീസ് കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Is it the meber's idea that all the scholarships should be continued if the fee is reduced as suggested by him now ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does the member refer to the poor scholarships ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Not only the poor scholarships ; there is an item called '*Scholarships*' under which Government are now spending a lot of money.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think you are refering to poor scholarships and to the half-fee concessions in favour of the girl-students and some communities like the Mahomedans who have to pay, even now, only half the usual fee ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I do not think we are called upon to make any further reduction in these cases.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : So, the present arrangement may continue in regard to these scholarships ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): My whole point is that education must be made more and more attractive in spite of the increasing unemployment in the country. It is very necessary and useful on larger grounds. The average citizen should not find it difficult to send his boy to school. I put forth this suggestion now because this is the most opportune moment on account of the present economic depression; the fee has to be reduced now. I would certainly insist, when the time comes, that the fees should be permanently reduced from its present level, so that the cost of education would not be prohibitive. It should be sufficiently attractive so that the bulk of the people would not find it hard to send their children to school, especially in view of the fact that they are not getting any compensation for the money that they spend by way of appointments when the course of education is over. It should therefore be as cheap as possible.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottaakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Sir, I rise to support the resolution. As for the propriety of and the urgent necessity for such a measure, as is now suggested in the resolution, i. e. as for the need for such a generous attitude on the part of Government, certainly, there is no dispute. The main question is as regards funds. I am not going to travel beyond the scope of the resolution. I would again

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

repeat that the Government are not justified in refusing to reduce the fees as is now suggested on the ground that they are poor and that they would not be able to meet the requirements in this department as well as in other departments. Just like the tyranny of the Madras University to which the Director of Public Instruction referred just a while ago, the officialdom here, with the high salaries attached thereto is blocking our way towards progress. As was pointed out by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, it is against the policy of a civilised Government to make education prohibitive. The incidents connected with the period when the school fees were raised, are still fresh in our minds; and the economic condition of the people now is far worse, certainly, than what it was then.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai divided the question into two aspects; in respect of private schools and the departmental schools. In regard to private schools, I asked Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai whether the sacrifice that he demanded on the part of private agencies would meet with a corresponding sacrifice on the part of the Government also. That is a position that I want to be made clear. In the case of many of the private institutions, if it is insisted as a condition precedent to these schools being recognised that they should reduce the rate of fees levied by them, perhaps, they would all be hard hit; and they will have to force the teachers in their schools to share with them the sacrifice that they have to make in the matter. And those teachers are already notoriously under-paid in comparison with their compeers in the departmental schools. Why should such a distinction be made between two sets of teachers, one uniformly poor right from the beginning and the other getting fat salaries without, at the same time, making any corresponding reduction, in school fees, as is now proposed?

A question was asked by Mr. Kunjitomman whether the proposed fee concession should be extended to the children of Government officers. I would like to refer him to the Report of the Unemployment Committee which shows that the percentage of such children is very small. All things considered, and for the sake of facilitating the practical working of the suggestion and for the sake of translating the present proposal into action, I would not insist upon the children of Government officials being treated differently

As for the imperative necessity of the proposed measure, nobody will dispute. If the Government do not usher in some such scheme at least as a temporary measure at this time of financial stringency, I would venture to predict that they would be failing in one of their most elementary duties. So, without raising any objection on the ground of financial difficulty, I request the Government graciously to accept the resolution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You would not approve of any educational cess?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Not now, any way.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, the resolution is an important one and should engage the serious attention of the House. The unprecedented economic depression and the phenominal fall in prices have upset all family budgets and the budgets of many Governments. The Government have cut short expenditure in many ways, and the people are also following the example. But, can they afford to neglect the education of their children? If they do so, it would be a loss more to the State than to the individual families concerned. Therefore, Government must certainly render as much help as possible to the parents at the present moment. Perhaps, collegiate education must be considered a luxury. But, secondary education is a necessity. So, I would urge on the Government that the fees in the High Schools should be reduced at least by 50 per cent. as a temporary measure.

With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സർ, മി. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. മുമ്പ് ഹൈസ്കൂളിലും പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളിലും ഫീസ് വളരെ കുറവായിരുന്നു. ഞാൻ പഠിച്ചിരുന്നകാലത്ത് എട്ടണയൊ മറ്റൊ ആയിരുന്നു ഫഷ്ട്ഫാറത്തിലെ ഫീസ്. അത് ഇപ്പോൾ വർദ്ധിച്ച് വർദ്ധിച്ച് ഒന്നരയൊ രണ്ടരയൊ രൂപാ ആയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് കാളേജിൽ അഞ്ഞൂറും ഏഴുനൂറും രൂപാകൊടുത്തു നിയമിക്കുന്ന പ്രഫസേർസ്സിനും മററും ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാണ്. കാളേജിലെ പ്രഫസേർസിനും മററും ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് സാധുക്കളായ ഈ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നുമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പൊതുവെയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ആസക്തിനിമിത്തം സകലരും കുട്ടികളെ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയും അവർ പണം കൊടുക്കുകയുംചെയ്യും. മുമ്പ് ഒരിക്കൽ ഫീസു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയും അതുനിമിത്തം വലിയ ബഹളം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വിവരവും ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സൌകര്യത്തിനായി ആവശ്യമുള്ള പണത്തിന് ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നും അതിനു താഴെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള ഫീസു പിരിച്ച് നടത്തിക്കളയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നത് ന്യായമല്ല. കാളേജുകളിലുംകൂടി ഫീസു കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കും മററും ഉതകുന്ന ആ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണമെന്നുള്ളവർ അങ്ങിനെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു അതായതു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വായിക്കാനും പറഞ്ഞാൽ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള അറിവു സിദ്ധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസാകണം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ ക്ലാസുവരെയാണ് ഫീസു കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും വേണ്ട

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.]

സൌജന്യംചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും. മുമ്പു ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയോട് മഹമ്മദീയർ മുതലായ അസമത്വവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ആനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അവർക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കാമൊ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചു. അതു വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കാൻപാടില്ല. അൻപതുശതമാനം കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് അധഃകൃതർക്കു പ്രാബല്യം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. അതു മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെയാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു്. കാളേജുകളിൽ കുറയ്ക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു വിഷമംഇല്ല. മററുള്ള ക്ലാസുകളിൽ ഫീസു കുറയ്ക്കണം. Third Form വരെ പഠിച്ചിട്ടു പിന്നീടു പഠിപ്പാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ധാരാളം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിനു വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള നാലോ അഞ്ചോ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ എടുത്തു് കോട്ട ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതൊക്കെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റോ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേലധ്യക്ഷനൊ ഇതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊന്നും അന്വേഷിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഫീസു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ വളരെ ഊർജ്ജിതമായും കൃത്യനിഷ്ഠയോടുംകൂടി ഇവർ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രയാസവും വിഷമവും വരുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളോടു അനുകൂലിക്കയൊ സഹതാപം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കയൊ ഈ കൂട്ടർ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഫീസു കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള റസല്യൂഷനെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, in considering the resolution brought forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, there are two questions which arise. In the first place, there is the financial stringency and the difficulty to get the money to pay school fees. That is the point so far as the poor people in the country are concerned; and with that I am in full sympathy. But, this House should not advise the Government to accept a proposal which will have the effect of wiping out the surplus or at least materially affecting it, which has been saved by our frugality for meeting emergencies.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I remind the member that we are now having an emergency?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : My point is that we should not uncautiously commit ourselves to a policy of expenditure which would materially affect the surplus hoarded up, for emergencies, by economic administration of the country. It would not be wise to do so. I do not ignore the fact that there is considerable scarcity of money in the cuntry. But, as I stated during the general discussion on the Budget, there is a tendency to exaggerate the real conditions very

much. I am not meaning any reflection on the members of this House. It is in the constitution of the Indian to exaggerate things. That is my point. When we have flood in north Travancore, it is exaggerated here and described so picturesquely that it would seem as though the flood had come into this Hall. No doubt, there is some scarcity for money. But, it is nothing but exaggeration to say that everybody in the country is starving.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Has he member ever been subjected to adversity?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I share it in common with the other members of this House and with the people of the country

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Does he not receive a fixed pension from Government?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Yes; what of that?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not carry your argument further, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. Do not make such personal references when they do not advance your argument.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): But, personal grounds are being raised by way of arguments here.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Govindan was merely stating that there is a common tendency in our country to exaggerate things. You may accept it or reject it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): That is all I say, Sir. In this particular case also, there is some exaggeration I say. As a matter of fact, the real situation in the country is somewhere between pure affluence and abject poverty.

MR. A. S. DAMODARN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): The tendency to exaggerate in the Indian must be present in the member also?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): You may make an allowance for that.

Sir, that this question of fee concession is beset with great difficulties is what I think. In Travancore there are two agencies at work in the field of education. Government shoulder only a part of the responsibility. If we are going to do anything in regard to this question of fee concession, it should be uniform in the case of both these agencies. It is no use reducing the fees in Government schools alone. We shall have to reduce the fees in private schools also. It is true that my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai had a private talk with me regarding the schools under my management. It is also true that I told him that, in the case of one of them, there is no particular loss; and I am not getting any grant-in-aid except in respect of the fee concessions granted to the poor boys. But, in the case of the other school I am getting a small grant from the government because it is running at a loss. My friend worked this conversation into an argument and

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

stated that the private institutions were working at a profit to the management. My experience is that, in the case of the average middle school there is no loss, because the rate of fees is so high. By average middle school I mean schools which have a strength of about 150 pupils. In such schools, ordinarily, there would be a surplus of about Rs. 30 or 40 per month, if the pay of the teachers is between Rs. 15 and 35, the headmaster getting not more then 35; and you can get, in these days, quite competent hands for this salary. In the case of the High Schools, invariably there is loss to the management, and the Government have to make a contribution. There is one High School, in the management of which I have some hand, that school is not working at a loss, because it is a fairly strong school. But, on the average, I must say, that High Schools generally work at a loss. Similarly, in the case of the fee-paying Vernacular Schools also, there is no advantage to the management. Therefore, considering the question as a whole, unless the Government agree to make the necessary contribution to the private agencies to make good the loss that they would sustain if the rate of fees is reduced, these private agencies would be hit hard. Then, the question is what would be the share that the Government would have to contribute? My friend here, who is the Manager of a school tells me that he would be satisfied with a 75% contribution from Government as in the case of the fee-concessions now allowed. The question therefore is whether the Government would be in a position to come forward to make this 75% contribution in the case of all the school-going children in the State. Personally, I do not think it is reasonable to call upon Government to make that contribution, particularly when they are at their wit's end to balance the Budget. I think it would involve a commitment seriously affecting the finances of the State. My own view is that the 50% reduction in school fees now suggested by my friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, is so considerable that it would seriously affect the finances of the State.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member know exactly the total amount that the Government may have to lose by adopting the present resolution?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): According to the figures of the mover, it would come to about Rs. 4 lakhs. He did not make a correct calculation of the contribution that would have to be made to the private institutions, and he put it down simply as one lakh.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Has the member any independent figures apart from those furnished by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I accept his figures and argue.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The member does not question the correctness of the figures furnished by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): No.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): According to Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, the loss to Government would only come to half of 4 lakhs, that is 2 lakhs.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Two lakhs for Government institutions and another two lakhs for private institutions. I speak subject to correction by the Director of Public Instruction who, I hope, would have correct figures. Any way, the loss to Government would not be less than Rs. 4 lakhs.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member know the total amount of collection of fees in the State?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Four lakhs, the mover said. I have already stated that I take his figures as correct. My knowledge of the figures is absolutely irrelevant to my present argument. The mover has given the figure as four lakhs; and I am arguing on that figure.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Pillai is under the impression that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai went wrong in his figures; and so, he asks you whether you know the correct figures. You may say 'Yes' or 'No'.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Assuming Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's figures as correct, I am now arguing the question. Whether I know the figures or not is absolutely irrelevant for the question now before us.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is left to you to answer Mr. Krishna Pillai or not. Yo may pass on.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Sir, the commitment will come to at least four lakhs. That is what I assume. I fear it may even be more. I must say that this House would not be well advised in recommending to Government an expenditure of four lakhs of rupees per annum without knowing for how many years they would have to incur such expenditure.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Has the member any objection in allowing fee concession for at least one year?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): The rate of concession already given is quite reasonable. It may be done in the case of students who are unable to pay. But 50 per cent. is too much for everybody. In the case of those who are unable to pay there is already a concession of 50 per cent. At first it was given to a few castes but subsequently it was extended to all classes of people who are poor and unable to pay.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Does not the member think that a reduction in the rate of fees will increase the number of students attending the school?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I admit that it will have some effect. But I do not think that it will increase the number this year as it is now the middle of the school year, and we cannot expect new admissions at this time.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): What is the reasonable reduction that the member would suggest?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Those who are unable to pay are already getting 50 per cent. concession. In the case of the remaining they may get 20 per cent. concession in consideration of the financial stringency of the time.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In the case of those to whom concession is given are they not unable to give even the 50 per cent?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is his view and he has sat down.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there any reason for his last suggestion?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He has told you that in his speech.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): But he has not supported his statement by arguments.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution. We have heard the speeches of members dealing with varying aspects of the financial estimates. My estimate is approximately 7 lakhs of rupees. The provision for fee concession in the next year's Budget is 52,000 rupees. That is one and a half lakhs in aid that is given. If you take 50 per cent. for aided institutions and Government institutions that will roughly cost 4 lakhs. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai wanted to know where I got my figures. I will tell him page by page and item by item of the Administration Report and the Budget. As regards English Schools, I will refer him to pages 90 and 120 of the Administration Report. You will find on page 90 that the strength of the non-Government Schools is 15920 producing an income of 3 lakhs. It is a matter of working on the same rate of fees 21,721 pupils may produce. On the approximate amount it is 4 lakhs. With reference to Vernacular Schools the strength is referred to in pages 96 and 243 of the Administration Report. On working out on the same basis of fees the amount is 64,588. Adding these together the total in English Schools is 4 lakhs and Vernacular Schools 29,116. The total amount is 5½ lakhs. To this add 1½ lakhs which is already given in the way of aid.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Why should that be included in this?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am answering the general question. This House is asking us to aid schools. Whether it is reduction of fees in Government schools or grant to fee paying schools, it is all the same to Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, why should that be included?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He wants to bring to the notice of the ouse the present demand on Government?

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I am saying that Government now give relief to the extent of 1½ lakhs and the House is asking to increase it to 7 lakhs. People are saying that the fee here is high. I only say that they are identical with the surrounding States— with Cochin and Madras. I may tell the House that in Cochin, Mysore and Madras they have no intention of reducing the fees. Any one who knows the condition of the east coast and the west coast will admit that the condition of the west coast is not so bad as the east coast. I am not saying that there is no financial depression here. Far from that,but in those parts Government are not reducing fees and our Government cannot afford to spend that amount. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, of course made, the suggestion that some of the managers ought not to be given full fee concession. I must oppose that position tooth and nail. If you are going to do anything in this matter it must be shared and shared alike. One has to remember that the bulk of aided education in this State is borne by one community and you are asking the Government to extend the aid of fee concession by 50 per cent. to some schools and by 25 per cent. to others. By that you are asking one class of managers to find the balance. I do not want to introduce the communal question here, but it is a very important question. One community is going to bear the brunt, and that community is the biggest in the matter of management of aided schools, in the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : May I know whether it will make any difference whatsoever if the managements were distributed. Is it not a relevant consideration ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The burden has to be borne by one community according to the Director.

MR. E. G. MCALPINE (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I am telling Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai the fact that the aided schools outnumber Government schools. There are, for example, 20 Government high schools for boys and over 40 non-Government schools. The burden of education in the State has been borne for years in large measure by aided managements. If any question of this kind is going to be considered, I can only say that it should be considered on the basis that all will be treated alike. Differential treatment of this kind will increase discontent and trouble in the State. On this account Government will have to spend 5½ lakhs and this amount Government cannot find. Members were saying that it is one of the elementary duties of Government to provide education and I also say that it is one of the elementary duties of Government to balance the Budget and Government are faced with many difficulties in this matter. To ask the Government to provide 5½ lakhs of rupees by a stroke of the pen is to ask something which Government cannot face. For these reasons I have to oppose the resolution.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) . ഞാനും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈരാജ്യത്തെ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന് പര

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

കെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരുസംശയവും ഇല്ല. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇപ്പോൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിലും വിശേഷിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിലും വളരെ ക്രൂരതലാണെന്നുള്ളത് നിർവിവാദമാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ധാരാളമുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തമുള്ള വല്ലതായ കഷ്ടാവസ്ഥ അറിയാൻപാടില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇതു് നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയുന്നതു്. എല്ലാത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളേയും ഒരുപോലെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതും ഗവൺമെൻറ് സൗജന്യംചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിൽ പ്രധാനമായതുമായ ഒരുസംഗതി ഫീസ്സൗജന്യം ചെയ്യുകയാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ഭൂനികുതികുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം, കച്ചവടക്കാർക്ക് ആദായനികുതി കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നൊക്കെ ഇവിടെ പലരും പറഞ്ഞു. എങ്കിലും എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ പററിയ ഒരുസംഗതിയാണ് ഈ ഫീസ്സ സൌജന്യംചെയ്യുകഎന്നുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഉടനടി ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ച് അടുത്തവർഷാരംഭത്തിൽതന്നെ എല്ലാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലുംഉള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെഫീസ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തേതിൽനിന്നും പകുതിയാക്കികൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈകാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായംകൂടി എനിക്ക പറയാനുണ്ട്. അതു് റസല്യൂഷനിൽ സ്പഷ്ടമാക്കപ്പെട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരുസംഗതിയാണ്. അസ്പഷ്ടമായി പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ അതിനെ വിമർശിച്ചഅവസരത്തിൽ ദോഷകരമായ ഒരു നിലയിലാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫീസു പകുതി ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾ പലതിനും വലിയദോഷംഉണ്ടാകും. അതിനുള്ളപരിഹാരം ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ് പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതായതു് ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഫീസ്കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിൻെറ ഒരംശം ഗവൺമെൻറു വകവച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. നഷ്ടത്തിൻെറ ഒരംശം വകവച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഒരിക്കലും ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അനേകായിരം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകൾ ഇതുനിമിത്തം അധോഗതിയെ പ്രാപിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിനു സാരമായ കോട്ടം തട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ശ്രേയസ്സിനും ഉടവു തട്ടുന്നതാണ്. എല്ലാതരത്തിലുമുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും നാട്ടുഭാഷാ

വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും മാനേജരന്മാർ ഉപ്പോൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുനടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ നില ഈ നിലയിലെങ്കിലും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാവക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉണ്ടാക്കണം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ വാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നില്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് വിപരീതഫലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാൻറ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ഫീസ് കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതുനിമിത്തം വരുന്ന നഷ്ടം മുഴുവനും ഗവമെൻറിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ കൊടുക്കണം. പ്രതിമാസം ഇരുനൂറു രൂപാ ഫീസു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്കൂളിൽ പകുതിഫീസാക്കുമ്പോൾ നൂറുരൂപാ നഷ്ടമായിത്തീരുന്നു. ഈ നഷ്ടം ഗ്രാൻറ സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് ഗവമെൻറിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കണം. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥയോടുകൂടിവേണം ഗവമെൻറ് ഫ്രീസ് സൗജന്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. അല്ലാതെ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അംഗീകരിച്ചു അതിനെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതായാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ ഗ്രാൻറു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെല്ലാം അധപ്പതിച്ചുപോകും. കാരണം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അവർ വളരെകഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിയും ആണ് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഇനിയും കഷ്ടതവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ ആ സ്കൂളുകളെ വിട്ടുകളയും. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്പെടുന്നതായ ഈ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നില്ക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ ഭയങ്കരമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് നഷ്ടത്തിന്റെ ഒരംശം കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി "മുഴുവൻ നഷ്ടവും കൊടുക്കണം" എന്ന് പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ പ്രമേയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി അതിനെ പ്രസിഡൻറ് അനുകൂലിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ മററു ഭാഗങ്ങളോടു് ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസ് നൂററിന് അൻപതു ശതമാനം വീതം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ താല്പര്യം. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു എന്നല്ല ജനങ്ങൾ നല്ല നിലയിലിരുന്ന കാലത്തും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ചുമത്തുന്ന ഫീസ് കൂടുതലാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണു ഞാൻ. അതു കൊണ്ടു എത്ര എങ്കിലും ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു ശരിയാണ്. അൻപതു ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും കൂടുതലായി വരികയില്ല. എന്നാൽ

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ഈ റസലൂഷനിൽ കാണുന്ന മാതിരി അതിനെ സ്വീകരിച്ചു പാസാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഗുണത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ദോഷമല്ലേ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നു. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. ഈ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസിലും അൻപതു ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോടു കൂടി ഒരു പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അത് അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ അതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഫലം ഏറ്റവും വിപരീതമായ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ പോയി ചേരുന്നതു കൊണ്ട് അതിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം നിബന്ധന ഒന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തതായ ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഗ്രാന്റു സ്കൂളുകളിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം, ഗവണ്മെന്റു തന്നെ വഹിക്കണമെന്നും അൻപതു ശതമാനം ഫീസ് കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ള ഒരു നിശ്ചയം കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു വൈമനസ്യവും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. പ്രമേയം ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിൽ പാസാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകൾ മുഴുവനും നശിക്കാൻ ഇടയാകുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനായി തീർന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കയും ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*) : Sir, I extend my hearty support to the resolution before the House. I am sure that at least on this occasion the official members on the other side of the House will stand up in support of the resoluction chiefly because it is a measure which if passed and accepted would redress the grievances of the poor people to a very large extent. Sir, it is only in the fitness of things that at this time of financial stringency the Government adopt a measure which goes to the prosperity and progress of the ryots as a whole of this country. I can only say that at this time this House though it has assembled here for a long time was not able to adopt any measure which goes practically to the progress of the ryots of this country so that though we had at first an idea of retrenchment of the salaries of these high paid officers it was not very successful. So on this occasion I may tell the House and the Government that this measure must be passed and the official members be allowed to vote according to their conscience and support the resolution before the House.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, Mr. McAlpine was telling us that the cost of this scheme to the Government would be roughly 5½ lakhs. It was only three or four days ago that this House

passed its Budget and in that Budget we have provided just a small margin of surplus for the coming year. What would be the result if the House pass this resolution and the Government accept it. Sir, we can all forsee that that small margin of surplus would be converted into a very huge deficit. Sir, the members who spoke during the general discussion of the Budget very plainly pointed out what would be the fate of our anticipations as regards some items in the Budget. They said that our anticipations under most of the heads of revenue would not be realised and that what is now shown as a small surplus of Rs. 52,000 or so would rather be converted into a huge deficit at the close of the year if the economic condition continues as it is. Sir, I ask the House whether soon after passing that Budget and when the members themselves say that it would be converted into a deficit Budget, would it be safe for us considering the position of the Government, to vote for an expenditure which would mean doubly increasing that deficit.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Am I to understand from the member that there would be no attempt to cut short the expenditure during the coming year ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am only speaking of what is going to be the effect of this resolution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: On the lines of the Budget that has been sanctioned by the House.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If this resolution is accepted, instead of a surplus of half a lakh of rupees which the Financial Secretary provided in the Budget, it would perhaps be a deficit of 10 or 12 lakhs. Now, Sir, I ask the question, is it not in the interests of all of us to see that the Government of the State does not become bankrupt. My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai at the time of the general discussion said that he hoped for a deficit and he thought that the Government would present a deficit Budget. There is a good deal of difference of opinion among the financiers of the world about a deficit Budget. The efforts of most of the financiers of the world are to produce a Budget wherein income and expenditure are in equalibrium. I think it is acknowledged that deficit Budgets are very dangerous. They lead to recklessness in expenditure. The other day I was reading from a newspaper that the one cause for the economic depression and fall in prices is the huge borrowings of the various Governments of the world. Whether that is so or not, I cannot say. But it is acknowledged on all hands that a deficit Budget is dangerous. The other day in the Madras Legislative Council the Finance Member said that his aim was to produce a Budget in which the expenditure and revenue are equalised and he told the House that it was very necessary to adopt that financial policy.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there any reserve fund in Madras as we have here ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, they have whenever there is a proposal to draw on the Reserve it will be deprecated.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : What are the people to do with their family deficit Budgets?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I suppose the Government is the peoples' Government and when its Budget is deficit it affects all the people.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : May I know for what purpose Government is keeping this reserve?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is a very small reserve.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I suppose it is for the purposes of times like this.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you want him to discuss that large question?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Do you mean to say that for a small State like this with its limited resources this small reserve is not necessary? After all, these reserves are used for reproductive purposes which will come back to the people in the shape of utilities. After all, it is not a large reserve and a succession of deficits will wipe it out. We do not know what will happen in the succeeding years. If this resolution is carried and accepted the result of our finances would be very serious. We cannot face a deficit like 10 lakhs and sit quiet.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil)* : Suppose a reduction is made in the percentage of the salaries?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That will not affect very much. I am speaking on this point only. On the other points Mr. McAlpine has already spoken.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, the learned Chief Secretary's speech would make one infer that the prime object for which our Government exists is to see that the working of the Government during the year does not result in deficit. That seems to be the prominent consideration before the Government. That is a wrong conception.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I did not say that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : He dwelt very much upon the fact that if this resolution is passed and acted upon what is now anticipated to be a surplus Budget would be converted into a deficit Budget. That is his main argument. To avoid that he says that he should say no to the suggestion. That is exactly what Mr. McAlpine was telling us. Their argument was that the situation of the country is such as to demand acceptance of this resolution but the financial condition is such that they cannot accept that. Sir, this is an answer which we did not expect from Government. The question is, is the situation of the country such as to demand such a resolution. To me it appears to be a very predominent question. What about the family Budgets which are all going to be deficit Budgets? Should they all become deficit Budgets to make the Government Budget a surplus one?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Cannot the family Budgets be made to balance even as the Government Budget?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I do not think I need answer that question. It can be balanced provided while sending our boys to schools we starve them at home.

Is it what the Government expect us to do if our Budget is to be balanced? Are we to starve at home in order to balance the Budget? I little thought that the Government would be content with the answer that it is all a matter of figures. "We expect half a lakh as surplus. If you spend 5 1/2 lakhs more on account of reduction of fees it will be a deficit of six lakhs. We are helpless. These are the figures so far as we are concerned and we cannot accept this resolution." That is the position of Government. Sir, I little expected the Government to say that. Of course, if they had figures on which they could tell us that their condition is very bad; then we can understand that. They have not said that their condition is so bad. If you say that their condition is bad that will be reasonable. Now their argument is utterly unsound. What are we to do with our family Budgets? Where is the answer. I do not get that. There are, sir, very many sums in the Budget which we have not sanctioned and which Government are going to spend next year. They are allowed by law to spend them. Why not effect retrenchment in those sums so far as some of the aspects are concerned. So far as the poorly paid people are concerned it is not possible. Why not reduce the pay of high paid officers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Why not stop the schools?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : That is just the question which our Government officers put to me? "You say you cannot educate the children, you cannot feed your children you cannot clothe them. Why do you send them to schools," Government officers would say. They would say, "why not starve your children, why not allow them to die either a mental death or physical death?" That is the question they put. I do not expect that to be put by them. Sir, I do not wish to pursue this matter further. I put the question: You are annually spending 2 1/2 crores of rupees collected from the poor persons. You have the power to spend that. If you have given me the power to spend that I would have shown you how to spend that. You are collecting the money and you are spending it and you say; 'look at the figures, we are in difficulties'. I did not expect this of the Government. With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഉള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസ് പകുതിയാക്കുന്നതു നിമിത്തം വരുന്ന നഷ്ടം ഏതു വിധം പരിഹരിക്കാമെന്നാണ് മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലെ വരവു ചിലവു നോക്കി എത്രമാത്രം നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നോ ആ നഷ്ടം വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു അവരെ സഹായിക്കണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു നഷ്ടം വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു സഹായിക്കണ്ടേ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഞാൻ മലയാളത്തിലല്ലേ പറഞ്ഞതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഫീസ് കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു വരുന്ന നഷ്ടം കണക്കുനോക്കി വേണം കൊടുക്കാൻ എന്നു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ പകുതി ഫീസാക്കുമ്പോൾ കണക്കു നോക്കാതെ തന്നെ നഷ്ടം വരുമെന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഈ സംസാരത്തിനും ഇവിടെ ആലോചന നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളുമായി യാതൊരു സംബന്ധവും ഇല്ല. പള്ളിക്കൂടം നടത്തുന്നതു് ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്നാൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടം നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് നഷ്ടവും വരാൻ പാടില്ല. ഫീസ് കുറവു ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഏതെങ്കിലും മാനേജുമെൻറു സ്കൂളിനു നഷ്ടം വരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ആ നഷ്ടം എത്രയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു അവിടത്തെ വരവു ചിലവുകൾ നോക്കി ഡയറക്ടർ നിശ്ചയിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന നഷ്ടം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മെമ്പർ ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച സംഗതികൾ റസല്യൂഷനിൽ ഉണ്ടോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: റസല്യൂഷനെ ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരത്തിൽ അമൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അങ്ങിനെ അമൻറു ചെയ്യാതെതന്നെ ഇതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു അധികാരം ഉണ്ട്.

That is the demand of the people. Government may make suitable arrangements. They are at liberty to do so. I would do that if I had the power.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you say that our private schools are to be stamped out of existence as a result of enforcing this reduction on private schools, or are they to be paid the total amount of their loss on account of the acceptance of this policy?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Personally I would say that their loss should be made good by the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : What is your view on that matter?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : We want only the resolution to be accepted and acted upon. The other things will be allowed to the Government to adjust.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നമാതിരി ഗവണ്മെന്റ ചെയ്യില്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തു ചെയ്യും?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഗവണ്മെന്റ വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ അതിന ഞാനാണോ ഉത്തരവാദി?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Commerce and Industry, North*): നഷ്ടം മുഴുവനും പരിഹരിക്കണം എന്ന റസല്യൂഷനിൽ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്താൽ എന്താണ് ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): അതിനെനിക്ക വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : Sir, I beg to support the resolution. At the same time I would say that no school authorities concerned should be put to any loss as a result of this. The resolution seems to affect private schools also. Government should see that private schools incur no loss whatever on account of the reduction made in pursuance of this resolution. The Government should fully make good the amount of reduction made by them. With this modification I support the resolution on the ground of economic depression and also especially when we remember that this portion of the resolution is one which would affect a large majority of the people of this State. We find only a very small number of people who do not send their children to schools. By reducing the fees a large number of people will be benefited and to that extent I must support the resolution. If in any way it works against the poor private institutions which do stand in support of the Government I do not agree with the mover.

As for the Budget, the Chief Secretary said actually we have got only a deficit Budget though nominally we found a surplus Budget it is in fact only a deficit Budget. How to find money? The answer is to be provided by the Government themselves. While hearing the discussion on the Budget many of the members on this side said that the salary of the high paid officers may be reduced or money may be borrowed by the Government and so on.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The member referred to high paid officers. What is the minimum limit of high pay that he would fix for reduction?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : I only said that during the discussion on the Budget many of the members said so.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That is true. I want to know what minimum the member would fix. Would the member consider an officer drawing Rs, 125 as a high paid officer?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): If I am to give my personal opinion—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it the only difficulty that the Financial Secretary has?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There are very many difficulties. But I am only asking a question.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I would fix it at Rs. 200 and above.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What percentage should be reduced?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Say, 15 per cent. I only said that during the discussion on the Budget, many of the members here spoke that the salary of the high paid officers may be reduced to some extent. That was one way of making money. Another way proposed by the members was to borrow money from other Governments or institutions.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is it the member's opinion that for meeting the current expenditure Govenment should borrow?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): There is a special crisis and we have to meet it. I do not say that we should borrow for current expenditure. If it be that we had to borrow for current expenditure our condition will be miserable. But here is an urgent necessity and for that we have to borrow or find money by some other means. Whether this is urgent or only current expenditure I am not concerned with.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does the member think that the number of boys studying in the English Schools has gone down owing to this economic stringency?

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): I am not aware.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I move that the question be now put.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In a question of such importance you cannot prevent other members who may have something to contribute to the discussion from doing so by moving the closure motion. Of course, you can continue the discussion some other day. There may be a few more non-officials who have not yet spoken and there may be also officials who may speak. There is the reply by the mover and the final reply by Mr. McAlpine.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): We have yet time for that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is the election to the Standing Finance Committee. I have some function outside the hall, I shall send my excuses if you want to continue on. I am entirely in your hands. As I anticipate we can continue for another half an hour at the most and then you will have to adjourn for the purpose of electing members to the Standing Finance Committee. I would like to close that also before we go. Can you tell me what time you are going to take up? I shall defer the election to the Finance Committee. I am prepared to sit up and ask the official members also to wait. If you don't mind sitting up for another hour or two I don't mind. But I don't think we can arrive at a decision to-day. It is a very important question that affects everybody. So far as the anxiety for the reduction of fees is concerned I think all of us are agreed. But whether from the standpoint of the Government it is a feasible proposition is one on which they must be allowed to have their say. Otherwise it is a curtailment of the freedom of discussion and an abuse of my power as President. I am not prepared to exercise that in your favour. I leave it to you.

We will stop now and resume on some favourable occasion.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): When is that?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a matter entirely in the hands of the Government. In the fulness of time you will find a notification in the Gazette. I am sorry I cannot satisfy your curiosity nor mine. So we will rise now and meet again at 11-30 tomorrow morning. The non-official members of the Council are requested to stay for the election of members to the Standing Finance Committee.

The Council adjourned at 5-5 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH COUNCIL

FIRST SESSION OF 1106

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

Tuesday, 11th August 1931/the 25th Karkatakam 1106.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven thirty of the Clock with the President in the Chair.

The following members were absent :

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Action on the Report of the Unemployment Committee.

111. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the action taken by them on the recommendations made in the Unemployment Committee's Report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Report is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : May I know whether Government have come to any conclusion with regard to any of the recommendations of the Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Action has been taken on several recommendations. A. G. O. is in the course of preparation.

Alleged misappropriation in the Patents and Designs Office.

112. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any case of misappropriation in the Patents and Designs Office of the Huzur Secretariat in the years 1105 and 1106;

(*b*) (i) whether it is a fact that one Mr. R. Krishna Aiyar of the Patents and Designs Office, Huzur Secretariat, has taken extraordinary leave ; and

(ii) when he applied for leave and till what date ;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the action taken by the Government in the matter ; and

(*d*) the name of the controlling officer of the Patents and Designs Office of the Huzur Secretariat in 1105 and 1106 ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There were two cases in 1105.

(*b*) (i)) and (ii) No. Mr. R. Krishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L., Clerk, Secretariat, has been granted combined privilege leave and furlough for 10 months from the 1st Dhanu 1106 to the 30th Kanni 1107 and permitted to take up employment under the Travancore Chamber of Commerce.

(*c*) The matter was reported to the Government by the Controller of Patents and Designs. Mr. Krishna Aiyar has been placed under suspension and a full enquiry into the allegations against him has been ordered.

(*d*) 1. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, B. A., was the Controller of Patents and Designs till 12-8-1105.

2. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.,—
from 13-8-1105 to 4-5-1106;
from 20-6-1106 to 15-8-1106; and
from 8-11-1106 continues.

3 Mr. C. O. Madhavan B. A., B. L.,—
from 5-5-1106 to 19-6-1106; and
from 16-8-1106 to 7-11-1106.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether Government have called for the explanations of the officer concerned when these cases were found out?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): When was it done?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Soon after the defalcations were discovered.

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know when leave was granted to him—was it after the discovery of the misappropriation or before?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): After.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know when the Controller of Patents and Designs made a report on this matter to Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot now say the exact date on which he made the report. I have not got the letter of the Controller of Patents and Designs here. The report was made a few months ago.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know the date on which the order of suspension was issued?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The order of suspension was passed on the 2nd of August 1931.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know whether the Controller of Patents and Designs has any responsibility with regard to this matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He is bound to control the receipt of revenue. He is responsible to see that all revenues realised in his branch are credited to Government.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether Government propose to take any action with regard to the dereliction of duty, if any, on the part of the Controller of Patents and Designs ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; That matter will be considered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether the accounts in the Patents and Designs Department have been subjected to check by the Account Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is a simple account and it is not usual to have it checked by an outside agency.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether Government will order a general check of the accounts relating to the Patents and Designs Department ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : After the discovery of the first defalcation the accounts *were checked* in detail and then it was that the other defalcation was found out.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether the checking was done for the whole period ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : May I know whether Government think it advisable to check the accounts for the whole period ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That will be considered.

G. O. re transfer of officers.

113. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have issued any orders to the effect that generally officers should be transferred once in three years ;

(*b*) if so, when ;

(*c*) whether they have subsequently ruled that the said order will not affect the officers of the Public Works Department ; and

(*d*) if not, the reasons for retaining the Executive Engineers in the same stations without being transferred ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) and (*c*) These questions do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*d*) The interests of the public Service did not necessitate such transfers.

Activities of the Road Board sittings at Kottayam and Alwaye in 1106.

114. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the activities of the Road Board Committee which held its sittings at Kottayam and Alwaye in 1106?

(2) Are the Government aware of any move on the part of the said Committee in connection with the half-begun cross-roads of Shertallai?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (1) The activities of the Boards consisted chiefly in preparing a priority list of works for the Districts.

(2) Yes. The question of constructing a cart road from the Alleppey—Shertallai road (Kanjikuzhi) to Muhamma, Taikattuseri, Pallikadavu to Makkalkadavu on the east, to Turavur on the west, and Trichattukulam-Chenganda road up to Taikattuseri, was considered.

Particulars re the Mathematics department in the Women's College.

115. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the year in which the B. A. course in Mathematics was started in the Women's College;

(*b*) the number of students in the Mathematics Group—

(i) in the Junior B. A. class during 1929 to 1930 and 1930 to 1931; and

(ii) in the Senior B. A. class for the above period; and

(*c*) the number of Professors, Assistant Professors, Tutors and members of the menial staff of the Mathematics Department in the Women's College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) July 1929.

(*b*)	(i)	1929—30	...	8
		1930—31	...	2
	(ii)	1929—30	...	The Senior B. A. Class in Mathematics was started only in June 1930.
		1930—31	...	8
(*c*)		Professor	...	1
		Assistant Professor	..	1
		Lecturer	...	1
		Attender	...	1
		Peon	...	1

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): In view of the figures given, may I know whether Government are prepared to stop the Mathematics branch in the Women's College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government propose to give it a little more chance and see how things work for another year.

Professor of Mathematics in the Women's College.

116. **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether an allowance in addition to his pay is granted to the Professor of Mathematics in the Women's College, Trivandrum;

(*b*) if so, the amount of such allowance;

(*c*) whether the same Professor gets any other allowance;

(*d*) if so, the amount of such allowance, and for what special work;

(*e*) whether the Professor of Mathematics in the Women's College is doing Honours work; and

(*f*) whether he was doing such work when he was in the Science College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Duty allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Local allowance of Rs. $41\frac{2}{3}$ per mensem as the Government Astronomer.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): With regard to part (*c*) of the question may I know whether allowance is generally granted to a Professor who is transferred from one College to another to do the same work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If it is the same work allowance could not be given. If the work is more responsible allowance might probably be granted. It was done in another case also.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I know from the member whether the work of the Mathematics Professor of the Women's College is more onerous than the work he was doing in the Science College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He was only a junior Professor in the Science College. In the Women's College he is in sole charge of the Mathematics Department.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): In view of the fact that he had Honours work also in the Science College, do not the Government think that his work is lighter in the Women's College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not a question of heavier or lighter work; it is a question of *more responsibility*. In the Science College he was only a Junior Professor. There was a Senior Professor there who was responsible for the work of the Mathematics Department. In the Women's College he is in sole charge of the department and so his responsibilities are greater.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I take it that duty allowance is generally granted to an officer when he is asked to do a more responsible work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It depends upon the circumstances of each case.

Bridge across the Shertallai canal at Kommadi.

117. MR. P. S. MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of years that have elapsed since the Shertallai canal was opened to its present length;

(*b*) the number of years that have elapsed since the ferry service at Kommadi was sanctioned;

(*c*) whether the people have submitted several petitions and resolutions to the Government for constructing a bridge at Kommadi; and

(*d*) whether they have made any attempt to relieve the people of the suffering they are undergoing for want of a bridge at Kommadi?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Four years.

(*b*) A ferry service at Kommadi has not been sanctioned.

(*c*) A resolution was received by the Government and an interpellation in December 1930.

(*d*) An estimate has been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Kottayam, which is being examined by the Chief Engineer.

Roads in the Trivandrum town.

118. MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the highly damaged condition of some of the roads of the Trivandrum town; and

(*b*) whether there is a list in the Executive Engineer's Office of roads in the town that require special attention in the rainy season?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Some of the gravelled roads in the town get damaged during rains.

(*b*) The Executive Engineer has prepared a list of roads which require metalling.

Purchase of an Air Compressor machine for the Water Works Division.

119. MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a machine called "Air Compressor for grouting" has been purchased for the Water Works;

(*b*) whether it is used for grouting and excavating hard rock;

(*c*) the outturn of work done by it in one day;

(*d*) the cost of working the machine for one day including the pay of the staff connected with it;

(*e*) what would be the cost of an equal quantity of work if done by manual labour without machinery;

(*f*) when the machine was purchased;

(*g*) how long it was used;

(*h*) whether it is being used now (28-11-1106); and

(*i*) the members of the staff connected with it and the pay of each of them?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) A machine has been purchased. It is not called 'Air Compressor for grouting'. It is a plant consisting of an air compressor, a jack-hammer with its appurtenances for rock boring, and a grout mixer and placer with its hose and other connections.

(*b*) It is used for boring through hard rock and for grouting under pressure the seams and fissures and cavities in the rock with cement grout.

(*c*) The outturn of the plant is six running feet per hour, the diameter of the hole bored being 2½ inches at the top. The number of working hours per day is variable according to the necessity and weather conditions. No definite outturn can be stated for the plant under the head 'grouting' as the number of bore holes it can grout in a day depends on the extent of fissures and cavities in the rock which has to be sealed up.

(*d*) S. Rs. 29-19 chs. on the average, exclusive of interest and depreciation on capital cost. Including the latter, it will come to Rs. 35.

(*e*) The boring and grouting work cannot be borne by manual labour for the speed at which boring has to be done for grouting and hence, there is no comparison.

(*f*) On the 24th Mithunam 1105.

(*g*) For about 6 months, from 6-4-1106 to 1-9-1106.

(*h*) It is not being used at present, but it will be required when the right third of the Dam is taken up.

(*i*) (1) The staff when the machine is at work:—

Mechanical operator—Rs. 50 per mensem.

Air Compressor Driver -Rs. 50/- per mensem.

Grout Mixer operator—Rs. 30/- per mensem.

Watcher—chs. 14 per day.

(2) staff when the machine is idle :—

The watcher will be on duty and the services of the rest of the staff are utilised for other works.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : With reference to the answer to part (*b*) of the question, may I know where the plant is used for boring through hard rock?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It is used in the headworks.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : It is stated in the answer that the plant is used for boring through hard rock. Why is hard rock bored through?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : For making the foundation sufficiently strong. There may be loose portions and cavities.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Am I to understand that the foundation itself is hard rock?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : In the hard rock there will be fissures and weak portions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is stated that it is done for strengthening the foundation. Am I to understand that the foundation is constructed upon already existing hard rock?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The purpose for which the plant is used is full well explained in the answer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is true. But I would like to get some more information. I wish to know whether it is hard rock that is bored through and whether it is upon hard rock that the foundation is constructed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes, that is what I find from the information supplied by the Chief Engineer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether the boring is done before the foundation is constructed or after?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Before. It is clear from the answers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): It is not given in the answers.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Where is it given?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It can be inferred from the answers given.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it so, as a fact?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN ((*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Or is it that the boring is done after the foundation is begun to be constructed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is done before the foundation is laid.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So that when the foundation is laid, the use for the machinery is over?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): When the foundation is wholly laid, its purpose will be served.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether grouting and the construction of the foundation goes hand in hand or whether grouting precedes the construction of the foundation or follows it?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The whole work will be done before the foundation is laid.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So that before the foundation work is begun, grouting is over?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes, so far as that portion is concerned.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): And thereafter there will be no use of that machinery?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It has to be used for other portions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I understand that it could be used for other portions. But I wish to know whether the use of the machinery is not over so far as that portion of the work is concerned?

MR. C O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): So far as that portion of the work is concerned, the use of the machine is over.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is the whole foundation upon solid rock?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). I suppose it is so. Specific information is not available just now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I have an idea as to how this boring through hard rock on which the foundation is buil is done? Is not the hard rock covered by earth on either side, or by other portions of the rock?

MR.C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No, the rock is not covered by earth on either side. So far as that portion of the rock is concerned, it is exposed. If there is anything above the rock, that is removed and only then is the foundation laid.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want an answer only if the member is in a position to do so?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes, I have seen the place myself.

MR. J. S. WESTERDALE (*Chief Engineer*): May I draw the attention of the President to the fact that these questions are purely technical?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I would be very glad to get an answer from the Chief Engineer if he can enlighten me on the subject.

PRESIDENT: What information exactly is it that you want?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want to know how this grouting is done. Is it on the surface of the rock on which the foundation is to be laid or on either side of the rock?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is on the river bed that the dam is constructed. So there is no earth above it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): That is not what I wish to know. I wish to know whether the boring is done on that portion of the rock where the foundation is to be laid or on either side of the rock?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is on the bed of the river where the foundation is laid.

PRESIDENT: It is as you said. The surface of the rock on which the foundation is to be built has to be made water tight in the first instance. They dig down to the rock upon which the foundation is to be built. They then trench the rock *i. e.*, a portion of it is blown up with gun powder so that you can get, say a 4 ft. trench. When it is

[President]

done there may be certain fissures on the exposed surface; and if these fissures are left there, it is likely that the water would escape. These fissures have therefore to be closed so as to get a solid foundation upon which you can build the base of the dam.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Now I wish to know whether there is anything to show where the fissures are unless it be they are exposed on the surface?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). When the surface is exposed and the trench for the foundation is made, fissures if there be any, will become visible.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the member whether there is any guarantee that there will be fissures beneath the surface?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is a technical question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want an answer to the question only if the member is in a position to answer it?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I am not in a position to answer that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know how many fissures were seen?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There must have been several. They were not perhaps umbered or counted.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Madhavan you may say that you have not got the number with you and that is what you mean.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have not got the number here.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): So it is not possible for the member to say in how many places this boring has been done?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have not got the information with me just now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What is the total length of this foundation?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That information also is not available.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Was there any occasion in which this plant was used?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The answer to the original question would show that it was used for six months.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I understand *that* from the answer. But I want to know in how many places boring was done or the area of the surface in respect of which it was used?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The exact measurement is not with me. I don't know if it has been taken.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know the price of the machinery if the information is available?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The capital cost of the machine is Rs. 12,606-25-8.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it after obtaining expert opinion that fissures that appear on the surface are grouted for strengthening the foundation?

PRESIDENT: That is not a supplementary question. If you want information on that point you will have to ask a fresh question.

Cross-roads in Shertallai taluk.

120. **MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state why the cross-roads in Shertallai already sanctioned, and the construction of which was begun, have been discontinued throughout the whole of this year (1106)?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The only cross road begun is the Kalavur-Mannanchery road which has been practically completed except for a small bit in the centre for which land has not been handed over.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware that the Kalavur-Mannancherry road is not in the Shertallai taluk?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Of course, the question did not confine itself to roads in Shertallai.

The question is:

> "Will the Government be pleased to state why the cross-roads in Shertallai already sanctioned, and the construction of which was begun, have been discontinued throughout the whole of this year?"

The information was probably supplied on the basis of the cross-roads with regard to the Alleppey-Shartallai road.

MR. K. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware of any of the cross-roads in Shertallai whose construction has been begun?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): So far as I know this is the only cross-road that has been taken up. Another road has been sanctioned, but it has not yet been taken up.

Contribution in lieu of duty on petrol.

121. **MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Are the Government aware that the Government of Mysore receive a contribution from the Government of India in lieu of the duty on petrol consumed within the Mysore State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The Government have no authentic information on the point.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and obtain authentic information on the point?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government have already taken action.

Temporary bridge at the Neriamangalam kadavu.

122. **MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the name of the officer who gave the contract for the construction of a temporary bridge at the Neriamangalam *kadavu* in Minam 1106;

(*b*) the name of the person to whom the contract was given;

(*c*) the amount of the contract;

(*d*) whether it was given after inviting tenders; and

(*e*) if not, the reason for the same?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. K. Raja Raja Varma, Assistant Engineer, Kothamangalam Sub-Division.

(*b*) Mr. P. I. Gopalan Nayar.

(*c*) Rs. 3,420/-.

(*d*) No; by special arrangement.

(*e*) The work was urgent and had to be carried out in a short time and hence the most reliable contractor had to be engaged.

Members Selected for the Finance Committee.

PRESIDENT: At the election which was held last evening, the following members were elected to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for 1107:

Messrs.—A. Thanu Pillai, S. Krishna Pillai and K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.

Election of Members to the Central Road Board.

Members have to be elected to the Central Road Board and after the House rises to-day, the non-official members will please meet under the chairmanship of the Deputy President and elect four members, one from each revenue Division, for the Central Road Board from among those representing the general constituencies.

Members co-opted for the Kshatriya Bill.

I have also to inform the House that two members of the Kshatriya community have been co-opted as members of the House for the consideration of the Kshatriya Bill which is now before it namely Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma Raja M. A., B. L., Retired Devaswom Commissioner, and Mr. M. Kerala Varma Tampan, Vakil, Parur.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

REVENUE RECOVERY REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

PRESIDENT: The House will now resume the consideration of Mr. Thanu Pillai's amendment to the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*). Sir, I shall begin to-day by a reference to the powers of the Tahsildars in regard to the attachment

and sale of immovable properties. It was stated last Saturday by the Deputy President that so far as the powers of the Tahsildar in respect of the attachment and sale of immovable properties are concerned, there cannot be much harm in delegating those powers to the employees of the Sreepadom Palace in view of the fact that the Peishkar exercises the more important functions in connection with it. I think it will therefore be profitable to place before the House as concisely as possible the duties and functions of the Tahsildar in connection with immovable properties.

Before attachment is effected a written demand is to be served on the defaulter specifying the amount due, the land on which the revenue is charged, the date when it fell due and so forth. The notice has to be served in the manner prescribed for the service of summons in the Civil Procedure Code. If there is any objection in regard to the claim for arrears, that will have to be investigated and decided on by the Tahsildar himself. Then attachment will have to be effected by affixing the notice on a conspicuous part of the land or building to be attached either by the Tahsildar or through the Proverthicar acting under his written authority or any officer appointed and authorised by the Dewan Peishkar. This notice also shall specify the land on which the dues are charged, the date of default, the party in arrears and so on. This notice of attachment has to be affixed in the Taluk Cutcherry and also the Proverthy Cutcherry. In the case of claims by persons other than the defaulter, Mr. Krishna Aiyangar stated to the House that the claim has to be disposed of by the Peishkar and that the Tahsildar can only make an enquiry and submit the papers to the Peishkar. Sir, after all, that order is passed on the evidence taken by the Tahsildar. What is the material part of an enquiry? Is it the order so much as the material on which that order is based? I can boldly say and I believe everybody in this House will agree with me that the material part of an enquiry is the evidence in connection with that enquiry. Now, Sir, that evidence is supplied by the Tahsildar. He has to decide what evidence he is to admit and what evidence he is not to admit. It is more or less a judicial function. Suppose the Tahsildar does not admit all the relevant evidence, what could the Dewan Peishkar do? It may be said that the matter may be referred back to him; but it cannot be denied that the material portion of the work is done by the Tahsildar himself. And suppose, now, Sir, that the immovable property of a man who has no lands under the Sreepadom Palace is sought to be attached and sold. He must appear before the Sreepadom employee with a claim petition, let in evidence, subject himself to the orders of that Sreepadom employee in respect of what evidence should be admitted and what evidence should not be admitted and then the papers will go before the Dewan Peishkar and orders will be passed. That is the nature of the work the Tahsildar has to do in connection with the enquiry in relation to this claim. And so, I put to the House whether after all the Tahsildar's function is nominal or whether it is really such as should by no means be delegated to a person over whom Government have no control.

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Section 32 lays down the rules to be observed in the sale of immovable property. It runs as follows :—

"In the sale of immovable property under this Regulation, the following Rules shall be observed :—

(1) All such sales shall be conducted by the Tahsildar unless, in any case, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Division Peishkar may deem it necessary that the sale should be conducted by the Division Peishkar.

(2) Previous to the sale, the Tahsildar shall issue a notice specifying the name of the defaulter, the position, tenure and extent of land and the buildings therein, the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections; the proportions of the Public Revenue due during the remainder of the current Malabar year, and the time, place and conditions of the sale.

This notice shall be posted, 30 days at least before the sale, in the nearest Police Station-House, the Proverthikars and Taluk Cutcherries and on some conspicuous part of the land or building as the case may be.

(3) The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder."

There are also other rules. Now, all this has to be done and all these rules are to be observed by the Officer to whom is delegated the powers to be exercised by the Tahsildars. No doubt the sale has to be reported to the Peishkar for confirmation. Of course, these are not the only functions; there are other functions which the Tahsildar has to discharge. But these are the most important of them. It is clear to any one who goes through the rules that the powers of the Tahsildar are of a nature that will not justify their delegation to an Officer of a private concern like the Sreepadom. As for the powers of a Peishkar, Mr. Krishna Aiyangar himself admitted that it will be dangerous to invest a person with the powers of the Peishkar without adequate disciplinary control over that person, especially in the case of attachment and sale of immovable property. I need not labour the point further and convince the House that it is clearly dangerous to invest such a person with powers to be exercised by a Peishkar under the Regulation. In this connection I wish to refer to one or two Sections of the Revenue Recovery Regulation to show how extensive the powers of a Peishkar under the Regulations are. I refer to Sections 36 and 42 of the Regulation. Section 36 relates to putting the purchaser of immovable property in possession of the property.

Section 36 reads as follows :—

"Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land may be resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, the Division Peishkar on application and production of the certificate of sale provided for by Section 34, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of a Civil Court.

For purposes of this Section the Division Peishkar may exercise all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure."

Now in putting the purchaser of the property that is sold in possession of that property, the officer invested with the powers of the Division Peishkar may exercise all the powers of a Civil Court under the Civil Procedure Code for that purpose. I shall just refer to one Section

of the Civil Procedure Code simply to show the extent of the power that is conferred. I refer to Rule 95 of Order XXI of the Civil Procedure Code. It reads as follows :—"Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction" that refers to a case where the person in possession resists the purchaser in his attempt to take possession of the property.

"95. Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned without any just cause by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at his instigation, it shall direct that the applicant be put into possession of the property, and where the applicant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession, the Court may also, at the instance of the applicant, order the judgment debtor, or any person acting at his instigation to be detained in the civil prison for a term which may extend to thirty days."

So, there may be cases where these Sreepadom employees will find occasion or will exercise the power of ordering the detention in the Civil prison of the person obstructing. So even the power of imprisoning the person can be exercised by an officer of the Sreepadom or by an employee of the Sreepadom if these powers are to be vested in such an officer. Of course, I know the Law Member will rise up and say that it is only in appropriate cases, when somebody resists the purchaser in his attempt to take possession and not in every case that this provision of law will be resorted to. But, Sir, I ask who is to decide which case is proper? This officer himself decides. If the Sreepadom Manager comes to the conclusion that if the sale is not respected and the person in power is obstructing possession he can order the man to be imprisoned. After all, who is this man who is sought to be given this power? Government have absolutely no control over him. Is it what this Council seeks to do or will do, I ask? Government may come forward with this proposal. But I ask, is this side of the House prepared to accept it? We must think of all the consequences of the step that we are taking. It is not conceivable that such a case will rise. Now, for any reason, whether tenable or untenable sound or unsound, a property belonging to a private individual may be sold by the Sreepadom Manager. He may issue in exercise of the powers of Peishkar a warrant for sale. Suppose the man in possession resists. The purchaser puts a petition before the Sreepadom Manager. He passes an order, "you shall surrender possession." It is not obeyed. Then he directs the man to be detained in the civil prison. I believe nothing more is wanted to convince the House of the utter lack of responsibility that will be exhibited if this amendment is allowed to get a place in the Statute Book of the land. Then, Sir, I pass on to another Section of the Regulation.

Section 42 reads as follows :—

"Where only a part of a property, bearing a single number in the account subject to the payment of a lump assessment may be sold, the assessment upon such part shall be apportioned by the Division Peishkars previous to sale............"

It may be held, at any rate it was contented by the Law Member on a previous occasion in discussing some provision of the Revenue Recovery Regulation here,—that under the provisions of that Regulation, it is not merely the property subject to the tax but any property

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

belonging to the defaulter that may be sold for arrears of revenue. If that view of the law is accepted, and it is not unlikely that that view of the law will prevail in Courts,—what will be the position? A tenant holds land under the Sreepadom. He makes the default in the payment of pattom. The Sreepadom employee proceeds to attach the defaulter's property; but for some reason or other he attaches not the Sreepadom lands but say, Pandaravaka land, belonging to the defaulter. The Sreepadom man finds that it is not necessary to sell away the whole land but only a part of it. He sells a portion. Now that portion is purchased by a third party. The Sirkar tax due on the property has to be apportioned. This Section 42 says that the apportionment of Sirkar property will be done by the Peishkar, in this case the Sreepadom employee who exercises the powers of the Peishkar. Now, he will apportion the sirkar tax on the property sold and the Sirkar will have to accept that apportionment under the law. Sir, is it a state of things to be allowed? So, the Sreepadom officer or employee over whom Government have no control is even given the power of apportionment of tax due to Government upon property. Is it after realising all these implications, Sir, that this amendment is placed before the House? I wish to get an answer from the Law Member to these questions.

PRESIDENT: Is that order also not subject to revision?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Eevery order is subject to revision.

PRESIDENT: That also is.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): There is that fact. My point is that whether subject to revision or not—let it be revised a hundred times—are these powers to be exercised by a Sreepadom employee? Detaining a man in the Civil prison—after he is detained, what is the use of revision? Is that an answer to my question? Sir, evidently all these considerations were present in the mind of Mr. Krishna Aiyangar. While supporting the contention of the mover of the Bill; he admitted in this House that the delegation of the powers of Dewan Peishkars to these employees is dangerous—to use his own term. I say that it is not merely dangerous, it is worse than that.

So, Sir, considering the nature of the powers exercised by the Tahsildars and Peishkars, I do not think I need dilate further upon this aspect of the question, and I can leave it to the House to decide whether they would be discharging their duty if they do not accept my amendment. Several other contentions were raised by the learned Law Member and I do not propose to answer them in detail. I shall just refer to one or two.

The Law Member seems to think that the Government may appoint any person as their own Proverthicars or Tahsildars, and this House has no control over that appointment; and what difference does it make if they invest a Sreepadom employee with this power. I do

not think it is necessary to answer that. After all, they are Government servants, they are amenable to the control of Government and to the control of this House. But no such consideration is possible in the case of the Sreepadom employees.

Then, the Law Member made distinction between control over persons and control over actions. He would be content with control over actions. I am not content with that. I have referred to that in my first speech.

As for the power of revision, I have already stated what it amounts to and how thoroughly inadequate it is.

Then he referred to the right of suit conferred by Section 51.

That right of suit is against the Sirkar. Is it contended that for the persons over whom Government have no control Government should take responsibility? That is a very unwise proposal.

Then the Law Member said, "why, after all, the ultimate power rests with this House". You may repeal the Statute." Sir, while on this point, I must submit to this House most respectfully that my view of legislation is totally different from that of the Law Member. I do not legislate in order to be compelled to repeal that Legislation. We should do the work of Legislation in the hope and with the knowledge that we wish to have the law in force, not for repeal.

It was urged here that we are only conferring upon *Government* the power and the Government can be relied on to use that power well. Sir, for my part I take a totally different view. No doubt, we have to rely upon Government and trust Government to some extent. There is a limit. In this connection I may be permitted to read a passage from a speech delivered by the Right Honourable Lord Hewart while he was Lord Chief Justice of England. In that passage he refers to the powers of making rules and powers of sub-legislation vested in Government. This is what he says:—

> "It is a common place to say that the Rule of Law involves at least two things. One is the absence of arbitrary power on the part of the Government. The other is equality before the law. In other words, every man, whoever he may be and whether he be an official or not, is subject to the ordinary law of the land, administered by the ordinary tribunals. That is our system—the system which we owe to the Common Law. The other and opposite system, which is familiar on the Continent of Europe, implies and requires what is called "droit administratif." Pleasantly enough, we have not even a name for it. But it is, as you know, that body or rules and regulations which has to do with the position and the liabilities of State officials, the rights and the liabilities of private individuals in their dealings with officials as representing the State; and, finally, the special procedure by which those rights and liabilities are enforced. Under that system, of course, the rights of the State are determined by an extraordinary code; the consequential case-law is made by Government official; the Law Courts, properly so called, have no jurisdiction in matters concerning the State; and, on the contrary, questions concerning the State are decided by administrative bodies which have an official character and are composed exclusively of official persons. That is the exact opposite the negation, the antithesis, of the system which we proudly call our own. But is it certain that this system of ours—the Rule of law, equality before the law, and the exclusion of arbitrary power—is quite free from risks of

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

invasion and diminution? No doubt there is not, and there is not likely to be, any open return to certain notions which were current in the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, from the time of the accession of the Tudors to the time of the expulsion of the Stuarts. But has there not been during recent years, and is there not now, a marked and increasing development of bureaucratic pretensions, the essence and the aim of which are to withdraw more and more matters and topics from the jurisdiction of the Courts and to set them apart for purely official determination?

"It is not possible on the present occasion to enter into detail. But in England, at any rate, nobody who has eyes to see can fail to discern this mischievous purpose, which exhibits itself in at least three ways. One is to provide in express terms by statute that the decision of certain questions belongs to this or that Government Department, and that the departmental decision is to be final and binding upon all parties, and that that decision is not to be questioned in a Court of Law by proceedings in *mandamus*, *certiorari*, case stated, or otherwise. Another way is to confer upon a Government Department power to make rules and regulations which, when they are made, are to have the force of a statute. And yet a third way is by statute to empower a Government Department to make orders for the removal of difficulties, as it is pleasantly called, and actually for that purpose even to modify the provisions of the statute itself It may be that before long the legality of acts done, or purported to be done, by virtue of powers of some of these kinds, will have to be considered by the Courts. Meantime it seems to be important to watch very carefully the influences which are at work. After all, the price of liberty is unceasing vigilance, and it would indeed be a strange and distasteful paradox if, while we look askance at "droit administratif" under that name, we were to permit the restless pretensions of bureaucracy to establish in our midst what would be in effect a more arbitrary "droit administratif", unfettered even by the tribunals, such as they are which form part of the Continental system. The name "self-government" would be a mockery, and an irritating mockery, if it should come to mean Government by a vast army of anonymous officials, hidden from view but placed above the law, and administering a topsy-turvy system whereby the servants of the public had made themselves its master" (*Essays and observations* by the Rt. Hon. Lord Hewart of Bury.)

Sir, in this case what is suggested is that after all we are investing the Government and we can trust the Government with that power. Now thoughtful men take a very contrary view. This House should not lightly delegate this power to Government in the hope that that power will be properly used. My question is "why do they want this power." Evidently it is meant to be used. Sir, my objection as already stated is two-fold. In the first place, this power should not be used at all. No person over whom Government have no control should be invested with these powers. Secondly, we cannot trust Government with too much power. Either way, the proposal is highly objectionable. Let us minimise the injury at least by accepting this amendment.

Sir, I wish also to place before this House one other aspect of the matter which was referred to in the course of the discussion on Saturday. It was pointed out by Mr. Govindan that when the existing Regulation was passed, Sreepadom *pattom* was brought under the definition of the term public revenue, because, it was admitted at that time that the Sreepadom lands are crown lands. Now it seems doubtful whether the same position is admitted. I tried to elicit an answer from the Law Member on a former occasion but no definite

answer was forthcoming. I wish to know what he has to say in regard to that. If it is not admitted that the Sreepadom lands are crown lands but are only given possession of to the Sreepadom for purposes of enjoyment, even the basis of the existing statute, namely, Regulation I of 1068, goes and absolutely no argument can be built upon the fact that the Sreepadom *pattom* is brought under the definition of the term public revenue. Sir, I do not wish to say anything more in regard to this matter. I think I have made it plain that, as a matter of legislative policy, as a matter of adminstrative policy, and as a matter of principle, the proposed amendment of the Law Member is highly objectionable. Of course, as I stated, my object is to minimise the injury as far as possible. Then if you view it from the point of view of necessity, I believe, I have conclusively shown there is no necessity for any change in the existing law. Apart from the questions of policy and principle, apart from considerations of necessity, if you view the matter in another aspect it will be a means of allowing people who may after all be irresponsible to annoy and molest innocent citizens. So the consequences, the possible or probable bad consequences, are really such as cannot be contemplated with equanimity. There is no justification for investing the Sreepadom employees with these wide powers. My wonder is why Government should have launched on this enterprise. So, Sir, I fully believe that all the aspects of the matter that have been placed before the House will receive the very careful consideration of the entire House, at least of this part of the House which is composed of gentlemen and a lady whose function is to see that the rights of the citizens are not allowed to be violated. This measure affects the elementary principles of citizenship, the fundamental consideration that ought to engage the attention of a legislative body. I hope this House will not err, will not fail, in the discharge of its duty on this occasion. With these words, Sir, I commend my amendment to the acceptance of the House.

PRESIDENT: I put before the House the amendment moved by Mr. Thanu Pillai, *viz.*,

> "Provided that the powers to be exercised by Peishkars and Tahsildars under this Regulation shall not be vested in any employee of the Sreepadom Palace."

The amendment was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—13.

1 Mr. K. C. Chandi
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 ,, K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
4 ,, K. Krishnan Nayar
5 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
6 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
7 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
8 Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
9 ,, K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
10 ,, A. Narayana Pillai
11 ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
12 ,, K. Padmanabha Panikkar
13 ,, A. Thanu Pillai

NOES—24.

1 Mrs. Anna Chandi
2 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 „ N. John Joseph
4 „ K. C. Karunakaran
5 „ K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla
6 Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
7 Mr. M. Mahomed Mustapha
8 „ P. S. Mahomed
9 „ Rama Varma Raja
10 „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
11 „ L. A. Bishop
12 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
13 Mr. K. George
14 „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
15 „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
16 „ R. Krishna Pillai
17 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
18 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
19 „ C. O. Madhavan
20 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
21 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
22 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
23 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
24 „ J. S. Westerdale

NEUTRAL—1.

Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai

The amendment was declared lost, 13 voting *for* the amendment, 24 *against* and one remaining *neutral*.

PRESIDENT: The next amendment of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai on the agenda is identical with an amendment already moved and rejected by the Council. I therefore rule it out of order.

The next amendment is one which is substantially covered by the amendment which has now been rejected by the Council.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know at which amendment we are now?

PRESIDENT: Amendment No. 3.

It is substantially covered by the decision that has been given by the Council now. I rule that out of order.

The fourth amendment on the agenda is.—

"Add the following to the explanation:

...........whose officers are recruited in accordance with the rules issued from time to time by Government under the T. S. R."

This is also identical with the amendment that was moved in a previous session and rejected by the Council and therefore I rule that also out of order.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): The fourth amendment relates only to recruitment.

PRESIDENT: That is substantially identical with the amendment that was moved and rejected by the Council at a previous sitting.

Now, the question before the House is that the clause as amended do stand part of the Bill.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): I oppose it.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result ;—

AYES—25.

1 Mrs. Anna Chandi
2 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 „ N. John Joseph
4 „ K. C. Karunakaran
5 „ K. I. Kocheeppan Mappilla
6 „ K. P. Kochukora Tarakan
7 Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar
8 Mr. M. Mahomed Mustapha
9 „ P. S. Mahomed
10 „ Rama Varma Raja
11 „ R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai
12 Mr. L. A. Bishop
13 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
14 „ K. George
15 „ P. Gomatinayakam Pillai
16 „ P. N. Krishna Pillai
17 „ R. Krishna Pillai.
18 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
19 Mr. E. G. McAlpine
20 „ C. O. Madhavan
21 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
22 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
23 Dr. K. Raman Tampi
24 Mr. R. Vaidyalingom Pillai
25 „ J. S. Westerdale

NOES—15.

1 Mr. K. C. Chandi
2 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 „ K. Gopalakrishna Pillai
4 „ Joseph Kunju
5 „ K. Krishnan Nayar
6 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
7 „ Tariatu Kunjitomman
8 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
9 „ K. Madhavan Pillai
10 Mr. K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Chirayinkil*)
11 „ K. P. Madhavan Pillai (*Shertallai*)
12 „ A. Narayana Pillai
13 „ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
14 „ K. Padmanabha Panikkar
15 „ A. Thanu Pillai

NEUTRAL—1.

Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai.

The question that the clause as amended do stand part of the Bill was declared carried, 25 voting *for* the same, 15 *against* and 1 remaining *neutral*.

PRESIDENT : The question before the House is that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I beg to move that the Bill be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I second it.

The motion was carried.

THE TRAVANCORE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill and beg to move that the Bill as reported be taken up for consideration.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to move the following amendment :—

"Re-write sub-clause 3 of Section 3 as follows and omit the proviso.

"(3) Three-fifths of the members constituting the Board shall be non-officials elected by the Legislative Council from amongst its members or outside."

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order in regard to that amendment. The amendment proposes that the Legislative Council should form into an electorate, as it were, for electing members of the Board. That will be affecting the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation in that it adds certain functions to those alloted by the Regulation to this Council. This Council is not competent to do that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I submit the argument that, because the Legislative Council is given this power, it will be going contrary to the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation or Rules is not tenable. If the Legislative Council is deprived of any of the powers under this Regulation, it will be going contrary to the provisions of the Council Regulation. Here we are just suggesting the method of recruiting certain members to the Board which is to be constituted under this Bill. I submit that there is nothing contrary to the Legislative Council Regulation. So my amendment is perfectly in order.

PRESIDENT: The amendment as it stands, as the Law Member explained, purports to allot a new function to the Legislative Council. This under its constitution the Council cannot do. In that sense, it is a provision that will affect the constitution of the Council. Therefore I rule that amendment out of order.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to move the following amendment :—

Add the following after Section (35) :—

"(36) No aid shall be given by Our Government to any industrial concern, business or enterprise except in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation."

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order in respect of this amendment also. The purport of the amendment, it will be noticed, is to lay down an injunction, as it were, that the public revenues shall not be utilised for certain purposes except under the provisions of this Regulation. I submit, Sir, that such a measure or even an amendment for that matter (an amendment is also a measure) cannot be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction of the Dewan as it affects the public

revenues of the State. Section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation lays down :—

> It shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of Our Dewan, any measure,
>
> (a) affecting the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenue ;

Now a clear implication of allowing such an amendment will be readily noticed, if I suggest an exactly analogous provision. Is it open to the House to enact by a legislative measure that no public revenues of the State shall be utilised unless it be under a Regulation passed by this Council? The result of the proposed amendment comes practically to that, though to smaller extent. I submit, Sir, that this Council has no power to do that unless Mr. Asan is able to assure the House that he has got the previous sanction of the Dewan.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, it is straining the language of the Section too much when the Law Member says that I could not move an amendment to a Bill which is before the Council. If what the Law Member says is to stand, it will appear that we could not bring forward any amendment to any Regulation which will affect the public revenues of the State. That is what it aims. My submission is this Section 12 is intended to prevent members from bringing forward any measure which will affect the receipt side of the public revenues of the State, which will in any way stand in the way of the Government realising or collecting public revenues. I think that is all that Section 12 intends to provide against. If what the Law Member says is correct then I do not know whether even motions for reduction of demands and other things which affect the public revenues could be considered by this Council. The Law Member may say that the measure does not restrict itself to any legislative measure. It may relate to any motion that is brought before this Council.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I do not make such a contention.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : When he says public revenues, even the expenditure side of the revenue comes under it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it introducing a measure?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : This is only an amendment. If the Law Member's contention is to stand, we may not be able to amend any Regulation which is brought before this Council, which affects the public revenues of the State.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Or even of any such Bill.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): That means, that, in a Government Bill or a non-official Bill a non-official could not move an amendment because those amendments are likely to affect the public revenues. I think that the Law Member's point of order is not sustainable.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, a word more I may be permitted to add. Mr. Asan says that in regard to amendments, Section 12 will not apply. I may say that in the Indian Legislative Assembly and in the Bombay Legislative Council the Presidents have specifically ruled that even amendments come as measures under the British Indian provision, corresponding to our Section 12.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Was it an amendment which was sought to be made in a Regulation or was it an emendment of a measure brought forward by the official side ?

PRESIDENT : Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai will please refer me to that particular portion ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) In the Legislative Assembly Proceedings of 1924 May, there is a ruling and it runs as follows :

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Was it an amendment that suggested an expenditure limiting the powers of Government in this manner ?

PRESIDENT : Let us see the ruling first.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : This is what the President of the Legislative Assembly has said.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*) : That is only imposition of tax.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am not at that now. I am saying that a measure includes an amendment also. The whole discussion went on over three or four pages and the President ruled that the amendment is out of order because it was a measure that affects the public revenues. There, it was in connection with an imposition of tax. Here also the present amendment affects the public revenues of the State but in another way. There is no distinction between an original Bill or amendment to a Bill which has been introduced in the Council. In either cases if the amendment or the Bill affects the public revenues, then, that measure, whether an amendment or Bill, cannot be introduced without the sanction in writing of the Dewan here.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) ; May I know from the member whether this proposed curtailment of power in this amendment will relate to an expenditure which is beyond the cognisance of this Council ?

PRESIDENT : What Section are you referring to ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Section 16. My point is whether this proposed amendment seeks to curtail the powers of Government and affects the expenditure which is barred from being considered by this House ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I do not understand the member.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Here Government are sought to be prohibited from expending money except in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. Are not matters in respect of which such expenditure is prohibited coming within the cognisance of this Council?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : My point is—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Is it or is it not?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Unless you ask with respect to a specific matter...

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Mr. Asan's motion is "no aid shall be given by our Government to any industrial concerns .."

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The simple question is whether the House can consider a measure which affects the public revenues without obtaining the previous sanction of the Dewan. I do not say that the House is *incompetent* to discuss an amendment that has been brought forward. I only say that it must have the leave of the Dewan.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : How does my amendment affect the public revenues of the State, I do not understand?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Because the amendment says that public revenues shall not be spent.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Does it relate to public expenditure?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) ; Does not the member's amendment say that public revenues shall not be expended for particular purposes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : So, am I to understand that after the realisation of the revenue and keeping it in the Treasury you call it public revenues?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Yes.

One word more in regard to this. In the Bombay Legislative Council a similar question was raised. A Bill was introduced that Government buildings be taxed to the Municipality to the extent of eight-tenths or so of their value. One member wanted to introduce an amendment to the effect that it should be nine-tenths and not eight-tenths. The President ruled that amendment was out of order as it had not the sanction of the Governor. He said that the amendment means that Government should pay more.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : What is the corresponding provision in the Bombay Legislative Council Rules?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Section 80 (c) of the Government of India Act. So far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned the corresponding provision is 67(a) of the Government of India Act.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*) : What is the corresponding provision in the Bombay Legislative Council ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Section 80 (c) which was the subject of the ruling in the Bombay Legislative Council.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : In all Legislative Councils a distinction is maintained between money Bills and Bills which are not money Bills. So far as the House of Commons and the House of Lords are concerned as regards their inter-relation, the House of Commons alone can deal with the money Bills and any measure passed by the House of Commons cannot be revised or altered by the House of Lords if the speaker of the House of Commons certifies that it is a money Bill. So far as the Indian Legislatures are concerned they seem to have anticipated the desirability of putting some provision where the sanction of the Head of the Executive should be obtained before the Popular House is allowed to deal with money Bills. At present I am not concerned with going into the policy of the restriction on the powers of the members of the Council. But the reading of the Rules and Standing Orders by my friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai appears to be perfectly sound. With reference to the suggestion that was made by Mr. Thanu Pillai as regards token motions it is well known that when the votable part of the Budget is actually submitted to the vote of the Council by the Government, we are allowed to move for reduction and not for enhancement or appropriation under any head of expenditure whatsoever. It is so in the House of Commons too. They can move for reduction of the expenditure. Government alone can move for enhancement of expenditure or the imposition of revenue.

PRESIDENT : The question before the House is whether this amendment to the clause of the Bill is in order. The Provisions of Section 12, clause (a) of the Legislatibe Council Regulation will apply to it as if it were a Bill. The word 'measure' is wide enough to include it. It is clear that the provision of the amendment will affect the public revenues in that it restricts the manner in which revenues can be spent. Without the sanction of the Dewan as provided for in Section 12 such a measure cannot be introduced in the Council. I therefore rule that the amendment is out of order.

I now put the Bill to the House.

The question that Clauses 1 to 35 of the Travancore State-Aid-to-Industries Bill do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The question that the preamble do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken up at a subsequent meeting and passed.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second it.

The motion was carried.

THE TRAVANCORE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to introduce the Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Bill. It has been published in the Gazette with a statement of objects and reasons. I now beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, the provisions of the Bill are simple and I do not think that it is necessary for me to detain the House very long at an attempt to explain the principles involved therein. Briefly put, and in general terms, the provisions of the Bill are designed to suppress the traffic in women and girls and to prevent and punish the keeping of brothels and the aiding of the business of prostitution.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Is the member aware of brothels anywhere in Travancore?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there trafficing in women?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In regard to that some information has been received that women are exported from Travancore for immoral purposes. Upon that point, I am very glad that Mrs. Anna Chandi is a member of the House to-day because when I was preparing this Bill and considering its principles I found an article in '*Srimati*'.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): Does the article say that women are exported from Travancore?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, that is what the article said.

MRS. ANNA CHANDI (*Nominated*): What does the Law Member mean?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I said so on the assumption that Mrs. Anna Chandi was the editor of the paper called "*Srimati*". In 1104, I chanced to read the editorial article which gives much more information than officers of Government have been able to give. In that article it is stated that about 700 women have been taken away from Travancore.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is there not an export duty levied?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): They were taken away to Tinnevelly and Madura for immoral purposes. The article was making an appeal to Government and said that it is high time that the Travancore Government passed legislation on this matter as in other places. I do not want to read the whole of that article. The particular portion is this:—

"തിരുനെൽവേലി മധുര എന്നീ രണ്ടു പട്ടണങ്ങളിലായി, എണ്ണൂറിൽപരം കേരളീയ സ്ത്രീകൾ വ്യഭിചാരവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടു കാലം കഴിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ആ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ഉലകാം ം വൈദ്യവൃത്തി എടുത്തു പേരു നേടിയ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരിയായ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ ഡാക്ടരിൽ നിന്നു അറിയാനിടവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ നിന്നു നാശകരമായ ഈ തൊഴിൽ എത്രമാത്രം വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാം."

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Are they all Travancore ladies?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): 'Keraliyer'.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Then that includes Malabar, Travancore and Cochin?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): In that case can you tell us how many were exported from Travancore—I borrow the language of my friend?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not able to say that.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Is it an imaginary evil against which you want to guard?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Then again in regard to the taking of women for prostitution this is what the paper says:

"ഇൻഡ്യയ്ക്കു വെളിയിൽ വ്യഭിചാരവൃത്തിക്കായി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകളിൽ നിന്നു സ്ത്രീകളെ "ഇറക്കുമതി" ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും, തമിഴ് നാട്ടുകളായ, മധുര, തിരുനെൽവേലി, തഞ്ചാവൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കേരളീയരായ അനവധി സ്ത്രീകൾ ഈ പാപകർമ്മത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടു നിത്യവൃത്തി കഴിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു പരസ്യമായ ഒരു രഹസ്യമാണ്. കേരളീയ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ പാതിവ്രത്യഭംഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലരുടെ ആസ

കതിമൂലം ഈ ദുർവൃത്തികൊണ്ടുള്ള ധനസമ്പാദനം തമിഴ്നാടുകളിൽ എളുപ്പമാണെന്നപോലും. ശുചിത്വം, ലാവണ്യം മുതലായവകളിൽ ഇതര നാട്ടു സ്ത്രീകളെക്കാൾ മെച്ചമേറിയ ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്തെ അർഹിക്കുന്ന കേരളവനിതകൾ ഉദരപൂരണത്തിനായിട്ടുമാത്രം, ഈ കാളമേഘവർണ്ണരായ "കപ്പൽ" കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ വെപ്പാട്ടിസ്ഥാനവും, തൽക്കാല ഭാര്യാപദവിയും സ്വീകരിച്ചു, മൃഗീയമായ ഒരുജീവിതം കഴിക്കുന്നതു കണ്ടാൽ ഹൃദയമുള്ള സമുദായ നേതാക്കന്മാരും, ഗുരുവരന്മാരും എങ്ങിനെസഹിക്കും."

The Commissioner of Police has also reported that there have been instances of women migrating from Travancore for immoral and unlawful purposes and settling down outside Travancore for the purpose of prostitution. There is another imperative reason why we should have legislation on this point Although this immoral traffic in women and girls is not very prevalent in this country it is prevalent in other countries. It was so prevalent that it became a subject matter of International Conferences and in 1920 and 1922 certain International agreements were come to.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : That was in connection with White Slave Traffic.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Certain agreements were come to by which legislation was undertaken by the parties thereto. India was a party to the 1922 Conference and Legislation has been undertaken in British India on this point, It will be conceded that Travancore being a part of the British Empire must move in line with the rest of the Empire at least to help the other parts of the Empire in suppressing this traffic. If there is no law in Travancore, it will become an asylum for such purposes and there would be no law for suppressing it. While legislation was undertaken on this point I took the occasion as a fitting one for making provision in regard to brothels also and I have made certain provisions on the lines of the Madras Act.

That is why you find certain provisions to punish the keeping of brothels and also the aiding of the business of prostitution. Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill add certain provisions to Section 366 of the Penal Code and make the compulsion of adults to prostitution an offence and also the procuring of minor girls, and the importation of minor girls for immoral purposes, an offence. Clause 4 only raises the age of minority. Clause 7 incorporates certain provisions of the Madras Suppression of Brothels Act. That clause is intended to prevent the keeping of brothels and to prevent the aiding of the business of prostitution. These are the substantial provisions of the Bill. The details may be considered in the Select Committee and any alterations necessary may be made there.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ആഭാസവൃത്തിയിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്നതായ സ്ത്രീകളെ ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടു തടഞ്ഞു ഇവിടെ ത

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tarakan.]

ന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): അങ്ങിനെയല്ല. വ്യഭിചാരവൃത്തിയ്ക്കായിട്ടു വെളിയിലേക്ക തട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പൊയ്ക്കൂടാ എന്നാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അങ്ങിനെ പോകുന്നവരെ അതിനനുവദിക്കയല്ലേ കുറെക്കൂടി നല്ലത്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ചെറുപ്പമായിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളെ നിർബന്ധമായി പിടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരെ കബളിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു തടയണമെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു. സ്വമേധയായിട്ടു പോകുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): May I know from the member whether the Government propose to provide asylums for these unfortunate beings who have to resort to prostitution as a means of earning their livelihood?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There are no such proposals.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): So, the present measure is intended simply to make a present of these unfortunate girls to the police officers to handle them as they like?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is not it. It only prevents the compulsion of adult women for prostitution and also the inducement of minor girls for immoral purposes. The Bill is not intended to restrict the free will of adults. They are at full liberty to do what they like in the matter.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Sir, I beg to oppose the Bill. During the course of my friend's argument I asked him whether he was aware of any brothel being maintained in any part of Travancore. He was fair enough to answer "No." Then, where is the necessity for the introduction of this Bill by way of a preventive measure? Apparently, the object of my friend Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai in launching this measure is merely to prevent the commission of the offences dealt with in the Bill.

Sir, a piece of legislation on the Statute Book is oftentimes an index of the culture and the morality of the people. Suppose we place this on the Statute Book of Travancore. What would that indicate? It would seem that the evils sought to be put down by this measure have assumed tremendous proportions that, in the larger interests of public morality, they have to be put down by means of a Criminal Law Amendment Regulation. If, after all, there are no brothels in Travancore, where is the necessity for taking any action in the matter?

PRESIDENT. There are two portions of the Bill.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): I know it also deals with the traffic in minor girls. I am now dealing with the provisions in it relating to brothels.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to Clause IX of this Bill.

IX. In the Second Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, after the entry relating to Section 366 of the Travancore Penal Code, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

366A	Procuration of minor girl	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for ten years and fine	Court of Sessions.
366B	Importation of girl from a foreign country.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

And, Clause X says:

X. In the Second Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure after the entry relating to Section 374 of the Travancore Penal Code, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Of keeping Brothels and Aiding Prostitution.

374A	Keeping a brothel	May arrest without warrant.
374B	Allowing premises to be used as brothel	Do.
374C	Detention for prostitution in brothel	Do.
374D	Procuration	Do.
374E	Taking or inducing women to carry on business of prostitution.	Do.

In the case of all the offences dealt with in this Clause, it is open to the Police to take the initiative without any reference to any Magistrate and arrest a party who is suspected of violating the provisions of this new piece of legislation. Now, Sir, when there is no necessity when there is no evil in the country to be got rid of, why should we give the general public another opportunity of hurling abuses on the devoted Heads of the Police who, after all, may be doing their duty. Why should we anticipate an imaginary evil and provide for it?

As regards the traffic in women, my friend said that the Bill does not deal with adult women, but deals only with minor girls who are not capable of forming their own judgments, who are sought to be influenced by schemers for the purpose of making money for themselves by compelling these minor girls to lead a life of prostitution. I put the question to him, during the course of his speech, 'Has there been any evidence of immoral traffic carried on in Travancore, exportation or importation of women for questionable purposes. Except his reference to an article, which appeared in the '*Srimati*', for which one of our colleagues was responsible, there was absolutely no evidence placed before the House about the existence of the evil now sought to be got rid of by the proposed Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is also the report of the Police Commissioner which says that there have been instances of such traffic in women.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): The report of the Commissioner of Police, I presume, has been submitted by him in reply to a reference made to him by Government. I am aware of the assurance given at the Geneva Conference that all nations would enact legislation for the suppression of traffic in women. In the case of the undertaking given by the different nations at the Geneva Conference for putting down white-slave traffic, it was in evidence that a good number of girls *were* being taken from European countries to America, Japan, China, Turkey, Egypt and other countries for immoral purposes, which, in the interests of national dignity and national morality, it was considered extremely desirable to put down. But, has the Government of India passed any law in the matter?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes; they have passed the law.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): The Government of India, true to the undertaking that it gave at the Geneva Convention as an original member of the League, has introduced legislation prohibiting traffic in women. The League of Nations, and the Government of India also, were satisfied as to the existence of the evil. Because the Government of India did it, it does not mean that it is a mandate to all the Indian States to assume the existence of similar evils within their own territorial limits and to introduce preventive legislation. In advanced countries, the Government and the Public have establised rescue homes for these unfortunate beings who have to depend upon prostitution for their means of livelihood; and so I can understand the demand now made by my friend for enacting this piece of legislation, if, similarly, we have also made provision for rescue homes here. But, there is absolutely no attempt for the establishment of rescue homes anywhere in this State, before providing a centre where these young girls would be housed and given healthy surroundings. When rescue homes have been established in the country to take care of these young girls, to give them healthy surroundings, to give them education and to teach them some vocation which would help them to earn an honest living, when we have accomplished that, then it would be time for the Government to approach the Council and say "we have done all that is humanly possible from the standpoint of the humanitarian; still our attempts at getting rid of the evil have not been successful; therefore arm us with the necessary powers to get rid of this serious evil." My friend admits that, at present, there is no arrangement to take care of these unfortunate beings who are forced to resort to prostitution. And, it is not open to this House to enforce any expenditure being incurred, in the establishment of such rescue homes, according to the limitations laid down by the Legislative Council Regulation itself. If

my friend's idea is to make certain changes in the existing penal law in the country, it would have been enough if he had suggested just some amendments being made in the Penal Code.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : That is exactly what has been done.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Where does the Bill deal with the Penal Code? Will my friend kindly tell me?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI ((*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The whole of it.

RAO BAHAUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : "The following shall be added to Section 366 of the Travancore Penal Code :... ....", that deals with the carrying away of girls from Travancore and the importing of girls from outside into Travancore; and it is with reference to that part of the Bill that I say that there has been no evidence of the existence of the evil in Travancore. The mover referred to the report of the Commissioner of Police. In regard to that, is my friend prepared to assure the House that the Commissioner of Police, as a result of his investigations, has come to the definite conclusion that there is this evil in a widely prevalent form in Travancore, which ought to be suppressed immediately by means of a Statute? Is my friend prepared to give that assurance? Or is it simply to bring our Statute Book on a line with that in British India that the attempt is now being made to enact this piece of legislation, and, on a reference to the Police Commissioner, he simply reports that there have been such instances here also? Sir, I am afraid, no case has been made out for placing such a piece of legislation in the Statute Book in Travancore.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : ഞാൻ മി. കൃഷ്ണയ്യങ്കാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പുറത്തുനിന്നും കൊള്ളരുതാത്ത സ്ത്രീകളെ ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ തടയുകയല്ലാതെ ഇവിടെനിന്നു പുറത്തേക്കുപോകുന്നവരെ തടയുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം നീചത്വത്തിൽ ഒരാൾ ഇറങ്ങണമെങ്കിൽ പ്രായപൂർത്തി വരാതെ തരമില്ല അങ്ങിനെ പ്രായപൂർത്തി വന്നവരെ തടയുന്നപക്ഷം ഇവിടെ അക്രമവും അഴിമതിയും കൂടുതൽ നടക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, we would like to have some details of the investigations conducted by the Police Commissioner and the results of such investigation, so that we may convince ourselves of the necessity for this measure.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : He has simply stated in his report that some instances have come to his notice.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, there are two parts of the Bill now before the House, or rather, the whole Bill can be dividedi nto two portions, the first, from Clauses I to VI and the second, the rest of the Bill. Clauses I to VI find a place in the Indian Penal Code and are intended only to bring our Penal Code in line with the Indian Penal Code.

In regard to the first portion of the Bill, what is sought to be done is, firstly, to bring our Penal Code into conformity with that in force in British India. Secondly, provision is sought to be made for some of the graver forms of inducement to prostitution. Beyond that, there does not seem to be anything in the first part of the Bill.

So far as the rest of the Bill is concerned, I quite agree with the learned Deputy President, Mr. Krishna Aiyangar.

As regards the first portion of the Bill, I am unable to say that there is anything wrong in it; and my own impression is that those provisions ought to find a place in the Penal Law of Travancore. Prostitution, by itself, does not appear to have been prohibited in this Bill. Only the attempt to prevent *inducement* to prostitution seems to have been made. Those who enjoy the society of prostitutes are also not punished by this Bill. Therefore, neither the prostitute nor the man who enjoys her is sought to be penalised by the provisions in Clauses I to VI of this Bill. It is only those who induce prostitution that are sought to be punished. So far as Clause II is concerned, it deals with the graver forms of the offences under Section 366 of the Penal Code, which deals with another form of the same offence. Therefore, so far as the first portion of the Bill is concerned, it does not materially alter the present law on the matter.

PRESIDENT: You think that it supplies the omissions in Section 366 of the Penal Code?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. It also provides against the graver forms of the offence now provided for in Section 366 of the Penal Code, for instance, the abuse of authority in the case of officers who may happen to be in possession of the girls, or the guardians or those who have temporary authority over these girls. And then, it deals with criminal intimidation, abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion. That Clause, I submit, is one that has long been in existence, and it is only certain criminal methods of inducement that are sought to be provided against now. Section 366 (a) generally deals with the inducement to prostitution, where a girl under eighteen years of age is sought to be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with any person. Even there, it is only the *inducement* that is sought to be penalised.

As regards the provision against the moving of a girl from one place to another, the learned Deputy President seems to be under the impression that the provision deals only with exportation of girls to places outside Travancore. My own submission is that it does not relate to that alone. To go from one place to another may include

going from one house to another, one pakuthi to another or even from one room to another. It does not necessarily mean going outside Travancore.

Then, the provision '*to do any act*', need not necessarily mean the inducement to go from one place to another. It includes aiding the prostitute. The girl may be induced to do some act which will enable some other person to get at her. It may be in her own house; it may be in another house. All these things are, it seems to me, contemplated by the Clause. In my own opinion, therefore, these provisions are very necessary even though there is no evidence of such offences being committed frequently in Travancore and even though the report of the Police Commissioner does not furnish adequate evidence on the matter as a result of his elaborate investigation. These provisions intend to punish only the intermediaries who procure girls and aid prostitution, on behelf of their friends or relations or other moneyed people who are prepared to pay for it. "To do an act", as I explained, may even include the suggestion to the girl to leave the door of her bed room open so that some other man may enter it for the purpose of illicit intercourse or she may conveniently get out of the room to go to some other place for the purpose of prostitution. The provision need not necessarily be confined to the prevention of migration of girls from Travancore into British India. These provisions will certainly inconvenience some people now living in Travancore itself; and we need not care for the convenience of these people. The State is bound to protect girls who are not able to protect themselves and who are led astray by mischievous people. The provision does not seek to punish those who can rely on their own resources for the purpose of obtaining the consent, of girls whom they meet, for sexual intercourse even if it is illicit, It is only the intermediary, if any, that is sought to be penalised by this provision. For example, if a man meets a girl and is resourceful and courageous enough and has the nerve and opportunity to approach her and to manage to enjoy her society, this provision does not punish him or the girl concerned. The net result of this provision will therefore be only to punish the intermediary, the inducer, if any. It is only if a person induces a girl and arranges her enjoyment with a third person, that this provision would apply. It only deals with men whom we find now-a-days wandering about and making a living by inducing girls to sacrifice their virtue on men who can afford to spend some money for this purpose.

Section 366 (B) is necessitated by the recent amendment of the corresponding Section in the Indian Penal Code. As one of the signatories at the Geneva Conference, the Government of India have amended that Section in the Indian Penal Code; and we are bound, legally, or at least out of etiquette, or for the purpose of supplementing the attempt of the British Indian Legislature, to introduce the provision in our Penal Code also. It deals only with the importation of women from outside British India, and not from British India into Travancore, If, as they have now provided, the importation into

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

British India is penalised in British India and is not penalised here, the effect would be the importation of women from outside India into this State for this immoral purpose. Travancore would become the asylum for such women. The persons engaged in this immoral business will very easily find out that such importation is not penalised or restricted in Travancore, and will bring Japanese, French or Armenian girls and keep them in Travancore for prostitution. It is to avoid such a contingency, which is quite likely in the light of the recent amendment of the Indian Penal Code in accordance with the assurance given at the International Geneva Conference, that Section 366 (B) is sought to be enacted.

As regards Clauses IV and V, I have not myself been satisfied with the necessity for the provisions. They no doubt, bring our Penal Code on a line with the Indian Penal Code. But, so far as some of the expressions in the provision are concerned, they are wider in scope and seem to me to be unnecessary.

PRESIDENT: Clause IV raises the age of minority from 16 to 18.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Not only that. It runs thus:

IV. In Sections 372 and 373 of the Travancore Penal Code, for the words "minor under the age of sixteen years with intent that such minor shall be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor will be" the words "person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be" shall be substituted.

The Section in the Penal Code, as it now stands, prohibits minor girls, under 16, being used for that purpose; and it would be an offence only as long as the girl is in her minority. Now, by the proposed amendment in the Bill now before us, the act is an offence if the girl is under eighteen years of age, and, though the act happens to be committed only after the girl attains eighteen, it is an offence provided she had been first got up for the immoral purpose before she attained eighteen years of age.

PRESIDENT: Yes; if a girl under eighteen is trained for the profession of prostitution to be followed after eighteen, that also would be an offence under the amended provision in the Bill.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes; the scope of the provision has been enlarged. What I submit is that there are certain Explanations attached to it which do not find a place in the Indian Penal Code.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What are the Explanations that my friend is referring to?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): All the Explanations which define terms like 'prostitution'. For instance Explanation IV says:

"'*Prostitution*' means promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire."

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): May I remind my friend that that is the definition given by Ellis, the authority on the subject?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I hope the member refers to Havelock Ellis; what my friend says may be correct. But we are dealing now not with experts in prostitution but with the definition of the term that should find a place in our Statute Book. This is an extraordinary measure and I agree with the Deputy President when he says that we have not reached that stage to require an Act for the supression of brothels. The word 'prostitution' occurs in the British Indian Penal Code and the Travancore Penal Code. But no definition of the word has been attempted in either of these Codes. The definition given by the present Bill is:- "promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire." But something more than that is contemplated by the other Section in the Penal Code itself and that I submit is the reason why no such attempt was made in the 1922 amendment. But it was subsequently introduced in the Madras Brothels Act. Although the framers of the Code did not want to have any such definition in the Code itself, the expression 'prostitution' has a particular meaning as it is understood generally.

It will be found, Sir, that even though legislation on direct lines is sought to be put before this House by this amendment, there was an earlier attempt on a minor scale when the Police Regulation was passed. There are three Sections in the Police Regulation which attempt to deal with offences of this character. Keeping of brothels within certain limits is also sought to be penalised there. Prostitution itself to some extent, I believe, has been penalised in the Police Regulation. Solicitation in certain circumstances is penalised. These are the three acts which are penalised by the Police Regulation. These Sections, I think are quite sufficient under the existing condition of society for Travancore. Another fact is that this Bill does not appear to repeal any of the Sections of the Police Regulation. There also the word 'brothel' occurs. But no definition has been given. The District Magistrate is given the power to enjoin the owner of any premises where brothel is being carried on, to remove or to stop it and on a non-compliance with that request the owner is punished. My submission is that that Regulation would be sufficient to keep down brothels. As far as we have been able to see there was only one attempt made by the Quilon police for the enforcement of that Section. I have not been able to come across any other instance in which an attempt was made by the police even after the passing of the Police Regulation to prevent brothels being carried on in Travancore. Even in the Quilon case, I understand the accused has been discharged. I am subject to correction.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know where that alleged brothel was?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am unable to give the exact position or the place where it was carried on. I said in my speech that it was in Quilon and the police were able to charge the case before the Quilon District Magistrate. That case ended in an acquittal. I believe I am right. I am open to correction by the Commissioner of Police.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Was that offence comitted inside the town limits?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I believe it was within the town limits, somewhere about the railwaylines at Pullikadavu. It so happened that a lot of indecent females and all classes of dirty looking women were all hauled before the District Magistrate and they defended themselves and they were eventually acquitted. I believe that was the only case which was taken up under the provisions of the Police Regulation. There is no public opinion prevailing in any part of Travancore that brothels exist to any appreciable extent or that the profession of prostitution is being carried on in Travancore to any appreciable extent. What I am saying is that the provisions of the Police Regulation are quite sufficient so far as our society is concerned and I would certainly object to any further legislation on that subject. Therefore I do object to the principle or whatever it may be on which Sections 374 (A) (B) etc. are sought to be introduced.

There is also another point to be noted. Section 374 of the Travancore Penal Code has got the following heading. 374 (A) must form part of, or must be akin to the offences mentioned in 374, for everywhere in every part of the Penal Code we find that whenever a supplementary or a new Section is added it is added to some Section or comes under some Section which deals with the offences or is akin to the offences mentioned. But, Sir, you will find in this case that the offences are entirely distinct. Section 374 has nothing to do with brothels and prostitution in the State. Therefore I submit it is a voilent interpolation which does not quite agree with the main arrangement of the Penal Code.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Otherwise will not the principle be vionlently affected?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): There must be some place somewhere in the Penal Code where this must fit in. We do not find any place.

PRESIDENT. Suppose it was brought in after 375?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It may fit in. But all I have to say is that it does not fit in after 374. The Imperial Legislature did not want to introduce such an innovation. It was only a Provincial innovation, for Madras has its own Act, Bombay has its own Act, and Calcutta has its own Act. It is not an Imperial Legislation. Whatever we want has been regulated upon by the Police Regulation

and we do not want anything beyond that, therefore the principle that is relied on does not apply to these Sections. As regards the other parts I agree with the reasons explained by the member and I think there is no objection in allowing them to remain.

PRESIDENT : Clauses five and six of the Bill which contain those definitions that you object to also contain certain rules of evidence with regard to *presumptions*.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : One of those rules finds a place in the Penal Code and it is as follows :—

> "When a female under the age of 18 years is sold, let for hire, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution."

That is a rule of evidence accepted by the British Indian Penal Code.

PRESIDENT : Also VI.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) :

> "Any prostitute, or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a female under the age of eighteen years shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution."

So that explanation 1 to Section V, and explanation to VI are mere rules of evidence and they may be necessary to effectively bring to book these offenders as otherwise there are various methods of evasion by which they could explain away their conduct. My submission is that the definitions of the word 'prostitution' and 'brothels' are out of place. Therefore I support the first half of the Bill and if it is possible the Law Member may be advised to withdraw the other portion and then re-publish the Bill. If I am not permitted to support a portion of the Bill and oppose the remaining portion, I submit I may be permitted to agree with my friend Mr. Krishna Aiyangar in opposing the Bill *in toto*.

PRESIDENT : Can that be done ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): When the House accepts the Bill they may perhaps say we accept the principle to this extent.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : One word more I have to add. The Learned Deputy President said that all these offences are cognisable offences and that the person suspected might be arrested without a warrant. The offender as I said, is neither the girl nor the person for whose sake she is taken but the person who takes her male or female.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : May I ask the member whether he will start with the presumption of the party having committed the offence ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I suppose our Penal Code stands on the same footing as any other law and the presumption is that every man is innocent. Although no person can be presumed to have stolen any man's articles the police are entitled to arrest any person on the ground that they suspect him to have stolen the article and that he has committed a cognisable offence. The poor girls on whose behalf so much enthusiasm has been shown are to be protected. They are certainly not to be interfered with by the police people. What I submit is that the police may be allowed to attend to these matters without the help of the Section and without making it a cognisable offence. I submit therefore that the first part of the Bill may be introduced and the Law Member may be advised to omit the second part and republish the altered Bill.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*) : Would it not be more satisfactory to withdraw the whole Bill and then introduce an amended Bill on the lines suggested by my friends and see whether it commends itself to this House ?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I suggested these things because I am ignorant of the procedure adopted by the Law Member in introducing Bills and withdrawing them. I submit that any one of these methods can be adopted. If a part cannot be admitted the whole thing will have to be objected to.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, as the learned Deputy President said in his speech, it is not clear that at any rate there is trafficking in women or keeping of brothels to any appreciable extent so far as Travancore is concerned, and from the speeches that have been already made it does not appear that there is any brothel at all in the State. It may be that there are some houses here and there that are used for the purpose but it cannot be said that there is anything like a regular institution of the kind either in the towns or outside. Of course if there is anything like that to any extent it must be mainly in the cities. But I do not think there is anything worth mentioning in the nature of a brothel as defined in this Bill in the town of Trivandrum. It is defined there as "house, room or place which the occupyer or person in charge thereof habitually allows to be used by any other person for the porpose of prostitution." As was suggested by Mr. S. Krishna Pillai, the Police Commissioner may be in a position or the Law Member instructed by the Police Commissioner will be in a position to inform the House as to the extent to which such brothel exists in Travancore.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I did not say that. The Commissioner reported only about the women migrating outside.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : As far as the existence of these brothels are concerned it is a matter of extreme doubt whether there is any necessity for such a legislation. Of course it may be argued that there is no danger in having a piece of legislation like this so that it may be used whenever a contingency arises. But in the matter of legislation we must be careful not to pass laws that may be used as

means of harassing innocent people. Here is a proposal which if passed into law may be used as a means of harassing innocent people while we do not find any real necessity for it. As for trafficking in women I have heard, Sir, that there is a large number of women from the west coast and presumably from Travancore also in some of the big cities in British India. I do not know whether it is true or not, personally. But I have heard such a thing exists. But I am not sure whether there are any cases of minor girls or women being taken away against their will for this purpose. That, I think, is what is sought to be prevented by this Bill, that is to say taking away of minor girls or grown up women against their will, if as a matter of fact there is a large number of girls and women from Travancore who have gone to Madura and other places for the purpose of prostitution it is likely that some of them are taken away against their will, under compulsion or by cheating and other means and it may be well to have a law. Here also we are in the region of surmise. Mr. Krishna Aiyangar, I know, may be right when he says that such cases do not exist or Mr. Krishna Pillai may be right when he says that since there is trafficking in women to some extent a law may be beneficial to prevent that. So far as I am concerned I cannot make an assertion one way or the other. I have been told that there are women from Travancore also who are engaged in prostitution in some parts of British Indian taluks. Beyond that we have no definite information and the Law Member would have done well if he was in a position to inform the House of the actual state of things in regard to it. So I am also inclined to think that the Law Member will consider the matter in all its aspects and see that a Bill be properly framed just to meet the requirements of the situation and is published or the Bill may be referred to a select committee with clear understanding that only some parts of it as relate to trafficking in young women be considered by it.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member know that the trafficking in women to places outside Travancore is not the only matter that is sought to be dealt with by this Bill? Inter-territorial or inter-taluq trafficking is also sought to be prevented.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*):

"Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be ——"

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it necessary or advisable to have a law to prevent procuration of girls even in Travancore for the use of people who are living in Travancore? And does the member think that legislation on such a line is necessary so far as Travancore is concerned?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not see any serious objection to having a provision like that, if there is any local trafficking. I do not understand the question of the member.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I heard the member say that there are as many brothels in Travancore as would make it desirable to have a law on the subject. I also heard the member say

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

that some sort of exportation of Travancore females is also being done and that some legislation may or may not be desirable. Now I am asking the member whether legislation on the other point is necessary and whether it is more rampant than the other?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I must confess that my experience in these matters is limited. I have not much information.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): One thing I would like to make clear. Brothel here is defined as follows :—

"Brothel means any house, room or place which the occupier or person in charge thereof habitually allows to be used by any other person for the purpose of prostitution."

Even though there are no brothels, there may be cases where girls are taken from one place to another or women may be taken against their will. That is conceivable even in the absence of brothels for the purpose of prostitution.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): For such cases there is no reason to have legislation providing them.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member object to preventing a girl being taken who is willing to go?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): This Bill does not legislate for such girls.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It does.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): If a minor is willing to go she is considered by law to act in the same way as adults.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Does the member know that for marital purposes Travancore girls have got greater freedom than girls in other places?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): In what respect?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Freedom to choose their husbands even though they have not attained the age of 18 years.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I do not see how that position can be maintained. Can the Travancore girl choose her own husband?

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Whatever that be, Sir, those matters do not arise for consideration. There is very great difficulty in regard to that. With these words I resume my seat.

PRESIDENT: The Council will now rise to meet again at 2. 45 P. M.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M. and reassembled at 2·45 P. M.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, from the debate that took place this morning I understand that there is some difference of opinion in regard to some provisions of the Bill. The motion that I will presently make, if the House is agreeable, is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee—

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Suppose the House agrees to the Bill being read in Council. Is the Government agreeable to give the Select Committee absolute powers to delete the portions relating to brothels?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*); Government are quite agreeable to that. In support of it I may also say that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is worded generally so that the Select Committee will have absolute powers even to delete any portion of the Bill.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR (*Nominated, Deputy President*): Supposing the Select Committee rejects the portion relating to brothels. Can I have an assurance that the Government will not restore the provision by bringing forward an amendment if the Select Committee deletes it from the Bill?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Should not the House also agree to it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government will not move any amendment. That does not mean that any non-official member is precluded from moving any amendment. I only say that Government will not move amendments.

I hope therefore that with this assurance the Council will allow the principle of the Bill being accepted in that sense.

The principle of the Bill was accepted by the House and the Secretary read the title of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of;

(1) Mrs. Anna Chandi
(2) Mr. S. Krishna Pillai
(3) „ M. Govindan
(4) „ P. S. Mahomed
(5) „ K. Krishnan Nayar
(6) „ L. A. Bishop and
(7) myself.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second the motion.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Committee will submit its report in four months.

THE TRAVANCORE INSOLVENCY BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I rise to introduce a Bill to amend the Travancore Insolvency Regulation which has been published in the Gazette with a Statement of Objects and Reasons. I now beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second the motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I shall briefly explain the principles involved in the Bill. At the same time as a prefatory remark I may say that the Bill deals with a complicated and perhaps a very technical matter intertwined with the procedure in civil courts and by way of explaining the principle of the Bill it may not be quite useful to refer to the detailed provisions of the Bill, which if the House agrees, may have subsequently to be threshed out in full by the Select Committee. Who an insolvent is may perhaps be known to every member of the House. He is a person who is not able to pay up his debts or discharge his liabilities. The principle of the Insolvency law is that once a person becomes an insolvent, his property has to be taken hold of and distributed among his creditors most equitably and most expeditiously through an agency of the State, namely the Civil Court. That is one side of the Insolvency law, and on the other side, there is the liberation of the person of the insolvent. He has to be given absolute freedom of person and freedom to acquire properties in the future if he has once rendered a correct account of his previous transactions and surrendered his properties for distribution among his creditors. So that, the efficiency of the Insolvency Law depends upon the proper combination of the applications of these two principles, namely a correct and expeditious distribution of the assets of the insolvent and the proper discharge of the insolvent by giving him the liberty of his person when he has got himself discharged. The House will have to examine how far these two principles have been correctly carried out in the Bill.

The first Insolvency Regulation for Travancore was passed 15 years ago by Regulation VIII of 1090. Since then it has been found that it has got some very vital defects. I shall not detain the House by narrating all these defects, because the more important of them have been detailed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. When the Regulation was first passed into law, the law which was in force at the time in Madras was an Act of 1907 which has subsequently been replaced by an Act of 1920 and it has been found that it would be more convenient and advantageous if we also modify our law in accordance with the law in British India. The defects in the existing Regulation came to the notice of the High Court also on more than one occasion and they have recommended to the Government that the corresponding British Indian Act should be adopted for Travancore purposes also. The same demand has been made in the Popular Assembly and I believe on one occasion in this House also. The present Bill is therefore drafted on the lines, generally, of the British Indian Act now in force.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I second the motion. In supporting the Bill I wish to say that a change in the Insolvency Law has long been felt. The salient defects in the existing Regulation are sought to be removed by this Bill. When a person is adjudicated an insolvent under the existing Regulation, no obligation rests on him to put in an application for an order of discharge and so in many cases

Insolvency proceedings close with an order of adjudication. No doubt, if the insolvent has sufficient assets, the Receiver takes possession of them and manages the assets very often in his own way. The courts in many cases find little time to look into the doings of the Official Receivers and the creditors are generally put to loss.

To me it appears that a provision to compel an insolvent who is adjudicated to apply for discharge and a provision relating to the necessity for enquiring into the conduct of the insolvents in connection with the applications are highly necessary and that they will remove the chief defects in the existing Regulation. Other defects have also been pointed out by the High Court. These are all sought to be dealt with by the amending Bill. I think the details can be gone into in the Select Committee. It is therefore well that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): I too support the motion. The Insolvency Law as it now exists is availed of by too many people even to an undesired extent. The real purpose of the Insolvency Law is to help the people who are really unable to pay. But it is misused by the people on the ground that the law provides no punishment for this abuse. There are some people who really feel that they should put in insolvency petitions to be protected from their creditors. They may be willing to pay up their debts, at the same time they may be unable to pay. Such people want the protection of the courts and the courts can come to their assistance. As the law now stands the debtor has simply to put in a petition and to give formal evidence that he is unable to pay up his creditors. With that the duty of the petitioner mainly ends and he does not care what proceedings the Official Receiver takes.

Such a procedure enables the debtors to evade payment by giving away their properties to some other people and then putting in an insolvency petition. Although there is a provision in the Regulation to defeat the objects of such people it is not fully worked up to. The dishonesty or otherwise of the debtors are only gone into at the stage when they apply for discharge and there being no time-limit for applying for discharge, generally people do not care to apply for discharge at all, because they do not stand to lose by it. Therefore some provision is necessary fixing a time-limit within which the debtors should be enjoined by law to apply for discharge. Such a provision will discourage dishonest debtors from putting in insolvency petitions while at the same time helping honest debtors. Provisions remedying these defects find a place in the Bill introduced in the House now and so I submit that the Bill as moved by the Law Member may be accepted in principle.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, there is one Clause which might attract the attention of any one dealing with this Bill and that is Clause 75. I believe that the Select Committee to whom this Bill is to be referred must have some power either to increase the scope

[Mr. S. Krishna Pillai.]

of the clause or to diminish it. The clause as it stands should not be permitted to stand on the Statute Book without any amendment. It reads as follows:

"Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Regulation, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Section be disqualified from:

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election or holding or exercising any such office to which no such salary is attached; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority."

I cannot understand why the scope of the clause is restricted to Magistrates, elected officers such as the judges of the Village Panchayat Courts members of municipal councils and persons drawing no salaries. The Section refers to Magistrates. What about Munsiffs, judges and executive officers, such as the Police Officers? If they become insolvent, they also ought to be prevented from being in office, until they are able to get an order of discharge. As it is, it would appear that the provision is applicable only to Magistrates and unearning occupations. The Municipal Regulation, and the Legislative Council Regulation have provisions disqualifying undischarged insolvents being elected to these places. The principle involved in this clause is not quite clear to me. If it is to be a bar in the case of a Magistrate, equally must it be a bar in the case of a Munsiff or a Judge. If the scope of the clause is to be restricted to Magistrates and to unearning occupations, the Government will be only thereby preventing some of the local aspirants from getting into these offices. At the same time, those who are in Government service will not at all be affected by any order that they get. But for this clause, I have not been able to see much violence having been done to any principle, because the other clauses appear to be merely copied from the Provincial Insovency Regulation.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Clause 75 also is from the Madras Act.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It may be in the Madras Act. But I only say that I am not able to see the principle involved in that Clause. In the interests of the people at large, it must have a wider scope.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Clause 75 may certainly be considered by the Select Committee. I do not propose to give any explanation of that provision just now because it is unnecessary at this stage.

The principle of the Bill was accepted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs,

(1) K. A. Krishna Aiyangar,	(4) K. C. Karunakaran,
(2) A. Thanu Pillai,	(5) K. P. Abraham,
(3) A. S. Damodaran Asan,	(6) R. Nilakanta Pillai,

and (7) myself.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I second the motion.

The motion was accepted by the House.

PRESIDENT: Mr. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Committee will submit its report in four months.

Inclusion of additional members in the Select Committee on the Travancore Kshatriya Bill.

MR. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ക്ഷത്രിയബിൽ സിലക്റ്റ്കമ്മററിയിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ഇന്നലെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ആ സിലക്ട്കമ്മിററിയിൽ മെസ്സേഴ്സ് എം. രാജരാജവർമ്മ, കേരളവർമ്മതമ്പാൻ ഇവർ രണ്ടുപേരേയുംകൂടി ചേർക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANIKKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): I second the motion.

The motion was accepted.

PRESIDENT: The Council will now stand prorogued.

The Council was prorogued at 3-12 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1106.

Monday, the 6th July 1931/22nd Mithunam 1106.

The third meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, 1106, of the Legislative Council, was held in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices, at 12 noon on Monday, the 6th July 1931/22nd Mithunam 1106. The following members were present:—

V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Dewan—*President.*
K. Kunjukrishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
N. K. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
Joseph Kunju Esq.
K. George Esq., B. A.
R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
P. N. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., *Convener.*

I. LAND REVENUE.

1. The Committee accepted the following proposals relating to the Land Revenue Department and agreed to the provision of the amounts noted against each in the Budget for 1107:—

	Rs.
(1) Continuance of the temporary staff for land acquisition work in the Trivandrum Division Cutcherry ...	324
(2) Continuance of the Special Survey Class, Trivandrum, in 1107 ...	1,080
(3) Supply of Departmental maps showing the territorial jurisdiction of the Divisional and Sub-Divisional units of each Department ...	660

In this connection, Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that copies of these maps should be made available to the public. The Dewan-President said that 300 copies will be made available for sale to the public.

	Rs.
(4) Temporary Survey Schools at Kottayam and Muvattupuzha ...	2,026
(5) Temporary staff for checking Puduval Sub-division sketches ...	1,650
(6) Temporary staff for checking the L. R. M. sketches in the Survey Office ...	3,080
(7) Survey and demarcation of lands on either side of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road—	
Under Land Revenue ...	12,000
Under Forests ...	2,700

II. Excise.

2. The Committee next took up the following proposals relating to the Excise Department and agreed to the amounts mentioned against each being included in the Budget for 1107 :—

	Rs.
(1) Local allowance to Petty Officer, Excise Commissioner's Office who gives instructions in drill to the recruits to the Reserve ...	55
(2) Confirmation of the temporary staffs of the Ezhukone and Kilikolloor Railway Chowkeys ...	847
(3) Confirmation of the temporary staff of the Akathumuri Railway Chowkey ...	429
(4) Staff and site for the proposed Railway Chowkey at Pettah ...	1,636
(5) Continuance of the temporary staff for guarding the Arukutty, Piravom and Alwaye frontiers ...	5,940

III. Forests.

3. The Committee considered the proposal for the entertainment of a Forester on Rs. 20 per mensem for the Timber Depot newly opened at Puliannur (Palai) and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 220 required for the purpose in the Budget for 1107.

4. The Committee then took up for consideration the proposal for the entertainment of the following temporary additional staff for the disposal of arrears of kudivila claims :—

In the Conservator's office.

1 clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem.
2 clerks on Rs. 25 each per mensem.

Kottayam and Central Divisions each.

1 clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem.
3 clerks on Rs. 25 each per mensem.
2 clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem.

Quilon, Northern and Southern Divisions each.

1 clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem.
1 clerk on Rs. 20 for Quilon only.

The non-official members wished to know the number of claims pending in each of the Divisions and the total amount covered by them. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai explained that it was not possible to collect the information and that an idea of the amount can be had only after tracing the same from the several Depot registers. The consideration of this proposal was postponed pending receipt of further details from the Conservator's office.

IV. General Administration.

5. The Committee then took up the following proposals for consideration :—

The proposal for making the 6 peons temporarily entertained in the Secretariat for 1106 consequent on the appointment of two more

Assistant Secretaries and the provision of a sum of Rs. 648 for the purpose in the budget for 1107 was objected to by the non-official members on the ground that the scheme for the reorganisation of the Secretariat was not placed before the Legislative Council. It was decided that the matter might be placed before the Legislative Council.

6. The proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the two temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem in the Telephone Exchange attached to the Huzur Office and the provision of a sum of Rs. 440 required for the purpose in the Budget was agreed to by the Committee.

7. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the additional staff of a graduate clerk on Rs. 40 and a typist on Rs. 20, entertained in the P. W. Section of the Secretariat in April 1928 in connection with the creation of two new Divisions in the P. W. D., viz., the Trivandrum Water Works and the Trivandrum Electricity Schemes and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 660 in the Budget, the cost being debitable to Capital Account as in 1106.

8. The proposal for the entertainment of a temporary staff of 3 clerks on Rs. 25 each for three months in the Account Office for re-writing Sirkar Savings Bank Ledgers and the provision of a sum of Rs. 225 required for the purpose in the Budget was agreed to by the Committee.

9. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the entertainment in the Secretariat of a temporary staff of one clerk on Rs. 75-100 and another on Rs. 40-70 with a deputation allowance of Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 each respectively for 9 months and the payment of an allowance of Rs. 5 each to three typists in connection with the preparation of the Administration Report and the Proceedings of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that there is no necessity for giving deputation allowance as the staff has not to do its regular work during this period. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai pointed out the provisions in the Travancore Service Regulations for giving deputation allowance. The Dewan said that the work is a tough one and as an inducement to get the work done as early as possible the clerks are given the deputation allowance to which they are entitled under the Travancore Service Regulations. In this connection, Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai suggested that the allowance to the typists should be given in rotation. To this Mr. K. George replied that this could be arranged with due regard to efficiency. The proposal was finally agreed to by the Committee as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,971 required for the purpose in the Budget.

V. Administration of Justice.

10. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 290 in the Budget for the continuance during the first 10 months in 1107 of the temporary staff of one clerk on Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 9 in the Village Panchayat Court, Parur.

11. The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the temporary clerk on Rs. 20-2/3-30 and the temporary copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem in the Tahsildar-Magistrate's Court, Nedumangad and the provision of a sum of Rs. 385 required for the purpose in the Budget.

12. The proposal for the continuance till the end of Tulam 1107 of the Office of the Law's Delays Commissioner with the following staff:—

1 Head clerk on Rs. 75
1 clerk on Rs. 50
1 clerk on Rs. 35
1 clerk on Rs. 30
1 Stenographer on Rs. 50
1 Typist on Rs. 25
1 peon on Rs. 12
5 peons on Rs. 10 each

and the provision of a sum of Rs. 6,960 for the purpose as detailed below :—

			Rs.
(1) Salaries	...		4,200
(2) Establishment	...		981
(3) Travelling allowance	...		1,000
(4) Contingencies			
(*a*) Anchal charges	...	150	
(*b*) Post and Telegraphs		25	
(*c*) Office expenses and miscellaneous	...	250	
(*d*) Rents	...	204	
(*e*) Tour charges	...	100	
(*f*) Pay of menials	...	50	779
Total			6,960

Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai pointed out that only the drafting of the report remains to be done and for that all the four clerks and the Stenographer are not required. He also urged that no provision need be made under travelling allowance. The Dewan explained that the provision under T. A. may be required for paying the Bills for the current year and that the Commissioner has asked for only the minimum staff that is required. The proposal was finally agreed to by the Committee.

VI. POLICE.

13. The following proposals relating to the Police Department were next approved and the Committee agreed to the provision of the amounts therefor in the Budget :—

		Rs.
(1) Additional staff for the motor section of the Police Head Quarters office and the District Police offices	...	3,300

	Rs.
(2) Grant of a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to each of the 2 Head Constables working in traffic control duty in the Trivandrum town ...	110
(3) Appointment of a second Head Constable with an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem for training constable recruits in police duties ...	120
(4) Continuance during 1107 of the appointments of the temporary Tamil Shorthand Reporter, the temporary Malayalam Shorthand Reporter and the Typist on duty in the office of the Inspector of Police, C. I. D.	1,020

VII. Education.

14. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal for the continuance of the two temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem in the office of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. As the non-official members wished to have an idea of the work to be done by these clerks the consideration of this proposal was postponed pending receipt of information from the Director of Public Instruction.

The following proposals were next taken up and passed :-

	Rs.
(1) Appointment of a clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem in the office of the Inspector of English Schools ...	440
(2) Appointment of an additional Pandit in Malayalam on Rs. 75-10-125 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum ...	900
(3) Appointment of a separate Demonstrator in Physics on Rs. 75-10-125 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum ...	900
(4) Opening of the Zoology (Main) Group for the B. A. Course in His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum, and the appointment of the necessary additional staff ...	4,292
(5) Continuance of ten temporary additional graduate teachers on Rs. 50-5/1-70-5/1-120.	6,000
(6) Appointment of an additional lady graduate teacher for the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum ...	900

15. The proposal for the appointment of 17 Arabic Munshies, 9 on Rs. 18-1/3-22 and 8 on Rs. 15-1/3-18 and 10 Koran teachers on Rs. 10 each was then taken up. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai wished to know whether the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools had asked for only the minimum number that is required and also whether the Inspector of Vernacular Schools or the Director of Public Instruction had verified the same. The consideration of the proposal was thereupon postponed pending receipt of particulars from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the number of schools requiring additional teachers and the number of Mahomedan pupils in them.

16. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 275 in the Budget being the amount required for the continuance of the temporary clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem attached to the Book Depot in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

VIII. Agriculture and Fisheries.

17. The proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the 3 temporary Second Grade Agricultural Inspectors and their three peons at Neyyattinkara, Mavelikara and Tiruvalla was next taken up. Mr. Joseph Kunju asked whether any useful purpose has been served by the entertainment of these Inspectors. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai read out a report from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries describing the nature of the work done by these Inspectors and its results. Thereupon the proposal was agreed to by the Committee as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,947 required for the purpose in the Budget.

18. The Committee agreed to the continuance during 1107 of the temporary Veterinary Compounder at Neyyattinkara and the provision of a sum of Rs. 318 required for the purpose in the Budget.

19. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 165 in the Budget for the continuance during 1107 of the temporary additional teacher in the Fishery School at Munambam.

20. The proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the temporary Fishery Sub-Inspector and his peon at Kumarakam was agreed to by the Committee as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 693 for the purpose in the Budget as detailed below:—

		Rs.
Pay of Fishery Sub-Inspector at Rs. 25 per mensem for 11 months	...	275
Pay of peon at Rs. 9 per mensem for 11 months	...	99
Duty allowance to Sub-Inspector at Rs. 7 per mensem	...	77
Consolidated T. A. to Sub-Inspector at Rs. 20 per mensem	...	220
Consolidated T. A. to peon at Rs. 2 per mensem	...	22
Total	...	693

21. The Committee rejected the proposal for the continuance of the four temporary fieldmen.

IX. Medical and Sanitary Departments.

22. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the revision of the Medical Code and the provision of a sum of Rs. 330 for the purpose in the Budget as detailed below:—

		Rs.
1.	Conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem to Dr. L. A. Ravi Varma for six months ...	180
2.	Pay of a clerk-typist on Rs. 25 per mensem for 6 months ...	150
	Total ...	330

23. The proposal for the appointment of a specialist in ear, nose and throat diseases in the General Hospital was next taken up for consideration. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai objected to the proposal on the ground that no properly qualified specialist will be available for a pay of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Dewan read out the recommendation of the Administrative Board, Medical Services, and explained that it is only an L. M. S. or M. B. B. S. man who has had special training in ear, nose and throat diseases who is going to be appointed in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons and that the officer so appointed will be required to attend to other works also in the General Hospital, one Assistant Surgeon now on the staff of the hospital being transferred to the Quilon District Hospital where there was need for an additional hand. On this the objection was withdrawn and the Committee agreed to the proposal and also to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose in the Budget.

24. The Committee then approved the following proposals and agreed to the provision of the amounts therefor in the Budget:--

		Rs.
(1)	Continuance of the Bi-weekly Dispensary at Kodanad in 1107 ...	264
(2)	Continuance of the four Sub-Assistant Surgeons sanctioned temporarily in connection with the Leprosy Survey work ...	2,200
(3)	Appointment of a temporary Assistant Surgeon to supervise the Leprosy Survey work ...	1,100
(4)	Local allowance to the Dentist, General Hospital ...	275
(5)	Continuance of the two warders sanctioned for the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, during 1107 ...	220
(6)	Purchase of an Ambulance Car ...	4,000
(7)	Opening of a Compounders' Class ...	330

X. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

Preservation of Oriental Literature.

25. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the temporary Vaidya Pandit on Rs. 40 in the Office of the Curator for the publication of Oriental Manuscripts. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that the Curator can do this work and that a Special Vaidya Pandit is not necessary. The Dewan explained that the Curator is only a Sanskrit scholar and does not know anything about Vaidya Sastra. The proposal was thereupon agreed to as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 440 required for the purpose in the Budget.

XI. Medical and Sanitary Departments.

26. The Committee approved the following proposals and agreed to the provision of the amounts therefor in the Budget :—

		Rs.
(1)	Appointment of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons for plague duty ...	12,375
(2)	Appointment of an Assistant to the X—ray Specialist ...	550
(3)	Appointment of four warders for the District Hospital, Quilon ...	440
(4)	Appointment of two Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons ...	1,650
(5)	Appointment of three midwives ...	770
(6)	Watchers at the Vaccine Depot-change of designation, enhancement of pay and appointment of an additional hand ...	154
(7)	Local allowance to the Vaccinators in charge of the minor Conservancy Stations at Oachira and Munambom ...	44
(8)	Appointment of a qualified Assistant to the Superintendent of the Vaccine Depot ...	275
(9)	Appointment of a Reserve Vaccinator for the Kuzhithurai Sanitary Circle ...	165
(10)	Local allowance to the Conservancy Overseer at Karunagapalli ...	22

XII. Census.

27. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the printing of the 1931 Census Report.

XIII. Forests.

27. The proposal for the appointment of temporary Additional staff for the disposal of arrears of kudivila claims, the consideration of which was postponed was then taken up. The personal Assistant to the Conservator was summoned. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that as there was no definite information as to the number of claims pending

disposal, there is no need to entertain the additional staff. The Dewan explained that there were persistent complaints that kudivila claims are not being paid regularly and unless the special staff viz.,

I. The Conservator's office.

1 clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem.
2 clerks on Rs. 25 each do.

II. Kottayam and Central Divisions each.

1 clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem.
3 clerks on Rs. 25 each do.
2 clerks on Rs. 20 each do.

III. Quilon, Northern and Southern Divisions each.

1 clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem.
1 clerk on Rs. 20 for Quilon only.

is given, it would not be possible to get the work done. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that one of the two clerks on Rs. 25 proposed for the Conservator's office can be reduced. The proposal was finally agreed to subject to the above reduction as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 4,895 required for the purpose in the Budget.

The Committee adjourned at 3. 5 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd July 1931.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, the 7th July 1931/23rd Mithunam 1106.

The fourth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, 1106, of the Legislative Council, was held in the Dewan's Room, Public Office at 12 Noon on Tuesday, the 7th July 1931/23rd Mithunam 1106.

The following members were present:—

V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Dewan—*President.*
K. Kunjukrishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.,
N. K. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Joseph Kunju Esq.,
K. George Esq., B. A.,
R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.,
P. N. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., *Convener.*

XIV. Stationery and Printing.

29. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the entertainment temporarily for one year from 1-1-1107 of an additional staff consisting of 1 Ruler on Rs. 14, 1 Ruling machine feeder on Rs. 10 and one taking-off Boy on Rs. 7 per mensem to work the Ruling Machine in the Government Press and to the provision of a sum of Rs. 372 required for the purpose in the Budget for 1107.

XV. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

30. The proposal regarding improvement to the Government Museum and Public Gardens and the provision of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose in the Budget was next taken up for consideration. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that the amount should not be given before knowing on which items it is going to be spent. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai said that the Director would report to Government about the most urgent items of work and only then the amount will be sanctioned by Government. As the non-official members were not satisfied with this the Superintendent and the Director of Museum and Public Gardens were summoned. They explained the necessity for several items of work. The proposal was finally agreed to by the Committee on the Director agreeing to utilise the amount for extending the Lions' cage.

31. The Committee approved the provision of a sum of Rs. 220 in the Budget for the continuance during 1107 of the temporary Attender-Mechanic in the Astronomical Section of the Observatory.

XVI. Public Works Department.

32. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,155 in the Budget for the continuance till the end of Karkatakam 1106 of the following temporary staff appointed for the construction of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road:—

(1) One Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250-50/3-400. Local allowance Rs. 75.

(2) Two Supervisors each on Rs. 80-5-120 per mensem
(3) Three Overseers each on Rs. 50-5/2-70 ,,
(4) One Account Clerk Rs. 50 ,,
(5) Four clerks each Rs. 30 ,,
(6) Five peons each Rs. 10 ,,
(7) Local allowance Rs. 300.

33. The proposal for the appointment of a tally clerk in the Alleppey Sub-division Office on Rs. 25-1-35 and the provision of a sum of Rs. 300 in the Budget for the purpose was approved by the Committee.

34. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,300 for the continuance till the end of Karkatakam 1106 of the Minor Irrigation Committee and the staff attached to it.

35. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 9,295 in the Budget for the continuance of the Road Boards during 1107.

36. The Committee approved the proposal for the continuance till the end of Mithunam 1107 of the temporary Irrigation staff for Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye Divisions, and the provision of a sum of Rs. 8,085 required for the purpose in the Budget.

37. The proposal for the appointment of a Revenue Supervisor on Rs. 40 with a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 20 and a peon on Rs. 8 per mensem for a period of one year from the 1st Karkatakam 1106 for assessing damages in connection with the laying of Distribution Pipes for the Trivandrum Water Works was accepted by the Committee as also the provision of Rs. 816 for the purpose in the Budget. The expenditure is to be debited to the Trivandrum Water Works account.

38. The Committee approved the proposal for the appointment of a Meter Inspector on Rs. 80-5-120 with P. C. A. of Rs. 30 per mensem and a 4th Meter Reader on Rs. 25-5-40 with P. C. A. of Rs. 5 per mensem temporarily for a period of one year from 1-1-1107 in the Electrical Division and the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,540 for the purpose in the Budget.

XVII. Village Panchayats.

39. The proposal for the organisation of two Village Panchayats in each of the Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam, in 1107, was then taken up for consideration. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that it was better to wait for the organisation of Panchayats throughout the State than try in a half-hearted manner. The Dewan said that the reports about the work of the Panchayats in Malabar have not been encouraging and hence Government thought it advisable to organise two Panchayats in each of the three divisions at first and watch their progress before increasing the number. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai asked if these Panchayats prove to be a failure whether the Government would give up the idea of organising any more Panchayats. The Dewan replied that the idea of the Government was to select the most suitable places so that they might not fail. The proposal was finally approved as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 6,000 in the Budget for making the contribution in 1107.

XVIII. Co-operative Department.

40. The Committee agreed to the continuance during 1107 of the two temporary copyists on Rs. 15 each per mensem in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and to the provision of a sum of Rs. 330 for the purpose in the Budget.

41. The Committee approved the proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the temporary Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and their 7 peons and the provision of a sum of Rs. 7,338 in the Budget as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Pay of 7 Inspectors at Rs. 50 each per memsem for 11 months	3,850
Pay of 7 peons at Rs. 9 each per mensem for 11 months	693
P. T. A. of 7 Inspectors at Rs. 30 per mensem for 11 months	2,310
P. T. A. of 7 peons at Rs. 5 each per mensem for 11 months	385
Anchal charges	100
Total Rs.	7,338

In this connection Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai pointed out that the inspecting work is not being regularly done and suggested that it should be regularly and efficiently done. The Dewan said that the staff was strengthened last year with a view to the efficient conduct of inspection work.

42. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 3,500 in the Budget for giving grants to Supervising Unions.

43. The proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the five group Secretaries for Co-operative Societies of depressed classes on Rs. 12 each per mensem was accepted by the Committee as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 660 in the Budget for the purpose.

XIX. Police.

44. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the temporary addition of one third grade Head Constable and one first class, one second class and one third class constables to the Trivandrum District Constabulary for posting sentries in the new strong-room for the Kalkulam Sub-Treasury and the provision of Rs. 627 for the purpose in the Budget. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai objected to the proposal on the ground that the required number of men could be taken from the Reserve. It was decided to place the matter before the Council.

XX. Administration of Justice.

45. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 11,121 in the Budget for the continuance during 1107 of the Temporary Sirkar Vakils and their staff.

PART I.—BUDGET.

The Committee then took up Part I Budget for 1107.

46. The Budget of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Departments was scrutinised and passed.

47. The Budget of the Excise Department was next scrutinised. The non-official members objected to the reserve in this department. Mr. K. George said that it is a misnomer to call it a reserve. It is to fill up the acting vacancies in the department that it is kept and it is a gain to Government as the number of vacancies exceeds the number in the reserve. The above Budget was then passed.

48. The Budget of the Forest Department was next scrutinised. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai objected to the provision of Rs. 300 on account of personal allowance to one Ranger. Mr. K. George said that the Ranger who is being given this personal allowance had Western qualifications and instead of giving him a higher post Government have given only a personal allowance. Mr. K Kunjukrishna Pillai wanted to know the special western qualifications of the Ranger. The information was read out by Mr. K. George and it was found that the Ranger had a diploma from the Aberdeen university. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai contended that the diploma was not a sufficient qualification to justify this personal allowance. The non-official members did not approve of the above provision and said that they would object to the same in the Council. The above Budget was then passed.

49. The Budget under Stamps and the Budget of the Registration Department were next scrutinised and passed.

50. The General Administration Budget was then taken up for scrutiny. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested a reduction in the provision of Rs. 11,000 under travelling allowance of the Dewan as an example to the other departments. The Dewan approved of a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the amount which was accepted by the Committee. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, next proposed a reduction in the provision of Rs. 2,500 under Private Secretary's Office contingencies. A reduction of Rs. 250 was accordingly made. This also was accepted by the Committee. The above Budget was passed subject to these two reductions.

51. The Budget under Administration of Justice was next scrutinised. In this connection Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai pointed out that there was real grievance among a section of the students of the Law College who are employed in Government offices as they cannot attend the College between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M, and pleaded that arrangements should be made for holding special classes. The Dewan said that it is not possible to make any such arrangement as the University would not recognise it. He also said that notice had been given to all students last year of the present arrangement. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai then pointed out that the Assistant to the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil was appointed at a time when there was heavy work in the office such as the revision of the Civil Procedure Code. There is no

necessity for an Assistant now and that the post could, with advantage, be abolished. The Dewan said that there are several Bills on the anvil and the necessity for the post still continues. On this, the Committee approved of the provision.

52. The Committee next scrutinised and passed Part I Budget of the remaining departments.

53. The Budget under Debt Head—Loans—was then scrutinised. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested that the provision of Rs. 30,000 under loans for the purchase of Motor cars and other conveyances is not necessary at this time of economic depression and as the Government cannot afford to be a banker. The Dewan said that some officers have been expecting loans for the purchase of cars and as the provision is only Rs. 30,000 it is not desirable to drop the same.

54. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai then suggested that a sum of Rs. 20,000 may be reduced from the provision of Rs. 50,000 under Other Loans and that the provision under Agricultural loans be increased. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai and Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai suggested that the provision of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Agricultural loans is not adequate and that it should be raised to five lakhs. The Dewan said that he would consider whether it will be possible to add something more to the above provision and the Budget was then passed.

The Committee adjourned at 3-20 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd July 1931.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Thursday the 9th July 1931/25th Mithunam 1106.

The fifth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, 1106, of the Legislative Council, was held in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices, at 12 Noon on Thursday, the 9th July 1931/25th Mithunam 1106.

The following members were present:—

V. S. Subrahmania Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Dewan—*President.*
K. Kunjukrishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
N. K. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
Joseph Kunju Esq.
K. George Esq., B. A.
R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L.
P. N. Krishna Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., *Convener.*

XXI. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

55. The Committee took up the proposal for the appointment of additional Arabic and Koran Teachers in Vernacular Schools, the consideration of which had been postponed on the first day. Mr. K. George read out for the information of the members the particulars received from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the number of schools requiring Arabic and Koran teachers and the strength in each class. The proposal was agreed to by the Committee as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 4,584 in the Budget for the purpose.

56. The proposal for the continuance of the two temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem in the office of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, the consideration of which also had been postponed on the first day was next taken up. The President read out a report received from the Director of Public Instruction explaining the necessity for the continuance of these clerks. Thereupon the proposal was accepted by the Committee as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 440 for the purpose in the Budget.

XXII. POLICE.

57. The Committee then took up for consideration the proposal for the reorganisation of the Armed Reserve and the constitution of an Auxiliary Reserve as also the grant of allowance to the constables of the Reserve.

The respective strengths of the Armed Reserve, Vacancy Reserve and the Auxiliary Reserve as proposed will be as follows :

		Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Armed Reserve	...	1	7	112
Band	...	...	1	18
Vacancy Reserve	...	...	...	50
Auxiliary Reserve	...	...	9	71
Total	...	1	17	251

The proposals involve the strengthening of the Force by 2 Head Constables and 38 constables, and the additional expenditure on this account is as follows:—

Vacancy Reserve.

		Cost per mensem. Rs.
5 Constables on Rs. 11 each per mensem	...	55
2 Head Constables on Rs. 18 each per mensem	...	36
33 Constables.		
5 Constables on Rs. 14 each per mensem	...	70
9 Constables on Rs. 13 each per mensem	...	117
19 Constables on Rs. 12 each per mensem	...	228
Total	...	506
Allowance for 8 Constables at Rs. 3 each per mensem	...	24
Allowance for 130 constables at Rs. 2 each per mensem	...	260
Total	...	284

The aggregate cost on account of the proposals comes to Rs. 6,924 per annum. The amount required for 11 months in 1107 is Rs. 6,347. The non-official members opposed this scheme, but it was decided to place the proposal before the Legislative Council.

XXIII. Registration Department.

58. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the continuance during 1107 of the following 7 temporary Sub-Registry offices, *viz.*, Balaramapuram, Vellanad, Pandalam, Karunagapalli Additional, Varkalai, Tonnakal and Kotamangalam with their staff and 12 additional temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem, as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 20,399 required for the purpose in the Budget.

XXIV. General Administration.

59. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 5,786 in the Budget for the continuance of the following special staff in the Records Branch of the Secretariat:—

Temporary Staff—English Records.

			Rs.
Special Officer at Rs. 210 for 11 months		...	2,310
2 Graduate clerks on Rs. 40 each for 11 months		...	880
2 Typists on Rs. 25 each	,,	...	550
2 Peons on Rs. 9 each	,,	...	198
Deputation allowance at 1/5 of the salary for 2 Graduate clerks and 5 under-graduate clerks at Rs. 92 per mensem		...	1,012
Allowance to 2 mochies and 2 peons at Rs. 3 each			132
			5,082

Temporary Staff—Central Vernacular Records.

		Rs.
2 Copyists on Rs. 20 each for 11 months	...	440
2 Attenders on Rs. 12 each for ,,	...	264
		704
Total	...	5,786

XXV. Education Department.

60. The Committee accepted the provision of a sum of Rs. 23,000 in the Budget—Rs. 20,000 for the entertainment of additional teachers in Vernacular Schools for boys and Rs. 3,000 for the entertainment of additional teachers in Vernacular Schools for girls, consequent on the opening of additional divisions of classes.

XXVI. Public Health.

61. The Committee agreed to a lump sum provision of Rs. 76,723 on account of Public Health scheme for 1107.

XXVII. Excise Department.

62. The Committee accepted the proposal for the appointment of one 4th grade Excise peon on Rs. 10 and one 5th grade Excise peon on Rs. 9 each per mensem in the Manifest registering station for the Karimkulam chowkey as also the provision of a sum of Rs. 209 required for the purpose in the Budget.

63. The Committee approved the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,925 for the following works for the Excise Department for 1107:—

			Rs.
(1)	Construction of a cattle pound to the west of the Puthallom Factory	...	800
(2)	Repairs to the barbed wire fence of the Railway Salt Depot, Quilon	...	200
(3)	Special repairs to the salt sheds, III, IV, V and VI of the Railway Salt Depot, Quilon and putting up two gates	...	1,000
(4)	Special repairs to the tiled roof of the Edamon Satrom building	...	200
(5)	Purchase of petromax light for the Arukutty chowkey	...	80
(6)	Purchase of beam scale for the Colachel Sea Customs	...	120
(7)	Construction of weighing sheds for the Arienkavu and Atchencoil chowkeys	...	525

XXVIII. Police Department.

64. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the formation of a Traffic Branch in the Police Department.

All vehicular and motor traffic in the State is now being controlled by the Commissioner of Police, assisted in the mofussil by the respective District and Assistant Superintendents. There is also a special staff of 4 Traffic Inspectors and one Head Constable on Rs. 18 for the control of traffic. Of the 4 Inspectors, three are in the third grade on Rs. 60-5-90, and the fourth is a second grade Inspector on Rs. 100-5-125. All the four receive a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The Commissioner of Police reported that the above staff was inadequate, as, with the extension, particularly of motor traffic, work had increased considerably in recent years and showed no signs of diminution. To meet the situation the proposal is to form a separate Agency for traffic control under an officer of the rank of a District Superintendent of Police, with a staff of 7 Traffic Inspectors (including the existing 4 Inspectors), 14 Head Constables (including the existing one Head Constable) and 7 Constables and at the same time abolishing the post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Police. The proposals involve the following additional expenditure:

3 TRAFFIC INSPECTORS.

	Cost per mensem.
	Rs.
1 on Rs. 100-5-125 ...	100
2 on Rs. 60-5-90 ...	120
Duty allowance to 3 Inspectors at Rs. 50 each per mensem ...	150
T. A. to 3 Inspectors at Rs. 50 each per mensem ...	150
HEAD CONSTABLES.	
P. T. A. to 14 Head Constables at Rs. 10 each per mensem ...	140
CONSTABLES.	
P. T. A. to 7 Constables at Rs. 5 each per mensem ...	35
Total ...	695

The aggregate cost of the scheme is Rs, 8,340 per annum and that required for 11 months in 1107 is Rs. 7,645.

With the introduction of this scheme the half-yearly testing of buses, which is now conducted by a body of officials of the Police and P. W. Departments and certain non-officials, will be conducted solely by the Traffic Inspectors of Police and this is expected to bring again of about Rs. 20,000 a year to Government. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that unless a separate Traffic Department is organised the bus-owners and drivers will have no relief. The Traffic Department alone should have control over bus-drivers. The Dewan said that the other Police officers

also will have control over bus-drivers under the Police Regulation and Rules. The non-official members said that they were not satisfied with this scheme but it was decided to place the scheme before the Legislative Council.

XXIX. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

65. The proposal for the continuance of the Experimental Tannery and the provision of a sum of Rs. 5,993 as detailed below was then taken up for consideration:—

ESTABLISHMENT.

		Rs.
1 Tanning Assistant 100-5-150	...	105
1 Clerk Accountant 20-1-30	...	20
Travelling allowance	...	250
Total for 11 months	...	1,625

CONTINGENCIES.

Raw materials and chemicals	...	3,000
Labour charges	...	700
Anchal charges and other contingencies	...	500
Pay of menials	...	108
	...	4,308
Grand total	...	5,993

Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai opposed the same on the ground that there was no tangible result from the Tannery. The Dewan explained that it is still at the experimental stage and it has not been given adequate funds yet. The non-official members finally said that they dare not take up the responsibility of passing the proposal and that it be taken to the Council.

XXX. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

66. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs.16,000 for additional buildings to locate the Sunnymede School, and to include it in the P. W. Budget.

PART I BUDGET—DETAILED ESTIMATE UNDER P. W. D. WORKS.

67. The committee next scrutinised and passed Part I Budget, Detailed Budget, Estimate under P. W. D. Works for 1107.

68. In the course of the scrutiny Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai complained that the Maniyankulam bridge at Paravur is in a very ricketty condition and urged that steps should be taken for repairing the same. The Dewan said that the matter will be noted for consideration.

69 Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai brought to notice that the Tennis Courts in the Arts College are not being maintained properly and that

the Budget grant is not being given for games. The Dewan said th the Director of public Instruction will be addressed in the matter.

70. Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai suggested that some provision shou be made for metalling the Cutcherry road at Neyyattinkara. Tl Dewan said that this will be noted for consideration.

71. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai urged that the conversion of tl lane from Kuticad-Manacad road to Valiathurai as far as Paravankum (West), included as item No. 172 in the Budget for 1106, was ve necessary and that some provision should be made for the same in tl Budget for 1107. The Dewan said that it will be noted.

72. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai suggested the desirability making some provision for sinking a well at Trikunnapuzha and al of improving the well at Neendakara on the Quilon side. The Dew said that these will be noted for consideration.

73. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai then suggested that provision should be made for the following roads:

(i) Keralapuram-Pooyapalli road at Quilon.

(ii) Extension of the Paripalli-Paravur road to Puzhikara.

(iii) Road from Ramankulangara to Marathadi temple at Quilon ryots' road. He also urged that provision should be made for the construction of a foot-bridge over the T. S. canal between Chackai and Kalpalakadavu. The Dewan said that all these will be noted for consideration.

74. Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai said that the Mulayilkonam road at Neyyattinkara should be improved and he also urged the necessity for two bridges over the Neyyar, one at Poovar and the other at Mandapathumkadavu in the Neyyattinkara taluk. The Dewan said that these matters will be noted for consideration.

The committee adjourned *sine die* at 2-30 P. M.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd July 1931.

Supplement I.

THE REVENUE RECOVERY REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL

[*As approved by the Select Committee.*]

A Bill further to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, 1068.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, Regulation I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099 for the purpose hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called the Revenue Recovery (Amendment, Regulation, 110).

Amendment of Section 58. In Section 58 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, Regulation I of 1068 as amended by Regulations, III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099 the following shall be added as an Explanation namely—

" Explanation.—The expression "officer" includes for the purposes of this Section, every officer of Our Government and every officer of a Municipality as also every person employed for, engaged in, or responsible for, the collection of any public revenue or the dues of any local authority".

P. N. Krishna Pillai,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

16th March 1931.

Supplement II.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TRAVANCORE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES BILL.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill, beg to report as follows:—

CLAUSE 2.

Sub-clause (5). Add the following as an Explanation:—

"The word 'person' includes any company or any association or body of persons whether incorporated or not."

To avoid any doubt as to the significance of the word "owner", it was felt desirable to add the Explanation to make the position clear. Hence the change.

CLAUSE 3.

Sub-clause (2). Insert the words "of industries" between the words "Director" and "shall". The amendment is made to make the position clear.

CLAUSE 4.

Line 1. Delete the figure "(1)". The amendment proposed is to remove a clerical error.

CLAUSE 6.

Sub-clause (1) (*a*). Delete, and re-number the remaining sub-clauses. The committee are of opinion that there is no necessity for retaining this sub-clause. It is absence from the meetings of the Board and not absence from Travancore that should weigh with Government in taking action under this clause for the removal of the Chairman or any member of the Board. Hence the proposed change.

Sub-clause (1) (*c*). Delete, and re-write as follows:—

"Has been adjudicated insolvent by a competent Court of Law.".

The change is proposed for making the meaning clear.

Sub-clause (1) (*e*), Line 2. Substitute the words "the Board" in the place of the words "Our Government".

CLAUSE 8.

Add as a Sub-clause (3) the following.—

"No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Board unless one-half of the sanctioned number of the members of the Board are present at the meeting."

It was thought desirable to provide in the statute itself the quorum instead of leaving it to be provided for in the rules. Hence the proposed change.

CLAUSE 10.

Add the following at the end of the clause:—

"Until a new Board is constituted by Our Government,"

After the Board was once dissolved, Government must have the power to reconstitute a Board whenever Government feel it desirable to do so. Hence the proposed change.

CLAUSE 11.

Sub-clause (1) (*c*). Insert the words "fully paid up" between the words "of" and "shares".

The committee feel that the Government should not be called upon to face any future liabilities in connection with the shares and debentures which the Government may take. Hence the proposed change.

CLAUSE 12.

At the end of sub-clause (*a*) *(IV)*, insert the word "or" and after that sub-clause, add the following as sub-clause (*v*).—

"Such other industrial concerns as in the opinion of Our Government deserve State aid to be given in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation."

Proviso (*b*), Substitute the following for Proviso (*b*), namely —

"The company agrees to maintain the prescribed proportion of Travancoreans as members of its Board of Directors."

A doubt was expressed as to whether it would not be competent to the company to alter the proportion after the grant was made and as to whether the real intention was not that, that the company should be bound to retain the proportion until the State aid is worked off. To remove any ambiguity the above change is proposed.

CLAUSE 16.

Sub-clause (1). Line 4. Substitute the word "Machinery" for the word "plant". It is only a drafting amendment.

CLAUSE 18.

Sub-clause (*iv*). Re-write the following as a separate paragraph "Our Government may make an order that the aid be terminated and notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Regulation or in any other law, may proceed to recover from the owner."

The action contemplated is not confined to the case dealt with in sub-clause. (4) alone. It applies to the cases covered by the sub-clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*). Hence the proposed change.

Add at the end of the clause the following proviso:—

"Provided that no such order shall be passed without inviting the opinion of the Board and without giving the owner an opportunity to show cause why action should not be taken under this Section"

The right of suit is taken away. It is deemed desirable that the party affected should be heard by the Government and the opinion of the Board invited before final orders are passed by the Government, Hence the proposed change.

CLAUSE 28.

Sub-clause (*f*). Delete this sub-clause and re-number the following sub-clauses. It was felt undesirable that any presumption in favour of Government should be made as contemplated by the clause. Hence the change.

Sub-clause (*h*). In line 2, substitute the words "not inconsistent" for the word "consistent". This is merely a drafting amendment.

CLAUSE 29.

Line 4. Delete the words "for each day during which the omission continues". The Committee feel that a fine of Rs. 50 in all would meet the requirements of the situation and hence the deletion.

CLAUSE 34.

Line 3. Insert the words "of the First Class" after the word "Magistrate". It is deemed desirable by the Committee that a superior Magistrate alone should take cognisance of the cases dealt within the clause. Hence the proposed change.

Substitute the words "Two hundred and fifty" for the words "Five hundred".

The Committee believe that the maximum fine need not exceed Rs. 250.

The Committee are of opinion that there is no necessity of re-publishing the Bill as revised in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Order 34 (8).

We are submitting herewith a copy of the Bill as revised by us.

	(Sd.) K. A. Krishna Aiyangar	25-6-06
	(Sd.) K. Parameswaran Pillai	
	(Sd.) A. S. Damodaran Asan	25-6-06
Subject to a dissenting note.	(Sd.) Mathew Murikkan	25-6-06
Subject to a dissenting note.	(Sd.) L. R. Raja Raja Varma Koil Tampuran	25-6-06
Subject to a dissenting note.	(Sd.) K. P. Nilakanta Pillai	25-6-06
Subject to a dissenting note.	(Sd.) K. C. Karunakaran	25-6-06
Subject to a dissenting note.	(Sd.) I. C. Chacko	7-2-31
Subject to a dissenting note.	Sd.) K. Madhavan Pillai	
	(Sd.) R. Nilakanta Pillai	
	(Sd.) R. Vaidyalingom Pillai	10-2-31
	(Sd.) N. Kunjan Pillai	21-2-31

DISSENTING MINUTE.

Under Section 35 of the Regulation, the Government are empowered to make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation. With reference to the constitution of the Board, Section 3 sub-clause 3 states that excluding the President of the Board, the Director of Industries, all other members shall be appointed by nomination by the Government, but it is provided that not less than 3/5 of the tota

number of members of the Board shall be non-officials. We feel that it is better to provide in the Regulation that 3/5 of the non-official members shall be elected by the Legislative Council whether they are to be elected from within the Legislative Council or outside. Hence we suggest that sub-clause 3 of the Section 3 be re-written as follows:—

"(3) Three-fifths of the members constituting the Board shall be non-officials who shall be elected by the Legislative Council from amongst its members or outside."

Secondly, the first proviso to Section 12 sub-clause (b) enacts that no joint stock company shall be given any State aid unless the prescribed proportion of the members of the Board of Directors are Travancoreans. The exact proportion of Travancoreans who ought to be in the Board is not fixed by the Regulation but it is left to be prescribed by the rules to be framed hereafter. And these rules to become operative need only previous publication. So we are of opinion that the exact proportion of Travancoreans should be fixed by the Regulation and it ought to be not less than 55 per cent. Lastly we are of opinion that no State aid should be granted by the Government except in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. The present Bill deals only with applications for State aid presented to the Director of Industries. It is therefore open to the Government to give a substantial aid on applications directly made to Government without the question being referred to the Board and examined by it. We therefore recommend that the following provision be enacted as Section 36:

"No aid shall be given by Our Government to any industrial concern, business or enterprice except in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation."

(Signed). 1 K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
25-6-1106

,, 2 A. S. Damodaran Asan
25-6-1106

,, 3 Mathew Murikkan
25-6-1106

,, 4 L. R. Raja Raja Varma
25-6-1106

Huzur Cutchery,
Trivandrum, 14th March 1931.

P. N. Krishna Pillai,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Supplement III.

THE TRAVANCORE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES BILL.

(As Revised by the Select Committee.)

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Clauses.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.

THE BOARD.

3. Constitution of a Board of Industries.
4. Term of office.
5. Resignation.
6. Removal of members.
7. Vacancy of chairman or member.
8. Presiding at meetings.
9. Interested members not to vote or take part in discussion.
10. Abolition of the Board.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE GIVING OF STATE AID.

11. Forms of State Aid.
12. Industries which may be aided.
13. Delegation of power to give State aid.
14. Application for State aid.
15. Inspection and returns.
16. Disposal of profits during continuance of State aid.
17. Power of Government to adjust security during currency of loans.
18. Power of Government to terminate aid on account of fault.
19. Fees.
20. Supervision of assisted industry.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE GIVING OF STATE AID BY THE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

21. Percentage of Value to be deposited by hirer.
22. Particulars to be specified in the order when application is allowed.
23. Conditions of supply of machinery on hire-purchase system.
24. Consequences of default by hire.
25. Option of hirer to purchase machinery seized for default.
26. Termination of hiring by hirer.
27. Liability of hirer on termination of hiring under Sections 24 and 26.
28. Termination of hiring on payment of cost of machinery.
29. Penalty for omission to remove metal plate when machinery becomes property of hirer.
30. Revision.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31. Methods of recovery of money due.
32. Finality of decision of Government and protection of persons acting under this Regulation
33. Persons acting under this Regulation to be deemed public servants.
34. Penalty.
35. Power to make rules.

THE TRAVANCORE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES BILL.

(As revised by the Select Committee.)

[The words in Italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE GIVING OF STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the giving of State aid to industries; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINAY.

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore State Aid to Industries Regulation".

(2) It shall extent to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint in that behalf.

Definitions. 2. In this Regulation unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "board" means the Board of Industries constituted under Section 3:

(2) "director" means the Director of Industries, and includes any person appointed by Our Government either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the functions of the Director under this Regulation;

(3) "industry" means any industrial business or enterprise, including agriculture undertaken or conducted by any individual, company, association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not;

(4) "machinery" includes plant, apparatus, tools and other appliances required for the purpose of carrying on any industrial operation or process;

(5) "owner" means the person who owns any industrial unertaking and includes the successors in interest of such person in respect of such undertaking;

Explanation:—The word 'person' includes any Company or any association or body of persons whether incorporated or not;

(6) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation; and

(7) "State aid" means aid given by or on behalf of Government under the provisions of this Regulation and the rules if any thereunder,

CHAPTER II.

THE BOARD.

Constitution of a Board of Industries.

3. (1) As soon as may be, after the commencement of this Regulation, Our Government may constitute a Board of industries consisting of such number of members, not less than five as Our Government may sanction.

(2) The Director of Industries shall *ex officio* be one of the members of the Board.

(3) The remaining members shall be appointed by nomination by Our Government:

Provided that not less than three-fifths of the total number of members sanctioned for the Board shall be non-officials;

Provided further that Rules may be made by Our Government for any of the non-official members being appointed as the result of any election.

(4) The chairman of the Board shall be appointed by Our Government from among the members of the Board.

(5) The appointment, resignation and removal of the chairman and members of the Board shall be published in Our Government Gazette.

Term of office.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the rules thereunder the chairman and members of the Board shall hold office for a term of three years but may be reappointed either by nomination or election:

Provided that notwithstanding the expiration of the term, the chairman and members shall continue to hold office, unless Our Government otherwise direct, until the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term has been filled up.

Resignation.

5. The chairman or any member of the Board may resign by tendering his resignation in writing to Our Government; and on such resignation being accepted by Our Government, shall be deemed to have vacated office.

Removal of members.

6. (1) Our Government may remove the chairman or any member of the Board if he—

(*a*) refuses to act or becomes, in the opinion of Our Government incapable of acting as a member of the Board;

(*b*) has been adjudicated insolvent by a competent Court of Law;

(*c*) is convicted of any such offence or is subjected by any Criminal Court to any such order as in the opinion of Our Government implies a defect of character which unfits him to continue to be the chairman or a member, as the case may be, of the Board;

(*d*) without excuse sufficient in the opinion of Our Government, is absent without the consent of the Board from more than three consecutive meetings of the Board; or

(e) contravenes the provisions of Section 9.

(2) Our Government may fix a period during which any person so removed shall not be eligible for reappointment either by nomination or by election.

Vacancy of chairman or member.

7. When the place of the chairman or of any member of the Board becomes vacant by the expiration of his term, resignation, removal or death, a new chairman or member shall be appointed in his stead by nomination or election as the case may be:

Provided that no act of the Board shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of members of the Board at the time of the performance of such act was less than the sanctioned number.

Presiding at meetings.

8. (1) The chairman shall preside at the meetings of the Board and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

(2) In the absence of the chairman, the members present at the meeting may elect one of their number to preside who shall, while so presiding, have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

(3) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Board unless one-half of the sanctioned number of the members of the Board are present at the meeting.

Interested members not to vote or take part in discussion.

9. No member of the Board shall vote or take part in the discussion of any question coming up for consideration at a meeting of the Board if the question is one in which he or his partner has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest or in which he is interested professionally on behalf of a client or as agent for any person other than Our Government, a local authority or a railway company.

Abolition of the Board.

10. If in the opinion of Our Government the Board persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it or exceeds or abuses its powers, Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, abolish the Board, whereupon the chairman and members of the Board shall be deemed to have vacated their offices and all the functions of the Board shall thereafter be exercised by such person or persons as may be appointed in that behalf by Our Government *until a new Board is constituted by our Government.*

CHAPTER III.

General Provisions regarding the giving of State aid.

Forms of State aid.

11. (1) State aid to any industry may be in all or any of the following forms, namely:—

(a) the grant of a loan to be secured and repaid in the prescribed manner and upon such terms as may be fixed by the order granting it:

Provided that no such loan shall exceed the prescribed percentage of the net value of assets of the industry to which it is granted after

deducting all encumbrances thereon existing at the time when the application for the loan is made, such value being ascertained by the Director in the prescribed manner.

Provided also that every such loan shall, unless Our Government, for reasons to be recorded in writing, otherwise direct, be repayble within a poriod not exceeding twenty years after the date of the advance of the loan or, where the loan is advanced in instalments, after the date of the advance of the last instalment :

Provided also that Our Government, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may, on the application of the owner of an industry to which such loan has been granted in exceptional cases, vary the terms fixed by the order granting the loan;

(*b*) the guarantee of a cash credit, over-draft, or fixed advance with a bank;

(*c*) the taking of fully paid up shares and debentures.

Provided that the amount paid by Our Government for such shares and debentures shall not exceed the amount already paid by other persons for shares and debentures in the same industry;

(*d*) the guarantee of interest on preference shares or debentures;

(*e*) the guarantee of a minimum return on the whole or part of the capital of a joint stock company;

(*f*) the grant on favourable terms of land, raw material, firewood, water or any other property of Our Government;

(*g*) the payment of a subsidy for—

(i) the conduct of research;

(ii) the purchase of machinery; and

(*h*) the supply of machinery on the hire-purchase system.

(2) The condition of the grant of any of the forms of State aid specified in clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be that the value of the aid granted as ascertained by the prescribed authority in the prescribed manner shall be repaid by the owner of the industry at the expiration of such period of years as may be fixed by Our Government or the authority granting the aid, if within that period the industry pays or is able, in the opinion of Our Government, to pay interest or dividend upon the capital invested in such industry in excess of such rate as may be fixed by Our Government or the authority granting the aid.

(3) In no case shall the total value of all State aid granted to an industry as ascertained by the prescribed persons in the prescribed manner exceed the limit specified under the first proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (1).

Industries whichmay be aided.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the rules thereunder, State aid may be given by Our Government or, on behalf of Our Government, by any authority prescribed in that behalf:—

(*a*) in any of the forms specified in sub-section (1) of Section 11 to—

(i) a new or nascent industry,

(ii) an industry to be newly established in an area where such industries are undeveloped or are likely to be successful,

(iii) an industry which is likely to become more profitable by an investment of more capital, or

(iv) a cottage industry including industries conducted by groups or organisation of artisans; or

(v) *such other industrial concerns as in the opinion of our Government deserve State aid to be given in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation,*

(*b*) in the form specified in clause (*h*) of the said sub-section to agriculture; and

(*c*) in the forms specified in clauses (*b*) and (*g*) (*i*) of the said sub-section, to any industry except agriculture;

Provided that no State aid shall be given to any joint stock company unless—

(*a*) the company is registered in Travancore with a rupee capital, and

(*b*) *the company agrees to maintain the prescribed proportion of Travancoreans as members of its Board of Directors:*

Provided further that every receipient of State aid shall make such provision for the training of apprentices as may be prescribed.

Delegation of power to give State aid.

13. Our Government may, subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by Our Government, delegate to any authority subordinate to them the power to give State aid.

Application for State aid.

14. (1) Applications for State aid shall be made to the Director in such manner and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Director shall make such inquiries if any, as are prescribed by Our Government and such other inquiries as he thinks are necessary on every such application.

(3) Every application shall thereafter be placed with the remarks of the Director together with all the connected papers before the Board at a meeting for its opinion.

(4) If the Board at the meeting is of opinion that any application should not be granted, that application shall be deemed to have been rejected and no further action shall be taken on that application.

(5) In all other cases the Director shall submit to Our Government or the authority competent to give the State aid, if he is not himself competent to give the aid, the application and the opinion of the Board and all the connected papers together with such remarks, if any, as he has himself to make.

Inspection and returns.

15. The owner of any industry—

(i) when an application has been made for State aid to such industry; or

(ii) during the continuance of State aid to such industry in any of the forms specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of sub-section (1) of Section 11 shall—

(*a*) comply with any general or special order of Our Government relating to the inspection of the premises, buildings or plant or stock-in-trade, employed, or to be employed for the purposes of the industry;

(*b*) permit the inspection by the prescribed person of all accounts relating to the industry;

(*c*) submit the accounts relating to the industry to such audit as may be prescribed,

(*d*) furnish in the prescribed manner to the prescribed persons full returns of all products manufactured and sold both as regards description and quantity;

(*e*) maintain such special accounts as may be prescribed; and

(*f*) furnish such statements as Our Government may require.

Disposal of profits during continuance of State aid

16. (1) During the continuance of State aid to any industry the profits of such industry shall, if distributed, be distributed only after interest due on debentures and loans has been paid and a reasonable amount has been set aside for depreciation or obsolescence of *machinery* and buildings and a further reasonable amount has been carried to reserve fund to be utilised in the prescribed manner.

(2) No dividend shall be paid to share-holders and no profit shall be taken by the owner in excess of such percentage rate upon the amount of the paidup capital invested in the industry as Our Government may fix from time to time during the continuance of State aid to the industry.

Power of Government to adjust security during currency of loans.

17. If at any time the amount of any loan outstanding together with such interest as may be due thereon on account of any State aid given is found to exceed the percentage fixed under the first proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of Section 11, Our Government may either recover so much of such balance as is in excess of such percentage or accept such additional or collateral security as it may deem sufficient.

Power of Government to terminate aid on account of fault.

18. If Our Government decide for reasons to be recorded in writing to terminate the aid in respect of an industry on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(i) that any portion of the aid given has been misapplied, or,

(ii) that there has been a breach by the industry of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rule made thereunder or of any condition of the grant, or

(iii) that the application on which the aid has been granted contained, or was accompanied by, any material statement by the owner which he knew to be false, or any intentional concealment by him of

any material fact, which in the opinion of Our Government it was his duty to disclose, or that any such false statement or concealment was intentionally made in any inquiry made under this Regulation by, or with the connivance of, the owner, or in any return under this Regulation, or in reply to any requisition for information under this Regulation, or

(iv) that the industry is being managed in such a manner as to endanger the repayment of the value of State aid granted thereto repayable under this Regulation.

Our Government may make an order that the aid be terminated and notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Regulation or in any other law, may proceed to recover from the owner,

(*a*) the whole amount of any loan outstanding together with such interest as may be due thereon, or

(*b*) in cases where the aid is given otherwise than by loan, the money value of the grant as fixed at the time when it was made, together with interest at a rate not exceeding twelve per cent. form the date of the grant till the date of realisation, and

(*c*) in the cases mentioned in clause (*a*) or (*b*) the cost of recovery, and, if Our Government so direct, the cost of any inquiry made in connection therewith.

and such order shall be final and no suits shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify such order.

Provided that no such order shall be passed without inviting the opinion of the Board and without giving the owner an opportunity to show cause why action should not be taken under this Section.

Fees.

19. Our Government may charge in respect of applications, inquiries, inspections, and audit by whomsoever made under this Regulation, such fees, if any, as may be prescribed. Arrears of such fees shall be recoverable from the owner.

Supervision of assisted industry.

20. During the continuance of State aid to an industry in any of the forms specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of sub-section (*i*) of Section 11 Our Government may, by appointing directors or inspectors, or otherwise, take such steps as they deem advisable so to control the conduct of the industry as to safeguard the interests of Our Government therein.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE GIVING OF STATE AID BY THE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Percentage of value to be deposited by hirer.

21. No machinery shall be supplied on the hire-purchase system unless the applicant therefor deposits with the Director such perscentage of the value thereof as may be prescribed.

22. When an application for the supply of machinery on hire-purchase system is allowed the Director shall, subject to and in accordance with any rules that may be made under this Regulation, make an order specifying the following particulars, namely:—

Particulars to be specified in the order when application is allowed.

(*a*) the amount of each instalment of rent to be paid for the hire of the machinery and the number of such instalments to be paid before the machinery shall become the property of the hirer :

(*b*) the amount of interest, if any, to be paid with each instalment of rent on the remaining unpaid instalments ;

(*c*) the dates on which and the manner in which the aforesaid payments shall be made ; and

(*d*) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Conditions of supply of machinery on hirepurchase system.

23. Until the hiring is terminated in the manner hereinafter provided the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) The hirer shall pay punctually without demand the instalments of rent and amount of interest specified in the order referred to in Section 22.

(*b*) The hirer shall retain the machinary in his own possession in good and serviceable order and condition and shall not without the previous written consent of the Director either make any addition thereto or alteration therein, or remove the machinery from the premises specified in the application for the supply thereof.

(*c*) The machinery shall remain the sole and absolute property of Our Government, and any transfer thereof, or assignment of any right, title or interest therein or the creation of any mortgage, encumbrance or any charge thereon, by the hirer shall be void unless it has been made with the previous written consent of the Director.

(*d*) The machinery shall not be liable to distraint, attachment or sale by any process under any law, for the time being in force, without the written sanction of Our Government.

(*e*) The machinery shall bear a metal plate in the prescribed form any person who wilfully removes or defaces such plate shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(*f*) The hirer shall permit the Director or any person authorised by the Director in this behalf, to inspect the machinary at all reasonable times, and the Director or such other person shall have all such powers of entry as may be necessary for the purpose of making an inspection.

(*g*) In addition to the foregoing conditions the hirer shall be bound by such other conditions *not inconsistent* therewith as may be prescribed by Our Government or may in any particular case be imposed by the Director.

24. If the hirer makes default in paying the rent of the machinery or any sum payable as interest or any other charges due from him under this Regulation, or fails to comply with any of the conditions contained in or that may be prescribed or imposed under Section 23, the Director may immediately terminate the hiring and he or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf may thereupon enter the premises in which the machinery is for the time being kept, whether such premises belong to the hirer or not, and seize and remove the same.

Consequences of default by hirer.

25. If the machinery is seized and removed under Section 24, the hirer shall have the option, to be exercised within one month after such seizure, or such longer period as may be allowed by the Director in this behalf, of purchasing the same by payment to the Director of the unpaid balance of the value thereof, such proportion of interest on such value as may be prescribed, and the cost of and the expenses incidental to such seizure and removal.

Option of hirer to purchase machinery seized for default.

26. The hirer may at any time terminate the hiring by returning the machinery to Our Government in the prescribed manner.

Termination of hiring by hirer.

27. If the Director terminates the hiring under Section 24 and the hirer does not exercise the option of purchasing the machinery under Section 25 or if the hirer returns the machinery to Our Government under Section 26, the hirer shall not be entitled to the refund of the sum deposited by him under Section 21 or to the refund or remission of any payment made by or due from him during the period of hiring, and shall be liable to pay such amount, if any, as the Director may determine in respect of any loss or damage, other than by reasonable wear and tear, that may have been caused to the machinery during the hiring.

Liability of hirer on termination of hiring under Sections 24 and 26.

28. When after credit has been given for the amount deposited under Section 21, the hirer has paid in full all the instalments of rent mentioned in clause (*a*) of Section 22 and the amount of interest, costs and other charges payable by him, he shall become the owner of the machinery and shall thereupon remove from the same the metal plate mentioned in clause (*c*) of Section 23:

Termination of hiring on payment of cost of machinery.

Provided that if at any time during the hiring the hirer pays in advance the remaining instalments of rent the interest payable in respect thereof shall be remitted.

29. If the hirer wilfully omits, after receiving due notice, to remove the metal plate from any machinery which has become his property under Section 28, he shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and it shall be lawful for any person acting under the orders of the Director to enter the premises where the machinery is kept and remove the plate.

Penalty for omission to remove metal plate when machinery becomes property of hirer.

30. Our Government may revise any order passed by the Director under this Chapter. Subject to such revision the order of the Director shall be final.

Revision.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

31. (1) All moneys payable or recoverable under this Regulation including any interest chargeable thereon and costs if any incurred if not paid when they are due shall be recoverable under the law for the time being in force as arrears of pubilc or land revenue from the person aided and his surety if any and the assets of the industry aided.

Methods of recovery of money due.

(2) When any sum due as aforesaid is paid by the surety or is recovered from him or out of his property, the Peishkar may, on the application of the surety, so far as is possible, recover the same from the person aided as if it were an arrear of public or land revenue and pay it to the surety.

32. (1) The decision of Our Government as to whether the conditions laid down in or under any of the provisions of this Regulation or the rules thereunder have been satisfied and the orders of revision under Section 30 shall be final, and no suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any such decision or order.

Finality of decision of Government and protection of persons acting under this Regulation.

(2) No prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against Our Government or any officer of Our Government or other authority vested with powers under this Regulation for anything in good taith done or intended to be done thereunder.

33. Every person who acts on behalf of Our Government under this Regulation including every person who conducts an inquiry under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 15 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Persons acting under this Regulation to be deemed public servants.

34. Whoever willfully acts in contravention of the provisions of Section 9 or Section 15 shall without prejudice to any other penalty or liability he may incur, be liable on conviction before a Magistrate *of the first class* to a fine not exceeding *two hundred and fifty rupees*.

Penalty.

35. (1) Our Government may, subject to previous publication, make rules consistent with this Regulation for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

(1) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely.—

(a) the election of members of the Board under Section 3;

(b) the conditions, privileges and tenure of membership of the Board;

(c) the functions of the Board whether specified in this Regulation or not;

(d) the time and place of meetings of the Board, the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given, the conduct of proceedings at the meeting, the division of duties among the members, the appointment, duties and procedure of special committees consisting wholly of members of the Board or partly of such members and partly of other persons, the appointment, punishment and dismissal of officers and servants under the Board and the preparation and submission to Our Government of the minutes of the Board;

(e) the manner of securing and repaying the loans referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 11;

(f) the manner of ascertaining the value of the assests referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 11;

(g) the manner of taking security for the State aid referred to in clauses (b), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 11 and the conditions under which and the manner in which the moneys due from any industry by reason of such State aid should be repaid;

(h) the authority by which and the manner in which the values referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 11 shall be ascertained;

(i) the proportion of members referred to in clause (b) of the first proviso to Section 12;

(j) the provision for training referred to in the second proviso to Section 12;

(k) the delegation, and the conditions of the delegation of the power to give State aid under Section 13;

(l) the manner of the application for State aid and the particulars that they should contain, the inquiries which the Director shall make on applications and the form in which the Director shall make his remarks and place them before the Board and submit the papers to Our Government or other authority under Section 14;

(m) the person referred to in clause (b) of Section 15, the audit referred to in clause (c) of Section 15, the person to whom and the manner in which the returns referred to in clause (d) of Section 15 shall be furnished and the accounts referred to in clause (e) of Section 15:

(n) the manner of utilising the amount carried to reserve fund under sub-section (1) of Section 16;

(o) the fees referred to in Section 19;

(p) the conditions of the supply of machinery on hire-purchase system under clause (h) of Section 23;

(q) the form of the metal plates referred to in Section 23, and their seizure and removal; and

(r) the proportion of the interest on the value of the machinery payable under Section 25.

P. N. KRISHNA PILLAI,

14th March 1931. *Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

Supplement IV.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 29 of the Travancore Legislative Council Rules, passed under date the 2nd October 1921.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 7th April 1931.

K. GEORGE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE TRAVANCORE PENAL CODE AND THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Travancore Penal Code' (Regulation I of 1074, as amended by Regulation I of 1089, IV of 1094 and IX of 1097) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067 as amended by Regulations II of 1074, III of 1074, IV of 1082, VII of 1085, VII of 1088, II of 1090, IV of 1094, III of 1095, VI of 1097, IX of 1097 and XII of 1097), for the prevention and suppression of Traffic in Women and Girls.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title.

I. (*a*) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Regulation, 110 ; and

Commencement.

(*b*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of Section 366 of Travancore Penal Code.

II. To Section 336 of the Travancore Penal Code, the following paragraph shall be added, namely —

"and whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined in the Code, or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid."

Insertion of new Sections 366 A and 366 B in Travancore Penal Code.

III. After Section 366 of the Travancore Penal Code the following Sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Procuration of minor girl.

"366A. Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punished wtih imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.

Importation of girl from foreign country.

366 B. Whoever imports into Travancore from any country outside the continent of India any girl under the age of twentyone years with intent that she may be, or knowing it to be likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another, person.

and whoever with such intent or knowledge imports into Travancore from British India, or any State in the continent of India any such girl who has with the like intent or knowledge been imported into the continent of India whether by himself or by another person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine."

Explanation.—"The continent of India" means British India as defined in Section 12 of this Code together with any territories of any Indian Prince or State in alliance with His Majesty the King, Emperor of India.

Amendment of Sections 372 and 373 of Travancore Penal Code.

IV. "In Sections 372 and 373 of the Travancore Penal Code, for the words "minor under the age of sixteen years with intent that such minor shall be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor will be" the words "person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be" shall be substituted.

Further amendment of Section 372 of the Travancore Penal Code.

V. To Section 372 of the same Code the following Explanations shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation I.*—When a female under the age of 18 years is sold, let for hire, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel, the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this Section "illicit intercourse" means sexual intercourse between persons not united by marriage or by any union or tie which, though not amounting to a marriage, is recognised by the personal law or custom of the community to which they belong or, where they belong to different communities, of both such communities, as constituting between them a quasi-marital relation.

Explanation III.—"Brothel" means any house, room, or place which the occupier or person in charge thereof habitually allows to be used by any other person for the purpose of prostitution.

Explanation IV.—"Prostitution" means promiscuous-sexual intercourse for hire."

Further amendment of Section 373 of Travancore Penal Code.

VI. To Section 373 of the same Code, the following explanation shall be added, namely —

Explanation I —Any prostitute, or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a female under the age of eighteen years shall, until the contrary is proved be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

Explanation II.—Illicit intercourse has the same meaning as in Section 372.

VII. After Section 374 of the Travancore Penal Code, the following heading and Sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"Of keeping Brothels and aiding Prostitution."

Punishment for keeping brothel.

374 A. Any person who keeps or manages or acts or assists in the management of a brothel shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

374 B. Any person who—

Punishment for allowing premises to be used as brothel.

(*a*) being the tenant, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of any premises, knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel ; or

(*b*) being the lessor or landlord of any premises or the agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the same, or any part thereof, to any person convicted under Section 374 A with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or is to be used as a brothel, or is wilfully a party to the use of such premises, or any part thereof, as a brothel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extent to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Detention for prostitution in brothel or with intent.

374 C. (i) Any person who detains any woman or girl against her will

(*a*) in any house, room or place in which the business of pros titution is carried on, or

(*b*) in or upon any premises with intent that she may have sexual intercourse with any man other than her lawful husband, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Explanation.—A person shall be presumed to detain a woman or girl who is in any house, room or place in which the business of prostitution is carried on, or in or upon any premises for the purpose of sexual intercourse with a man other than her lawful husband, if such person, with intent to compel or induce her to remain there,

(*a*) withholds from her any jewellery, wearing apparel or other property belonging to her, or

(*b*) threatens her with legal proceedings if she takes away with her any jewellery or wearing apparel lent or supplied to her by or by the direction of such person.

(ii) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, such a woman or girl shall not be liable to be proceeded against in any manner for taking way or being found in possession of any jewel, wearing apparel, money or other property alleged to have been lent or supplied to, or to have been pledged by such woman or girl by or to the person by whom she has been detained.

Procuration.

374 D. Any person who induces a woman or girl to go from any place with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become the inmate of or frequent a brothel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either desceription for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extent to onethousand rupees or with both.

Taking or inducing woman to carry on business of prostitution.

374 E. Any person who takes or attempts to take or causes to be taken from one place to another any woman or girl with a view to her carrying on or being brought up to carry on the business of prostitution or causes or induces any woman or girl to caray on the business of prostitution shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

VIII. In Section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the word "fourteen" the word "sixteen" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Schedule II, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1067.

IX. In the Second Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, after the entry relating to Section 366 of the Travancore Penal Code, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :

366A	Procuration of minor girl.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for ten years and fine.	Court of Session.
366B	Importation of girl from foreign country.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.

Amendment of Schedule II, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1067.

X. In the Second Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure after the entry relating to Section 374 of the Travancore Penal Code, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Of keeping brothels and Aiding Prostitution.

374A.	Keeping a brothel.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for two years or fine of one thousand rupees or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the First Class.
374B.	Allowing premises to be used as brothel.	Do.	Summons.	Do.	Do.	Imprisonment of either description for three months or fine of five hundred rupees or both.	Do.

374C.	Detention for prostitution in brothel.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for two years or fine of one thousand rupees or both.	Do.
374D.	Procuration.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
374E.	Taking or inducing women to carry on business of prostitution.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Although traffic in women and children cannot be said to be very prevalent in Travancore, it cannot be said to be totally absent and in any event it is considered that unless some special provisions are made in Travancore as in British India and elsewhere for preventing and suppressing the immoral traffic, Travancore might become a centre or asylum for such traffic. This Bill has accordingly been drafted to incorporate some special provisions in the Travancore Penal Code.

2. Some cognate and consequential amendments are proposed to be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure also.

K. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI,
21-6-30.

Supplement V.

The following Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 29 of the Legislative Council Rules dated the 2nd October 1921.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 7th April 1931.

K. GEORGE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

Clauses.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

PART I.

Constitution and Powers of Court.

3. Insolvency jurisdiction.
4. Power of Court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.
5. General Powers of Courts.

PART II.

Proceedings from Acts of Insolvency to Discharge,
Acts of Insolvency.

6. Acts of Insolvency.

Petition.

7. Petition and adjudication.
8. Exemption of corporation etc., from insolvency proceedings.
9. Conditions on which creditor may petition.
10. Conditions on which debtor may petition.
11. Courts to which petitions shall be presented.
12. Verification of petition.
13. Contents of petition.
14. Withdrawal of petitions.
15. Consolidation of petition.
16. Power to change carriage of proceedings.
17. Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.
18. Procedure for admission of petition.
19. Procedure on admission of petition.
20. Appointment of interim receiver.
21. Interim proceedings against debtor.
22. Duties of debtor.
23. Release of debtor.
24. Procedure at hearing.
25. Dismissal of petition.
26. Award of compensation.

Order of adjudication.

27. Order of adjudication.
28. Effect of an order of adjudication.
29. Stay of pending proceedings.

Clauses.

30. Publication of order of adjudication.

Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication.

31. Protection order.
32. Power to arrest after adjudication.
33. Schedule of creditors.
34. Debts provable under the Regulation.

Annulment of adjudication.

35. Power to annul adjudication of insolvency.
36. Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.
37. Proceedings on annulment.

Composition and schemes of arrangement.

38. Compositions and schemes of arrangement.
39. Order on approval.
40. Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent.

Discharge.

41. Discharge.
42. Cases in which Court must refuse an absolute discharge.
43. Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge.
44. Effect of order of discharge.

PART III.

Administration of property. Method of proof of debts.

45. Debt payable at a future time.
46. Mutual dealings and set off.
47. Secured creditor.
48. Interest.
49. Mode of proof.
50. Disallowance and reduction of entries in schedule.

Effect of Insolvency on antecedent transactions.

51. Restriction of rights of creditor under execution.
52. Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.
53. Avoidance of voluntary transfer.
54. Avoidance of preference in certain cases.
55. By whom petitions for annulment may be made.
56. Protection of bonafide transations.
57. Appointment of receiver.
58. Power to appoint Official Receivers.
59. Powers of Court if no receiver appointed.
60. Duties and powers of receiver.
61. Power to require information regarding insolvent's property.

Distribution of property.

62. Priority of debts.
63. Calculation of dividends.
64. Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.

Clauses.

65. Final dividend.
66. No suit for dividend.
67. Management by and allowance to insolvent.
68. Right of insolvent to surplus.
69. Committee of inspection.

Appeal to Court against receiver.

70. Appeal to Court against receiver.

PART IV.

Penalties.

71. Offences by debtors.
72. Procedure on charge under Section 71.
73. Criminal liability after discharge or composition.
74. Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.
75. Disqualifications of insolvent.

PART V.

Summary administration.

76. Summary administration.

PART VI.

Appeals.

77. Appeals.

PART VII.

Miscellaneous.

78. Costs.
79. Court to be auxiliary to each other.
80. Limitation.
81. Power to make rules.
82. Delegation of powers to official Receivers.
83. Repeal.

A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO INSOLVENCY IN TRAVANCORE.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Insolvency Regulation, 110 .

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on............110 ....

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment debtor;

(*b*) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area;

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation;

(*d*) "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit;

(*e*) "secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor; and

(*f*) "transfer of property" includes a transfer of any interest in property and the creation of any charge upon property.

(2) Words and expressions used in this Regulation and defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, not hereinbefore defined, shall have the same meanings as those respectively attributed to them by the said Code.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURT.

Insolvency jurisdiction.

3. The District Courts shall be the Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation.

Provided that Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, invest any court subordinate to a District Court with jurisdiction in any class of cases and any court so invested shall within the local limits of its jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court under this Regulation.

Power of court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Court shall have full power to decide all questions whether of title or priority or of any nature whatsoever, and whether involving matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient

to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case :

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such decision shall be final and binding for all purposes as between, on the one hand, the debtor and the debtor's estate and, on the other hand, all claimants against him or it and all persons claiming through or under them or any of them.

(3) Where the Court does not deem it expedient or necessary to decide any question of the nature referred to in sub-section (1), but has reason to believe that the debtor has a saleable interest in any property, the Court may without further inquiry sell such interest in such manner and subject to such conditions as it may think fit.

General powers of Courts.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Court, in regard to proceedings under this Regulation, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the High Court and District Courts shall have in regard to proceedings under this Regulation in Courts subordinate to them the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Insolvency.

Acts of Insolvency.

6. A debtor commits an act of Insolvency in each of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) if, in Travancore or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally ;

(*b*) if, in Travancore or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors ;

(*c*) if, in Travancore or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property, or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent ;

(*d*) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(i) he departs or remains out of Travancore,

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him ;

(*e*) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money ;

(*f*) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Regulation;

(*g*) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts; or

(*h*) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

PETITION.

Petition and adjudication.

7. Subject to the conditions specified in this Regulation, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.

Explanation.—The presentation of petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

Exemption of corporation etc., from insolvency proceedings.

8. No insolvency petition shall be presented against any co-operation or any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

9. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

(*a*) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees. and

(*b*) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and

(*c*) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent, or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

10. (1) A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless he is unable to pay his debts and

(*a*) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or

(*b*) he is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made and is subsisting against his property.

(2) A debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication under this Regulation has been annulled owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge, shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied either that the debtor was prevented by any reasonable cause from presenting or prosecuting his application, as the case may be, or that the petition is founded on facts substantially different from those contained in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.

Court to which petitions shall be presented.

11. Every insolvency petition shall be presented to the Court having jurisdiction in the local area where the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, or if he has been arrested or imprisoned, where he is in custody :

Provided that no objection as to the place of presentment shall prevail whether in appeal or in revision, unless such objection was taken in the Court by which the petition was heard at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice.

Verification of petition.

12. Every insolvency petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, for signing and veryfying plaints.

Contents of petition.

13. (1) Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars namely :--

(*a*) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts :

(*b*) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place where he is in custody ;

(*c*) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned, or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property, together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made ;

(*d*) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him ;

(*e*) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—

- (i) a specification of value of all such property not consisting of money ;
- (ii) the place or places at which any such property is to be found ; and
- (iii) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100,

or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree;

(*f*) a statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and (where such a petition has been filed)—

(i) if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal, or,

(ii) if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency, including a statement whether previous adjudication has been annulled, and, if so, the grounds therefor.

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (1), and shall also specify—

(*a*) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor, together with the date of its commission; and

(*b*) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor.

Withdrawal of petitions.

14. No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Consolidation of petitions.

15. Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor, or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to change carriage of proceedings.

16. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Regulation in the case of a petitioning creditor.

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.

17. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued so far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor.

Procedure for admission of petition.

18. The Procedure laid down in [the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, with respect to the admission of plaints, shall so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of insolvency petitions.

Procedure on admission of petition.

19. (1) Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition.

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given to creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the debtor is not the petitioner, notice of the orde under sub-section (1) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

Appointment of interim receiver.

20. The Court when making an order admitting the petition may, and where the debtor is the petitioner ordinarily shall, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and may direct him to make immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof, and the interim receiver shall thereupon have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, as the Court may direct. If an interim receiver is not so appointed the Court may make such appointment at any subsequent time before adjudication, and the provisions of this sub-section shall apply accordingly.

Interim proceedings against debtor.

21. At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, make one or more of the following orders, namely :—

(1) order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition and direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the Civil prison ;

(2) order the attachment by actual seizure of the whole or any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree ;

(3) order a warrant to issue with or without bail for the arrest of the debtor, and direct either that he be detained in the civil prison until the disposal of the petition or that he be released on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary :

Provided that an order under clause (2) or clause (3) shall not be made unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—

(i) has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or

(ii) has failed to disclose or has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing, or any part of his property other than such particulars as aforesaid.

Duties of debtor.

22. The debtor shall on the making of an order admitting the petition produce all books of account, and shall at any time thereafter give such inventories of his property ; and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property as may be required by the Court or receiver or as may be prescribed.

23. (1) At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Cour may, if the debtor is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary.

Release of debtor.

(2) The court may at any time order any person who has been so released to be re-arrested and re-committed to the custody from which he was released or revoke any order of stay so made.

(3) At the time of making any order under this section, the Court shall record in writing its reasons therefor.

24. (1) On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall require proof of the following matters, namely :—

Procedure at hearing.

(*a*) that the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, is entitled to present the petition:

Provided that, where the debtor is the petitioner, he shall, for the purpose of proving his inability to pay his debts, be required to furnish only such proof as to satisfy the Court that there are *prima facie* grounds for believing the same and the Court, if and when so satisfied, shall not be bound to hear any further evidence thereon :

(*b*) that the debtor, if he does not appear on a petition presented by a creditor, has been served with notice of the order admitting the petition; and

(*c*) that the debtor has committed the act of insolvency alleged against him.

(2) The Court shall also examine the debtor, if he is present, as to his conduct, dealings and property in the presence of such creditors as appear at the hearing, and the creditors shall have the right to question the debtor thereon.

(3) The Court shall, if sufficient cause is shown, grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition.

(4) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor and of any other oral evidence shall be made by the judge, and shall from part of the record of the case.

25. (1) In the case of a petition presented by a creditor, where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of his right to present the petition or of the service on the debtor of notice of the order admitting the petition, or of the alleged act of insolvency, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts' or that for any other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court shall dismiss the petition.

Dismissal of petition.

(2) In the case of a petition presented by a debtor, the Court shall dismiss the petition if it is not satisfied of his right to present the petition.

Award of compensation.

26. (1) Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section (1) of Section 25, and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings threon, and such amount may be realised as it it were fine.

(2) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon.

Order of adjudication.

Order of adjudication.

27. (1) If the Court does not dismiss the petition it shall make an order of adjudication, and shall specify in such order the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge.

(2) The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, extend the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge, and in that case shall publish notice of the order in such manner as it thinks fit.

Effect of an order of adjudication.

28. (1) On the making of an order of adjudication, the insolvent shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(2) On the making of an order of adjudication, the whole of the property of the insolvent shall vest in the Court or in a receiver as hereinafter provided and shall become divisible among the creditors and thereafter, except as provided by this Regulation, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Regulation shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy against the property of the insolvent in respect of the debt, or commence any suit or other legal proceeding, except with the leave of the Court on such terms as the Court may impose;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security, in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this sub-section has not been enacted.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), all goods being at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order is made, in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business

by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, shall be deemed to be the property of the insolvent.

(4) All property which is acquired by or devolves on the insolvent after the date of an order of adjudication and before his discharge shall forthwith vest in the Court or receiver, and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply in respect thereof.

(5) The property of the insolvent for the purposes of this section shall not include any property (not being books of account) which is exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

(6) An order of adjudication shall relate back to, and take effect from the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made.

Stay of pending proceedings.

29. Any Court in which a suit or other proceeding is pending against a debtor shall, on proof that an order of adjudication has been made against him, under this Regulation, either stay the proceeding, or allow it to continue on such terms as such Court may impose.

Publication of order of adjudication.

30. Notice of an order of adjudication stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication, the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge, and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in Our Government Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication.

Protection order.

31. (1) Any insolvent in respect of whom an order of adjudication has been made may apply to the Court for protection, and the Court may on such application make an order for the protection of the insolvent from arrest or detention.

(2) A protection order may apply either to all the debts of the debtor. or to any of them as the Court may think proper, and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct, and may be revoked or renewed as the court may think fit.

(3) A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order applies, and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the terms of such an order shall be entitled to his release :

Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the rights of any creditor in the event of such order being revoked or the adjudication annulled.

(4) Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order.

32. At any time after an order of adjudication has been made, the Court may, if it has reason to believe on the application of any creditor or the receiver, that the debtor has absconded or departed from the local limits of its jurisdiction with intent to avoid any obligation which has been, or might be imposed on him by or under this Regulation, order a warrant to issue for his arrest, and on his appearing or being brought before it, may if satisfied that he was absconding or had departed with such intent, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable or necessary, or if such security is not furnished direct that he shall be detained in the Civil prison for a period of which may extend to three months.

Power to arrest after adjudication.

33. (1) When an order of adjudication has been made under this Regulation, all persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of debts provable under this Regulation shall tender proof of their respective debts by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof, and the Court shall, by order, determine the persons who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of such debts and the amount of debts, respectively and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts.

Schedule of creditors.

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Court, the value of any debt is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt shall not be included in the schedule.

(2) A copy of every such schedule shall be posted in the Court-house.

(3) Any creditor of the insolvent may, at any time before the discharge of the insolvent, tender proof of debt and apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor in respect of any debt provable under this Regulation, and not entered in the schedule, and the Court, after causing notice to be served on the receiver and the other creditors who have proved their debts, and hearing their objections (if any), shall comply with or reject the application.

34. (1) Debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated and demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or a breach of trust shall not be provable under this Regulation.

Debts provable under the regulation.

(2) Save as provided by sub-section (1), all debts and liabilities present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent, or to which he may become subject

before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Regulation :

Provided that a person having notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor shall not prove for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

Explanation.—I. For the purpose of this section "liability" includes any compensation for work or labour done, any objection or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur, or capable of occurring, before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it includes any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated, as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any contingency or contingencies ; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.

Explanation.—II. The true owner of any goods which have been deemed, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 28, to be the property of an insolvent may prove for the value of such goods.

Annulment of adjudication.

Power to annul adjudication of insolvency.

35. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor, or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication. And the Court may, of its own motion or on application made by the receiver or any creditor, annul any adjudication made on the petition of a debtor who was, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 10, not entitled to present such petition.

(2) For the purpose of this section, any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full, if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debts, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

36. If in any case in which an order of adjudication has bee made, it shall be proved to the Court by which suc order was made that insolvency proceedings ar pending in another Court against the same debtc and that the property of the debtor can be conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may annul the adjudication or stay all proceedings thereon.

Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.

37. (1) Where an adjudication is annulled, all sales and disposition of property, and payments duly made and all acts therefore done, by the Court or receiver shall be valid, but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint or in default of any such appointment shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

Proceedings on annulment.

(2) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication, shall be published in Our Government Gazette and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

38. (1) Where a debtor, after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal, and shall issue a notice to all creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

(2) If, on the consideration of the proposal, a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(3) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is, in the opinion of the Court, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed, and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(5) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtors discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than ten Chuckrams in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(6) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

(7) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

Order on approval.

39. If the Court approves the proposal the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court, and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of Section 33, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of Section 37 shall apply and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein.

Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent.

40. If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. When a debtor is re-adjudged insolvent under this section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such re-adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

Discharge.

Discharge.

41. (1) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication and shall, within the period specified by the Court, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application and any objection which may be made thereto.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and, where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver—

(*a*) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or

(*b*) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or

(*c*) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

Cases in which Court must refuse as absolute discharge.

42. (1) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge under Section 41 on proof of any of the following facts, namely:—

(*a*) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to fourteen Chuckrams in a rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value

equal to fourteen Chuckrams in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(*b*) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(*c*) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(*d*) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Regulation without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(*e*) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(*f*) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(*g*) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(*h*) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(*i*) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(3) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge.

43. (1) If the debtor does not appear on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the period specified by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of Section 37 shall apply accordingly.

(2) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Regulation and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to his former custody, and the officer in charge of the prison to whose custody such debtor is re-committed shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all

processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if no order of adjudication had been made.

Effect of order of discharge.

44. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

(*a*) any debt due to Our Government;

(*b*) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party;

(*c*) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party; or

(*d*) any liability under an order for maintenance made under Section 366 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Regulation.

(3) An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the insolvency and of the validity of the proceedings therein.

PART III.

Adiministration of Property.

Method of proof of debts.

Debt payable at a future time.

45. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Mutual dealings and set off.

46. Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under this Regulation, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party, shall be set off against any sum due from the other party and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively:

Provided that a person shall not be entitled under the section to claim the benefits of any set-off against the property of an insolvent in any case where such person had at the time of giving credit to the insolvent notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against him.

47. (1) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prov for the balance due to him, after deducting the ne amount realised.

Secured creditor.

(2) Where a secured creditor relinguishes his security for th general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relin quish his security he shall, before being entitled to have his debt en. tered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) Where a security is so valued, the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(5) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

48. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Regulation, the creditor may prove for interest at the rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Interest.

(*a*) If the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication ; or

(*b*) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Regulation includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's eatate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

49. (1) A debt may be proved under this Regulation by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt.

Mode of proof.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

50 (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule, the Court may, on the application of the receiver and after notice to the creditor, and such enquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt.

Disallowance and reduction of entries in schedule.

(2) The Court may also, after like enquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

EFFECT OF INSOLVENCY ON ANTECEDENT TRANSACTIONS.

51. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the admission of the petition.

Restriction of rights of creditors under execution.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases aquire a good title to it against the receiver.

52. Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that an insolvency petition by or against the debtor has been admitted, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of the suit in which the decree was made and of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.

53. Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transfer or is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within two years after the date of transfer, be voidable as against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.

Avoidance of voluntary transfer.

54. (1) Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor or any surety or a guarantor for the debt due to such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a

Avoidance of preference in certain cases.

petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deeme fraudulent and void as against the receiver, and shall be annulled by th Court.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person who i good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through c under a creditor of the insolvent.

By whom petitions for annulment may be made.

55. A petition for the annulment of any transfer under Section 5: or of any transfer, payment, obligation or judicial pr ceeding under Section 54 may be made by the rece ver or, with the leave of the court, by any credit who has proved his debt and who satisfies the cou that the receiver has been requested and has refuse to make such petition.

Protection of bonafide transaction.

56. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Regulation wit respect to the effect of insolvency on an executio and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfe and preferences, nothing in this Regulation shall i validate in the case of an insolvency.

(a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;

(b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;

(c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration;

(d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuab consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the da of the order of adjudication, and that the person with whom such tra saction takes place has not at the time notice of the presentation of ar insolvency petition by or against the debtor.

Realisation of property.

Appointment of receiver.

57. (1) The court may, at the time of the order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the court may —

(a) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property; and

(b) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent.

(3) Where the court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is from the possession or custody thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove.

(4) Where a receiver appointed under this section —

(a) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the court directs, or

(b) fails to pay the balance due from him there on as the court directs on

(c) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence, the court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

(5) The provisions of this section shsll apply, so far as may be, to interim receivers appointed under Section 20.

Power to appoint Official receivers.

58. (1) Our Government may appoint such persons as they think fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be receivers under this Regulation within such limits as they may prescribe.

(2) Where any official receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any court having jurisdiction under this Regulation, he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a receiver or an interim receiver issued by any such court, unless the court for special reasons otherwise directs.

(3) Any sum payable under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 57 in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as Our Government may direct.

(4) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as Our Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such.

Powers of court if no receiver appointed

59. Where no receiver is appointed, the court shall have all the rights of and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Regulation.

Duties and powers of receiver

60. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent,

(b) give receipts for any money received by him; and may, by leave of the court, do all or any of the following things, namely, —

(c) carry on business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(d) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;

(e) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;

(f) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;

(g) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(h) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon; and

(*i*) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

Power to require information regarding insolvent's property

61. (1) The Court may, on the application of the receiver or of any creditor who has proved his debt, at any time after an order of adjudication has been made, summon before it in the prescribed manner any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent, or supposed to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person whom the court may deem capable of giving information respecting the insolvent or his dealings or property, and the court may require any such person to produce any document in his custody or power relating to the insolvent or to his dealings or property.

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the court may, by warrant cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination:

Provided that no such warrant shall in any case be issued where the person summoned could not have been compelled to appear if such person were summoned as a witness by the Court.

(3) The court may examine any person so brought before it concerning the insolvent, his dealings or property, and such person may be represented by a legal practitioner.

(4) The court shall have the same powers to issue commissions for the examination of any person liable to examination under this section as it has for the examination of witnesses under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

62. (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

Priority of debts.

(*a*) all debts due to Our Government or to any local authority; and

(*b*) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

(2) The debts specified in sub-section (1), shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary f r the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in

sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the case of partners,the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and where there is a surplus of the patrnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule.

Calculation of dividends.

63. (1) In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet:

(*a*) debts provable under this Regulation and appearing from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to render their proofs:

(*b*) debts provable under this section, the subject of claims not yet determined;

(*c*) disputed proofs or claims; and

(*d*) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.

64. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

Final dividend.

65. When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much there of as can, in the opinion of the court, be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if

they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited or if the Court, on application by any such claimant, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

No suit for dividend.

66. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the receiver; but where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the court may, on the application of any creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

Management by and allowance to insolvent.

67. (1) The court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the court may direct.

(2) The court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family or in consideration of his services, if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the court.

Right of insolvent to surplus.

68. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors with interest as provided by this Regulation, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

Committee of inspection.

69. (1) The court may, if it thinks fit, authorise the creditors who have proved their debts to appoint a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the insolvent's property by the receiver.

(2) The persons appointed to a committee of inspection shall be creditors who have proved their debts or persons holding general powers-of-attorney from such crediters.

(3) The committee of inspection shall have such powers of control over the proceedings of the receiver as may be prescribed.

Appeal to court against receiver.

Appeal to court against receiver.

70. If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court and the court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just:

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the act or decision complained of.

PART IV.

PENALTIES.

Offences by debtors.

71. If a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,—

(*a*) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by Section 22 or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Regulation, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, or

(*b*) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Regulation,

(i) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Regulation, or

(ii) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or

(iii) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Regulation, or

(*c*) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors,

(i) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

(ii) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of any kind whatsoever, he shall be punishable or conviction with imprisonment which may extent to one year.

Procedure on charge under Section 71.

72. Where the Court is satisfied, after such preliminary inquiry, if any, as it thinks necessary, that there is ground for inquiring into an offence referred to in Section 71 and appearing to have been committed by the insolvent the Court may record a finding to that effect and make a complaint of the offence in writing to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall deal with such complaint in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Criminal liability after discharge or composition.

73. Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in Section 71, he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

74. (1) An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extent to six months, or with fine or with both.

(2) Where the court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub-section (1), the Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate ; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

Disqualifications of insolvent.

75. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Regulation, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate ;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointed to such office is by election or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached ; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if :—

(*a*) the order of adjudication is annulled under Section 35, or

(*b*) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(3) The court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit, but any order or refusal shall be subject to appeal.

PART V.

SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.

Summary administration.

76. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(i) unless the Court otherwise directs, no notice required under this Regulation shall be published in Our Government Gazette ;

(ii) on the admission of a petition by debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a receiver ;

(iii) at the hearing of the petition, the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor and determine the same by order in writing and it shall not be necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of Section 33 ;

(iv) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and thereafter, when particible, distributed in a single dividend ;

(v) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months form the date of adjudication; and

(vi) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure:

Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in this Regulation shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Regulation shall have effect accordingly.

PART VI.

APPEALS.

Appeals

77. (1) The debtor, any creditor, the receiver or any other person aggrieved by a decision come to or an order made by the Court under the provisions of this Regulation may appeal to the High Court and the decision or order shall for the purposes of the appeal be deemed to be a decree of the Court passed in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal under this section shall be sixty days.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Costs.

78. The costs of any proceeding under this Regulation, including the costs of maintaining a debtor in the civil prision shall, subject to any rules made under this Regulation, be in the discretion of the court in which the proceeding is had.

Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

79. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts, respectively, shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Limitation.

80. (1) The provisions of Sections 5 and 12 of the Travancore Limitation Regulation, shall apply to appeals and applications under this Regulation.

Explanation. For the purposes of the said Section 12, a decision under Section 4 of the Regulation shall be deemed to be a decree.

(2) Where an order of adjudication has been annulled under this Regulation, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree other than a suit or application in respect of which the leave of the Court was obtained under sub-section (2) of Section (28) which might have been brought or made but for the making of an order of adjudication under this Regulation, the period from the date of the order of adjudication to the date of the order of annulment shall be excluded:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

81. (1) The High Court may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide—

(a) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit,

(b) for meetings of creditors,

(c) for the procedure to be followed where the debtor is a firm,

(d) for the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner, and

(e) for any matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall, on such publication, have effect as it enacted in this Regulation.

Delegation of powers to Official Receivers.

82. (1) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Regulation, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court, have all or any of the following powers, namely :—

(a) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors;

(b) to make interim orders in any case of urgency : and

(c) to hear and determine any unopposed or exparte application.

Explanation. The provisions of Section 70 shall apply to any act or decision of the Official Receiver.

Repeals.

83. The Travancore Insolvency Regulation (VIII of 1090) is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The law of insolvency as administered by the Civil Courts in Travancore is contained in the Travancore Insolvency Regulation (VIII of 1090), which was enacted more than fifteen years ago. Experience of the practical working of the Regulation during these years has brought to light many defects, which have from time to time provoked criticism from many quarters, and recently the High Court too have invited the Government to amend the Regulation. This Bill has accordingly been prepared to amend, and re-cast, the existing Regulation.

2. In general terms, the complaint against the Regulation has been that it lends itself to the protection of fraudulent debtors, and that it subjects an undischarged insolvent to little or no practical inconvenience. One principal defect in the Regulation arises from the fact that the conduct of the debtor in many cases never comes under the scrutiny of the Court. The stage at which the misconduct of the debtor should come before the Court, and at which most of the provisions affecting a fraudulent insolvent would operate, is when he applies for his discharge. But there is nothing in the Regulation which requires him to apply for his discharge, and in practice such applications appear to be rare. To remedy this, it is proposed by the Bill to make provisions which will compel an insolvent to apply to the Court, within a fixed period, for his discharge on pain of his losing the protection afforded by the insolvency proceedings. The Court will have power to extend from time to time the period once fixed, but if the application for the discharge is not made within the period allowed the adjudication will be annulled and a fresh petition on the same facts will be barred. These provisions will appear from clauses 27, 43, 10 (2) and 35 (1) of the Bill.

3. For another important matter, it does not appear, under the Regulation as it stands, that it is open to the Court to reject the application of a debtor who applies to be adjudged insolvent even though he may not be really insolvent, that is to say, even though he is not unable to pay his debts. This has come for comment at the hands of the High Court more than once. Provision to rectify this is made in clause 10 (1) of the Bill. Again, as the law now stands, a debtor gets, on adjudication as insolvent. automatic protection from arrest and detention for debts, whether he be an honest debtor or a fraudulent debtor. This is proposed to be changed, and protection from arrest will be at the discretion of the Court, (See clauses 23 and 31). Another defect in the existing Regulation is the absence of a general provision clearly defining the power of the Courts to decide questions of fact and law arising in insolvency proceedings. In certain cases *e. g.*, those mentioned in Section 16 (3) ("reputed ownership" provision) and Sections 35 and 36, (avoidance of voluntary transfers and fraudulent preferences) the Court is empowered to pass orders and Section 46 defines the general powers of the Court in regard to proceedings under the Regulation, but nowhere is a general power specifically conferred on the Court to deal with

and decide important questions of law and fact (*e. g.*, a question of title to property) which may arise in the insolvency proceedings. This would seem to be a defect and may hamper the speedy realisation of assets. Provision is accordingly made in the Bill (See clause 4) to give the Court full power to decide all questions arising out of insolvency.

4. Other defects too have been noticed in the existing Regulation the present Regulation was enacted on the lines of the then law of the British Indian Provinces namely, the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907). This was subsequently amended in British India by the Provincial Insolvency Act 1920, which again received some slight amendments afterwards. The High Court has recommended an amendment of the Travancore Regulation on the lines of the present Provincial Insolvency Act of British India. This Bill is accordingly drafted on the lines of that Act.

KAYALAM PARAMESWARAN PILLAI,
19-3-1931.

INDEX

TO THE

Travancore Legislative Council Proceedings

Vol. XIX.

A	Pages.
Abraham, Mr. K. P.	
Bills—	
Insolvency Bill—introduction of ...	1101
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill – consideration of ...	921,931,932, 980
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	197
Budget Motions	
Ayurveda Board ...	886
Ayurveda system of treatment ...	877
Communal representation in public service ...	516
Depressed classes – entertainment of—in the Registration Department ...	657
Director of Public Instruction—appointment of one with a knowledge of vernaculars of the country as ...	322
Foreign degree holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ...	870
Forest administration criticisms *re* ...	635-636
Koran swearing by the ...	760,771
Oomman, Mr. Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon...	624
Prohibition movement - attitude of authorities towards the ...	593-594
P. W. needs of Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha ...	269,271
Recruitment of teachers ...	345,346
Re-distribution of Sub Registry offices ...	659
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the.	698
„—Typists in the—revision of scale of pay ...	711
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	859,861,863, 865
Tax on land—reduction of ...	470,481-483
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions—	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1020,1021-1022
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1053-1054

	Pages.
Address of Wlcome.	
Reading of ...	4
Adjournment Motions.	
Economic depression—measures of relief taken *re* discussion *re*—leave for moving the motion *re* ...	15-16
Political prisoners treatment of— leave for—a motion *re* ...	117-118
Agricultural Inspectors.	
Propaganda work of continuance of (Vide Financial statement.)	
Work of—criticisms *re*— (Vide Budget motion under Demand Agriculture and Fisheries) .	808
Agricultural loans.	
Allotment *re*.	
(*Vide* Financial Statement and Budget Debates) ...	29-30
Agricultural School at Koni.	
Opening of an (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	24
Training in (*Vide* Budget motion under Demand—Agriculture and Fisheries) ...	815
Arabic—facilities to Mahomedan children in the study of	
(*Vide* Budget motion *re* educational reforms) ...	365
Ayurveda Board.	
(*Vide* Budget motion on the subject) ...	880-893
Ayurveda system of treatment.	
Encouragement to schemes for development of (*Vide* Budget motion) ...	876-880,892-895

B

Benares Hindu University.	
Donation to the (*Vide* statement laid on the table) ...	17
Do. (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	19

	Pages.
Benares Hindu Universtiy (*contd.*)	
Contribution from Travancore to (*Vide* Budget motion *re* educational reforms) ...	377
Bills.	
Bill to amend the law relating to inheritance and succession among Muslims—motion *re* appointment of Select Committee to report on ...	989
Criminal Law Amendment Bill— (as introduced) *Vide* Supplement IV to Council Proceedings dated 11-8-1931)— consideration of ...	1083-1099
Food Adulteration Bill (*Vide* Regulation assented to) ...	16
Insolvency Bill— (as introduced) (Vide Supplement to Council Proceedings dated 11-8-1931) introduction of ...	1099-1103
Kshatriya Bill—motion *re* appointment of Select Committee to report on ...	987
,, Select Committee on—additional members for the inclusion of—motion *re* ...	1103
Partition Bill—motion *re* appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	988
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—(as approved by the Select Committee) (*Vide* Supplement I to Council Proceedings dated 11-8-1931)— consideration of ...	904-981 1068-1077
consideration of—postponement of ...	32-35
Do. motion *re* ...	904-915
State Aid to Industries Bill (as revised by the Select Committee) (*Vide* Supplement II to Council Proceedings dated 11-8-1931) consideration of ...	1078-1083
State Aid to Industries Bill—report of the Select Committee on the (*Vide* Supplement II to the Council Proceedings dated 11-8-1931)	
Bishop, Mr. L. A.	
Budget Debates (General Budget discussion) ...	66,68,76,127

	Pages.
Bishop Mr. L. A.—(*contd.*)	
Budget motions	
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	729,730
Khaddar for the Police uniforms—use of ...	436-439,440
Police Gazette ...	442,443-446, 447-449
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	585,587
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	405,406,407, 408,409-416, 425,430,431, 432-433
Demands for Grants	
Police ...	404
Oath of office ...	3
Budget—presentation of	17
Budget allotment—surrender of—right of Government to a ...	733
(*Vide* Budget motion *re* General Administration)	
Budget debates (General Budget discussion) ...	48-112,119-211
Abkari policy—criticisms *re* ...	84,186-187
Abkari receipts —estimates *re* ...	195
Administrative Board, Medical Services administration of the Medical Department by ...	90-91
Agricultural loans – additional allotment under —need for ...	192
,,——distribution of ...	98
,,——grant of ...	95
,,——grant of—need for greater security in the...	121-122
Agricultural School—opening of ...	135
Agriculture—Department of reform of ...	111-112
,,——,,——working of ...	87-86,198-200
Agriculture and Industries Departments—abolition of ...	51,71
Do. —allotment under—increase in the—suggestion *re* ...	82,188,197
,,——,,——Provision for— inadequacy of ...	71
Archaeology Department—working of ...	110-111
Assistant Superintendents of Police and Assistant Excise Commissioners expenditure on ...	52

	Pages.
Budget Debates—(*contd.*)	
Ayurveda Department—reform of ...	111
Baby week—continuance of ...	125
Banks – condition of—financial help to—need for ...	147-148,164-165
Budget—need for printing it in Vernacular ...	107
,,—— over-estimate under sale of lands in ...	182
Budget estimates—criticisms *re* ...	48-50,53-55,59-60,69-71,81,131-132,137-138, 139-140,183-187
Capital Expenditure · financing of ...	82
Child Welfare and Maternity—need for a separate department of and employment of women ...	125
Chitties—suspension of further instalments of—need for ...	164
Civil Justice administration of delay in—Civil Courts—need for reforms ...	112
Commutation rate of paddy—grievances *re* ...	166-167
Co-operative movement—development of ...	148
Co-operative Societies—help to ...	134
Council—Deputy President of the Legislative Council —election of privilege of ...	58,137,156, 159-160
Council Members right and privilege of ...	58-59,73,86,86
Demand notice—cost of—collection of ...	180-181
,, cost of—remission of ...	103
Demonstration farms (agricultural need for— ...	106
Depressed classes—inaccessibility of—certain public institutions to ...	171
,, inaccessibility of certain roads to ...	170
,, agricultural education to ...	172
,, elevation of—facilities for—grievances *re* ...	170-174
,, Protector of—appointment of an assistant and staff to ...	174
,, Protector of—powers of ...	174
,, Registry of lands in the names of ...	173
,, remission of College fees to ...	171

	Pages.
Budget Debates—(*contd.*)	
Depressed classes—hospitals for the ...	171
,, entry in the public service ...	173
Development Departments—work of ...	66-67
Economic depression among people ...	69,70,96,97,128 168,201
Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—need for an interim report from and action on ...	123-124
,, recommendations of ...	98
,, report of ...	161-162
Education (primary) allotment *re* ...	131
,, indroduction of a measure of compulsion *re* ...	195-196
Educational expenditure—consideration of—committee for the ...	143
Educational policy (future) consideration of—committee for the ...	143
Educational reforms—need for ...	108-109
Educational Retrenchment Committee's report—recommendations of ...	99-100
Excise policy of Government—criticisms *re* ...	170
Expenditure—growth of ...	50-52,55
Expenditure on salaries and allowances—proportion of revenue on ...	55-56
Export and Import trade—condition of ...	138-139
Export duty—abolition of ...	152-153
Export duty on oil ...	145
Export duties— reduction of ...	98
Europeans heads of departments ...	52
Federated India—cause of Travancore in the—advocacy of ...	197
Finance Committee members of—position of ...	58,126
Foreigners—appointment of ...	75,151-152
Forest administration—unsatisfactory nature of ...	106-107
Government and public opinion ...	136-137
G. O. *re* postponment of kist collections—criticisms *re* ...	78-80
Green leaves from the forests—collection of ...	86

	Pages.
Budget Debates. (*contd.*)	
Health Unit in North Travancore -- need for ...	193
Health Units ...	125
Hostels—Law College Hostel—non admission of certain classes of students in the ...	196
Income Tax—concessions *re* ...	153
Industries Department—abolition of ...	99,105-106
,, ,, experiment conducted by—suspension of—need for ...	122
,, ,, reform of ...	109--110
Industries Department—reorganisation of ...	183
,, oil mill industry protection of—need for ...	144-146
Interportal Convention—keeping temporarily in abeyance—need for ...	147
,, revision of ...	74,188
Kandukrishi tax—remission of a portion of desirability of ...	181
Labour—inadequacy of wages for the and the attitude of some officers towards the ...	176-178
,, scarcity of ...	194
Land Mortgage Banks—establishment of ...	80,134,182
Land tax reduction and postponement of ...	175
,, remission of—need for ...	80-81,153
Libraries—organisation of ...	99
Lemon grass cultivation of—lands having—tax on—suspension of ...	154
Mahomedan members of the Legislative Council and Sri Mulam Popular Assembly--creation of a Mahomedan electorate for the ...	174-175
Marine Department—opening of ...	136
Medicines—purchase of—allotment for ...	75-76,93-94,150
Military and Police Departments—combination of ...	93-94
Minor Irrigation Committee—provision for works recommended by ...	66
Nation building Departments—reduction of allotment for the ...	183
Nurses—rule *re* marriage of ...	125
Picketing—meaning of ...	67-68
Police Budget—provision for increased allotment in the ...	76
Political prisoners—treatment of ...	71-72
Popular rights—violation of ...	101
Public Service—communal representation in ...	155-157

	Pages.
Budget Debates.—(*contd.*)	
P. W. D. allotments under—reduction of criticisms *re* ...	74,98,102,104 128,142,150, 169,189-190,
P. W. D. —lapse of funds under the allotment of the ...	88
,, and Maramat Departments—more allotment under—need for ...	120
,, in North and Central Travancore—provision for ...	193-194
Raw products—stocking by Government, of ...	95
Representative institutions—reform of, with communal electorates ...	155,160
Repressive laws—enactment of ...	101
Retrenchment—suggestion *re* ...	50,52,66,74
Retrenchment Committee—appointment of ...	66,70,74,143
Retrenchments in public service need for ...	90,104-105
Retrenchment on salaries and establishment charges— ...	83-84
Revenue—fall in ...	49-50
Reserved Forests—disafforestation of ...	188
,, opening of, for cultivation ...	97
Resolutions passed by the Council ...	100
Responsible Government—establishment of ...	107
Round Table Conference—People's representative at the ...	73,76
Rubber lands—tax on—remission of ...	154
Salaries—reduction of ...	66,74,89-90,98, 121,135,151, 162-163,169, 189,202-204
,, rates of ...	190-192
,, and establishment—expenditure on reduction of ...	182,204-210
,, of officers—coordination of ...	197
Sanatorium in South Travancore—opening of a ...	76
School fees—reduction of ...	97,134,165-166, 175,176
Schools (certain)—inaccessibility to all classes, of ...	196
State—aided Bank—use to the traders' of ...	94-95

Budget Debates—(*Contd*).		Pages.
Sub—Registry offices—abolition of some of the	...	121
Tariff—policy of Government	..	95-96
" problem—consideration of—Committee for	...	144
" rate on certain articles—raising and lowering of effect of	...	178-180
" value—reduction of	...	102,122,129-130,
Tax on cocoanut trees	..	104
Taxation—incidence of	...	61
" lightening of	...	89
" principles of	...	70
" in Nanjinad	...	83
" remission of	...	93
" statistices *re* per capital income—need for	...	57
Technical schools—opening of	...	100
Text Book Committee—vagaries of	...	91-92
" (Vernacular)—inclusion of women in the	...	125
Text Books—selection of	...	100
Tolls—substitution of tax on petrol for	...	123
Top—heaviness of the administration	...	121
Trade Commissioner—appointment of—need for	...	53
Training College—suspension of	...	122-123
T. A.—rates of—reduction of	...	63-64
" " standardisation of	...	99
Unemployment—relief of	...	95
" and provision under P. W. D. and Medicine	...	61-62,65
Universal franchise—desirability of	...	161
Vaidyasalas—policy of Government towards	...	105
Village Panchayats—establishment of—provision for	...	84-85
Women—employment of—in the Child Welfare and Maternity Department	...	125
" kind of education given to—need for a change in	...	125
Women—unemployment among—suggestions remedying the	...	124

	Pages.
Budget Motions.	
Time—limit to speeches during discussions on ...	219
C	
Cattle grazing in Forests.	
Levy of fees in the case of foreign cattle (Vide Budget motion re Forest administration) ...	334,652
Chacko Mr. I. C.	
Oath of office ...	3
Chandi Mr. K. C.	
Budget Debate (General Budget Discussion)	136-139
Budget Motions. ...	
P. W. needs of the Meenachil taluk ...	249-250
P. W. Workshops ...	297
Recruitment of teachers ..	338
Oath of office ...	3
Chandi Mrs. Anna.	
Bills—	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	1083
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	119-125
Budget Motions	
Additional clerk in the office of the Inspector of Schools ...	330,331
Educational reforms—suggestion *re* ...	355-358
Women—employment in the Education Department of— Text Book Committee ...	355-358
Entertainment of women in the Registration Department ...	669-671,682
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Women's College—appointment of married women in the ...	987
Municipal Regulation—amendment to Section 11 of ..	9

	Pages,
Chattanatha Karayalar, Mr. S.	
Budget Motions.	
Appointment of women in the Registration Department ...	670
Agricultural farm in Puliyara—location of ...	792,802,809-810 816-817
Educational reforms ...	378
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of ...	564-567,569, 570,574-577, 578
Forest administration—criticisms *re* ...	636-637,650, 654
Head clerks in the Kottayam and Quilon Taluk offices—abolition of the posts of ...	549-550,551
Homeopathic system of treatment - encouragement to ...	821
Munsiff—Magistrate at Shencotta—posting a Tamil knowing officer as ...	755-756,757
Oomman, Mr.—Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon ...	619
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	594-595,612
P. W. needs of Shencotta ...	250
Tax on land— reduction of ...	481
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Petrol—duty on ...	1067
Tolls—abolition of ...	117
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in Schools—teaching of ...	1016-1017
Co-education - feasibility of (Vide Budget motion *re* educational reforms) ...	352,358,381-382
Committees.	
Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—Expenses in connection with the working of (Vide statement laid on the table) ...	17
,, —appointment of—report of (Vide Financial statement) ...	27
(Vide Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	98,123-124,161-162

	Pages.
Committees—(*contd.*)	
Finance committee Proceedings dated 6-7-1931	
Do. 7-7-1931	
Do. 9-7-1931	
(Vide supplements at the end of the Council Proceedings dated 25-7-1931)	
Compounder's class—	
Opening of—(Vide Financial Statement) ...	24
Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Improvement	
Vide Budget motion under Demand Agriculture and Fisheries) ...	804,805,806
Council meetings - non-admission of ticket holders to the—complaint *re* ...	452-453
Damodaran Asan Mr. A. S.	
Adjournment motion	
Economic depression measures of relief taken *re* - leave for moving motion *re* ...	15
Bills—	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of ...	1099
Partition Bill—motion *re*—appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	988
State Aid to Industries Bill—consideration of ...	1078,1079,1081, 1082
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of—motion *re* ...	904,909,910, 912
,,—consideration of ...	939,949,950, 952,953,954, 958,959-962
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	57-62,63,65,87, 88,90,108,136, 140,142,144, 145,146,148, 151,153,159, 161,165,166, 169,175,180, 189,190,193, 196,199,201, 202,203,204, 208,209.

	Pages
Damodaran Asan Mr A.IS.—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions	
Additional clerk in the office of the Inspector of Schools ...	328,329,330, 331
Agricultural improvement—propaganda work *re* ...	805,813
Ayurveda—schemes for the development of ...	892-893
Ayurveda Board ...	883,886,888, 890,891
Communal representation in public service ...	517,519
Crown lands—rent in kind-on commutation rate of ...	552,553
Depressed classes—entertainment of, in the Registration Department ...	657
Director of Public Instruction appointment of an Indian as ...	325
Education—Text Book Committee ...	358,360
Educational expenditure, school fees-reduction of ...	377-378,388, 389
Educational reforms ...	358-360,377-378,388-389
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	220-221,222, 223,224-227, 228
Excise Division (Nagercoil and the Salt Factories Division)—amalgamation of ..	568,569,571, 572,573,578
Forest administration—criticisms *re* ...	634-635,638, 639,640,641, 649
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	819,829,834, 847,849-851, 852,854
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ...	435,437,438, 439,440,441
Koran - swearing by the ...	761,764,767, 768
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	773,778,779 781-783,784, 785
Oomman, Mr.—Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon ...	624,625,628
Police Gazette ...	441-445,448
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	786-787,791

Damodaran Asan Mr. A. S. -(*contd.*)

	Pages.
Budget motions (*contd.*)	
Prohibition movement attitude of authorities towards the ...	583-586, 595, 596, 604, 607, 608, 610, 611, 612
Public Accounts Committe - constitution of ...	744, 745, 749-751
P. W. Division -- establishment ...	292-293, 295, 296
P. W. needs of Kartikapalli taluk ...	237-239, 253, 255, 256, 257, 262, 263, 264
Recruitment of teachers ...	332-335, 340, 341, 342, 344, 346, 347
Redistribution of Sub-Registry offices ...	659
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (full time) appointment of ...	665, 666, 670, 672, 674, 683
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in the ...	717-718, 719, 720, 721, 723, 724
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointment of ..	861
Tax on land—reduction of postponement of—remission of ...	457-464, 466, 476, 478, 483-486
T. A. to Commissioner of Police ...	411, 417, 418, 424
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	231
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	316, 317, 318
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Canal—opening of a— connecting Kallattu Punja with Kilikollur Punja ...	213
Culverts and bridges—construction of— on the Nuranad-Pandalam road ...	214
Demand notices—issue of ...	383
Dewan's attendance in the Huzur office ...	690
Dispensary—opening of—at Nuranad ...	9
Educational reforms ...	491
Ferry service at Mankuzhi ...	793-794

	Pages.
Damodaran Asan Mr, A. S.– (*contd.*)	
Questions (*contd.*)	
General Hospital - Resident Medical officer of the ...	12
Kulakkada river—closing of breaches on the banks of the ...	305-308
Mahomedan Inspector of Schools—duties of the...	691
Out-patient department—Medical officer for the...	903
Public works—classification of ...	489
Registry of lands in Chemmaruthi pakuthi ...	308
Teachers (undergraduate)– promotion to the provincial scale of ...	7-8
Unemployment Committee Report—action on the ...	1057
Wells—sinking of—in Trikunnapuzha ...	691
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	989-996, 1009, 1012, 1023, 1024
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1034, 1041, 1043, 1044
Demand Notice fees—waiver of (Vide Financial statement) ..	19
Demands for Grants	
Account Office—Demand XI ...	744
Administration of Justice—Demand XII ...	752
Agriculture and Fisheries—Demand XIV ...	792
Agricultural loans—Demand XXV ...	898
Anchal Department—Demand XXIII ...	897
Capital outlay on reproductive works—Demand XXIV ...	897
Census—Demand XX ...	896
Central Prison—Demand XIII ...	786
Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda and Sanitary Departments—Demand XVIII ...	876
Co-operative Department—Demand XIX ...	896
Education—Demand II ...	313-391
Excise Demand VI ...	564
Forest—Demand VII ...	614
General Administration (Heads other than Account Office) ...	697
Income Tax—Demand V ...	554
Industries—Demand XV ...	817
Land Revenue—Demand IV ...	453-488, 502-554
Loans—Industrial Loans—Demand XXVI ...	896

	Pages.
Demands for Grants (*contd.*)	
Loans Other Loans and Advances—XXVII ...	898
Medical Departments including grants to Allopathic Medical institutions and scholarships for the study of European medicines—Demand XVI ...	818
Miscellaneous charges—Demand XXII ...	897
Police—Demand III ...	404
P. W. D. Demand I ...	219-301
Registration—Demand IX ...	655
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments other than the Co-operative Department Demand XXI ...	897
Stamps Demand VIII ...	655
Stationery and Printing—Demand XVIII ...	896
Depressed Classes.	
Entertainment of, in the Registration Department (vide Budget Motions) ...	656-658
Deputy President	
His Highness the Maha Raja's accession to the Gadi—announcement *re* ...	118
Adjournment motions	
Political prisoners treatment of—leave for motion *re* ...	117-118
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 72, 77, 78, 81, 82, 86, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 107, 118, 119, 123, 124, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136
Budget Motions	
Additional clerks in the office of the Inspector of English Schools	328, 329, 330, 331
Establishment of the Chief Engineer's office ...	220 222, 224, 225, 227, 228
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—Amalgamation of ...	566, 567, 569, 570, 571, 773, 574, 575, 577

Deputy President (*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—(*contd.*)	Pages.
Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ...	632, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 648, 651, 653, 654, 655
Income tax—assessment of—irregularities *re* ...	557, 561, 563
Oomman Mr., Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon...	618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 628, 629, 630, 631
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	583, 585, 586, 588, 589, 594, 595, 596, 604, 605, 606, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612
P. W. contracts ...	270, 271, 272-273, 274, 275, 278, 280
P. W. Division establishment ...	286, 287, 289, 290
P. W. needs (local) ...	238, 239, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263, 264
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ...	666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 674, 676, 679, 680, 681, 683
Swampy areas—Disafforestation of ...	616, 617
Time-limit to speeches during discussion on Budget motions ...	219
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	232, 233
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1023, 1026, 1027-1030, 1031

	Pages.
Deputy President (*contd.*)	
Resolutions—(*contd.*)	
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1041, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1049, 1050, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055
Danukoti Pillai, Mr. R.	
Budget Motions	
Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ...	637-642, 647, 648-655
Omman, Mr.—Divisional Forest officer, Quilon..	626-630
Swampy areas within the forests—disafforestation of ...	615-616
Demands for Grants	
Forest ...	614
Oath of office ...	3
Economic Depression	
Effect of—need for reduction of tax on land (Vide Budget motion under the Land Revenue Budget) ...	453-488
Economic Depression Enquiry Committee	
Appointment of (Vide Financial Statement) ...	27
F.	
Financial position	
(Vide Financial statement) ...	30-31
Financial statement ...	**17-31**
G.	
General Hospital	
Sewage scheme—(Vide Budget motion *re* Administrative Board, Medical Services) ...	854-856
George, Mr. K.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill consideration of ...	957
Budget Debate	
(General Budget Discussion) ...	72, 144, 181

	Pages.
George, Mr. K. (*contd.*)	
Budget Motions	
Acting clerks in the Registration Department ...	656
Additional clerks in the office of the Inspector of English Schools ...	329
Ayurveda Board ...	883-889
Ayurveda system of treatment ...	880
Delay in the promotion of certain teachers ...	683-386
Depressed classes - entertainment of in the Registration Department ...	657
Educational expenditure—admission of Travancoreans in outside colleges ...	384, 387-389
Educational reforms ...	384, 387-389
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	220, 221, 226
Foreign degree holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ...	873
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	72;
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	823, 849
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	774, 777
Police Gazette ...	445
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	790-791
Public Accounts Committee—constitution of a ...	750
Recruitment of teachers ...	332, 346, 347
Redistribution of Sub Registry offices ...	659
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—work of —Director of Registration—appointment of—appointments in the Registration Department ...	665, 673-679, 683-687
Secretariat - appointments and promotions ...	701-704
„—- appointment of additional peons in ...	720-723, 724
„——Typists in the—revision of scale of pay of—Council's decision on ...	710-711, 714-715
Tax on land - reduction of ...	467, 468, 476, 485
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	233
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	314
Demands for Grants	
Central Prison ...	786
General Administration—(Heads other than Account Office) ...	697
Registration ...	655
Oath of office ..	3

	Pages.
George, Mr. K. *(contd.)*	
Resolutions—	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—Teaching of ...	992, 994
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1048-1050
Gomatinayagom Pillai, Mr. P.	
Budget Debates	
(General Budget Discussion) ...	129, 130, 145
Budget Motions	
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of ...	565, 566, 568-574, 576, 577-578
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	588, 595, 596 604-610
Demands for Grants—	
Excise ...	564
Oath of office ...	3
Gopalakrishna Pillai, Mr. K.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	962-963
Budget Debates	
(General Budget Discussion) ...	125-130, 142, 144, 146, 178, 179, 180, 184, 193, 197, 202
Budget Motions	
Additional clerks in the office of Inspector of English Schools ...	330
Administrative Board, Medical Services ...	828, 829, 854
Chitties—suspension of ...	668, 675
Educational expenditure ...	362-364, 385
Educational reforms ...	359, 362-364, 384
General Administration—criticisms re ...	739, 740
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	590, 591
P. W. needs in the Parur taluk ...	241, 252, 257
Recruitment of teachers ...	334, 339-340
Text Book Committee ...	359
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1010, 1011, 1019-1021, 1024
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1034

	Pages.
Govindan, Mr. M.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	948-953, 960, 961, 970, 971
Budget Debates	
(General Budget Discussion) ...	192-197
Budget Motions –	
Communal representation in public service .	509-513, 516, 539
Educational expenditure ...	364
Educational system—fee concessions ...	350
Educational reforms ...	350, 371, 378, 384
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of ...	565, 566, 567-568, 569, 578
Inaccessiable schools ...	378, 386
Income tax—assessment of—irregularities re ...	559
Khaddar for the Police uniforms—use of ...	435, 436, 439, 440
Koran swearing by the ...	768, 769
Prohibition movement—attitude of the authorities towards the ...	590, 591
P. W. needs of Alleppey ...	243
Recruitment of teachers ...	337-338. 343, 346
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the ...	699, 700
Tax on land—reduction of ...	466
Text Book Committee ...	371
T. A. to Commissioner of Police ...	426-427, 430
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ..	999-1000
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1034, 1035, 1036, 1040, 1044
Geen leaf-manure	
Removal of, from the Forests (Vide Budget motion re Forest administration)...	633, 651
H	
Honoraria	
Payment to non-official Vaidyans of the Ayurveda Board—classification of votable and non-votable items (Vide Budget motion re Ayurveda Board) ...	880-882

I	Pages.
Industrial loans	
Provision *re* (Vide Financial Statement) ...	30
J	
Joseph, Mr. N. John	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	167-174
Budget Motions—	
Assignment of lands to depressed classes ...	454-456, 457
Communal representation in public service ...	540
Depressed classes entertainment of in the Registration Department ...	656-657, 658
——resorting to hospitals for treatment—grievances of ...	847-848
Forest administration criticisms *re* ...	635, 647
Omman Mr. Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon ...	620
Recruitment of teachers ...	336-337
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in the ...	718-720
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	428-429
Oath of office ...	3
K	Page.
Kandukrishi tax—	
Commutation rate *re*—reduction of—(Vide Financial statement) ...	18
Karunakaran, Mr. K. C.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	139-148
Oath of office ...	3
Kocheepan Mappillai, Mr. K. I.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	158-167, 187
Budget Motions—	
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	224-225
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	738
P. W. Division establishment ...	286
Oath of office ...	3
Kochukora Tarakan, Mr K. P.	
Bills—	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of ...	1085, 1086, 1089
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	954, 955
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	142. 152, 163, 179, 191

	Pages.
Kochukora Tarakan, Mr. K P.	
Budget motions—	
Administrative Board, Medical Services—appointments made by ...	829, 845, 847, 853
Ayurveda system of treatment—encouragement to ...	876-877, 878, 879-880
Communal representation in public service ...	505, 510, 518, 526
Educational reforms ...	367
General administration—criticisms re ...	737
Income tax—assessment of—irregularities in ...	555-556,561-563
Koran teaching ...	367
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	775, 776
Omman, Mr.—Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon...	619, 627, 629
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	589-590
P. W. contracts ...	269, 270, 275
P. W. needs of Alleppey ...	242, 243
Roads and bridges in the Kunnatnad taluk ...	2 3-236
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the ...	697-698, 701, 702, 703, 705
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	866
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions	
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1039-1040
Koran	
Practice of the swearing of Mahomedans in courts by the—need for the removal from courts of(Vide Budget motion *re* Koran) ...	767-772
Krishna Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur K.A.	
Address of welcome—reply to ...	5
Bills —	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of...	1083, 1084, 1085, 1086-1089, 1095, 1096, 1099

	Pages.
Krishna Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur K. A. (*contd.*)	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of the ...	34
" " motion *re* ...	907, 910-911
" " consideration of ...	916-917, 924, 942-948, 951, 976, 977
State aid to Industries Bill—consideration of ...	1082
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	146
Budget Motions—	
Ayurveda Board ...	889-890
Communal representation in public service ...	530-535, 838-845, 852, 853
Director of Public Instruction—appointment of an Indian as ...	324-326
Foreign degree—holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ..	873-874
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	822
Koran—swearing by the ...	766, 769, 770
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	773, 774, 776
Public Accounts Committee—constitution of a ...	746, 747
T. R. S. Pillai. Mr. —as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	861, 863
Oath of office .	3
Krishnan Nair. Mr. K.	
Adjournment motion	
Political Prisoners—treatment of—leave for motion *re* ...	117
Budget Debate (General Budget Discussion) ...	96-101
Budget Motions	
Political prisoners in the Central Prison-treatment of ...	789
Redistribution of Sub-Registry office ...	660
Oath of office ...	3
Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.	
Bills—	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of ...	1094
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of ...	33, 34
" " " motion *re* ...	908, 912-913, 914

	Pages.
Krishna Pillai, Mr, E. V.—*(contd.)*	
Bills – *(contd.)*	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	919, 926-928, 931, 933, 935, 936, 939, 940, 949, 955, 974, 976, 978, 980, 981
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	48-53, 56, 77, 85, 92, 101, 140, 141, 174, 195, 198, 200, 205, 209
Budget Motions—	
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	230
Agricultural education ..	815
Communal representation in public service ...	510, 511, 517, 518, 519, 521, 525, 527, 528
Director of Public Instruction—appointment of one having a knowledge of the Vernaculars of the country as ...	320-321, 322,
Educational reforms ...	355, 356, 357, 362, 369-372
Education—Text Book Committee —appointment of women in the ...	355, 356 357, 362, 369-372
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of ...	564, 565, 567, 576
Foreign degree holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ..	871, 872
Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ...	631-632, 634, 637, 638, 640, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 655
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	730, 731-732
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	821, 823-824, 842, 849, 850
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ...	436, 438

Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.—(*contd.*)	Pages.
Budget motions—(*contd.*)	
Koran swearing by the ...	759
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	782
Munsiff-Magistrate at Shencotta—need for posting a Tamil-knowing officer as ...	786
Oomman, Mr.—Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon...	618, 621-623, 627
Police Gazette ...	444, 445, 448
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	788, 791
Public Accounts Committee constitution of a ...	748
P. W. Division—establishment ...	291, 293, 294
Recruitment of teachers ...	332-333, 345
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the ...	701, 702, 703
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	858, 863
Tax on land—reduction of ...	461, 462
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	405, 420, 425-426, 430
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	315
Trivandrum Water Works ...	271-272, 277, 278, 279
Oath of office ..	3
Questions	
Decrees against the Government ...	796
District Hospital—opening of a—at Kottarakara ...	37-38
E. S. L. C. examination—failures in Vernacular Composition and Translation of the ...	986
Kuzhiyavil chira—Adur ...	215
Text Books of Messrs. K. Arnold and Co., Madras—prescription of ...	983-985
,, of Mr. R. Kulathu Aiyar ,, ...	985
Vernacular Text Book Committee—prescription of text books not approved of by the ...	985
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1001-1003, 1010, 1011, 1019, 1025
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1034, 1037-1038

	Pages.
Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.	
Bills—	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	967-968
Budget debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	73-77, 197
Budget Motions—	
Acting clerks in the Registration Department ...	655-656
Administrative Board, Medical Services ...	828
Ayurveda Board ...	885, 889
Communal representation in public service ...	517
Director of Registration ...	680
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories—amalgamation of ...	566
Depressed classes—entertainment of, in the Registration Department ...	657
Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ...	632-633
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	587
P. W. needs of the Neyyattinkara taluk ...	250-251
Redistribution of Sub-Registry offices ...	658-659, 660
Secretariat—Typists in the—scale of pay of—revision of—proposal accepted by Council *re* variation of the ...	707-708, 711, 715, 716
Tax on land—reduction of ...	480, 486
Interpellations - delay in answering ...	403
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Bridge—construction of a across the Neyyar ...	395-397
Central Vernacular Records office—administration of the ...	812
„ Malayazhma records in the ...	810
Channel—opening of a, to the west of the Kottukal *Ela* ...	398
Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools—appointment of the ...	797
English High School additional accommodation for the ...	692
English School teachers—payment of arrears of pay of the ...	600-601
P. W. D. allotment—lapse of ...	492

	Pages.
Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.—(*contd.*)	
Questions—(*contd.*)	
Road—opening of a—from Tachottukavu to Choozhattukotta ...	492
„ opening of a—leading to Parisuvakkal temple ...	397
„ Peyad to Vellanad—completion of the ...	216
Village Panchayat Courts—Judges of the—appointment of ...	795
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1006-1007
Krishna Pillai, Mr. P. N.	
Bills—	
Food Adulteration Bill—announcement of the assent of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent to ...	16
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of postponement of ...	33
Budget Motions	
Ayurveda Board ...	891
Ayurveda system of treatment ...	877-879, 880
Demands for Grants.	
Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda and Sanitary Department ...	876
Interpellations delay in answering ...	403
Oath of office ...	8
Krishna Pillai, Mr. R.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	81, 82
Budget motions	
Assignment of lands to Depressed classes ...	456-457
Communal representation in public service ...	513-520, 522, 523, 545, 546, 549
Crown lands—rent in kind—commutation rate of ...	552, 553
Head clerks in the Kottayam and Quilon Taluk offices—abolition of the posts of ...	550
Income Tax—assessment of—irregularities *re* ...	560-561, 563
Tax on land—reduction of ...	460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 467, 468, 469, 472, 473, 486

	Pages,
Krishna Pillai, Mr. R.—(*contd.*)	
Demands for Grants	
Income tax ...	554
Land Revenue ...	453
Oath of office ...	3
Krishna Pillai, Mr. S.	
Bills	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of— ...	1090-1096, 1098
Insolvency Bill—introduction of ...	1101-1102
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of ...	32, 33, 34
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment—Bill—consideration of ...	922-925, 929, 930, 932, 934, 935, 937, 938, 945, 947, 948, 951, 953, 954
Budget Debate (General Budget Discussion ..	67, 73, 77, 82
Budget Motions	
Communal representation in public service ...	519, 520
Director of Registration—post of—present holder of ...	671-672, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—Amalgamation of ...	570, 571, 577
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	740
Oomman, Mr., Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon..	623-626, 628, 630
Police Gazette ...	441-443, 445, 449
Political Prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	789, 790, 791
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	587, 588, 590, 591
P. W. needs of the Quilon Division ...	252, 254, 260, 261
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the ...	703
Tax on land—reduction of ...	464-468, 483
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	406-409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 418, 422, 423, 433

	Pages.
Krishna Pillai, Mr. S.—(*contd.*)	
Budget motions—(*contd.*)	
Trivandrum Water Works ...	268
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions—	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	998
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1042, 1043, 1044, 1049, 1050, 1055
Kudivila—Arrears of	
(*Vide* Budget motion *re* Forest Administration)..	631, 634, 635, 642, 647
Kunjan Pillai, Rao Sahib Dr. N.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	198-204
Budget Motions	
Agricultural Farm at Puliyara—location of ...	802, 808, 809, 819
Agricultural improvement—propaganda and Agricultural education ...	810-816
Tax on land—reduction of ...	475, 477, 478
Demands for Grants.	
Agriculture and Fisheries ...	792
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions.	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	992
Kunjitomman Mr. Tariatu,.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	148-157, 159, 160, 162, 190, 191, 192
Budget Motions.	
Administrative Board, Medical Services—abolition of— ...	824, 829, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843 844, 853
Ayurveda—Schemes for development of ...	894-895
Ayurveda Board ...	883, 884
Communal representation in public service ...	504, 514, 516, 517, 518, 521-525, 526, 527, 531, 532, 533 538, 542, 543 544, 54

	Pages.
Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—(*contd.*)	
Communal representation in the Registration Department ...	660, 661, 662-664, 682, 683, 686, 687-688
Director of Public Instruction—appointment of one having a knowledge of the vernaculars of the country as ...	321-323
Forest Administration—Criticisms *re* ...	643, 647, 648 654, 655
General Administration—criticisms *re* ..	734-740
Income Tax—assessment of—irregularities *re* ...	562, 563
Khadar for the Police uniform—use of ...	436
Koran—swearing by the ...	759, 769
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	775, 779-781, 782, 783
Oomman, Mr. Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon...	630
P. W. Division establishment ..	290-291
P. W. needs and the need for close association of the Chief Engineer with the people ...	239-241, 242, 248
Recruitment of teachers ...	336
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in the ...	719
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	860
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	414, 416-421
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Account books—production of ...	600
Committee—Royal Tree Committee—orders on the report of the ...	46
Executive Engineers—transfer of ...	401
Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly—interview with Heads of Departments ...	603
Neriamangalam Kadavu—temporary bridge on the ...	1068
Road connecting Alleppey harbour with Kottayam or Changanacherry ...	218
Road from Vazhakulam to Vazhithala market...	903
Registry of lands on Nerimangalam Pallivasal road ...	313
Transfer of officers—G. O. regarding the ...	1059

	Pages.
Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu—(*contd.*)	
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1017
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1036, 1045-1047, 1051, 1052, 1053
Kunju, Mr. Joseph.	
Budget Debate (General Budget Discussion) ...	159, 161, 164, 183-192, 197, 201, 202, 206
Budget Motions	
Ayurveda Board ...	884
Communal representation in public service ...	503, 505-509, 513, 514, 515, 521, 525, 533, 534, 535, 538, 541,542
Directer of Public Instruction—appointment of one having a knowledge of the country as ...	319-320, 326
Koran—swearing by the ...	762
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	738
P. W. Division establishment ...	286-289
P. W. needs (local) ...	240, 248
Swampy areas within the forests—disafforestation of ...	614-615, 616 617
T. R. S. Pillai Mr. as Ag. Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	859, 860-861, 862, 864
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	418, 429
Trivandrum Water Works	271
Oath of office ...	319, 320, 326
Questions	3
Ayurveda Department—Officer in charge of the ...	694
do. touring work of ...	399-401
Communal representation ...	599
Co-operative Department—reorganisation of the ...	117
Director of Public Instruction—stay of the, in the High Ranges ...	43-45
Economic Survey of the State ...	217
Hospital—Fort Hospital—major operations conducted in the ...	695

	Pages
Kunju, Mr. Joseph (*contd.*)	
Questions—(*contd.*)	
Legislative Council elections—canvassing by Government servants ...	115
Registrar of Co-operative Societies office—Head clerk of the ...	114
Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.	
Adjournment motion	
Economic Depression—measures of relief taken *re*—leave for moving motion *re* ...	15
Bills—	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Introduction of ...	1089, 1093
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of—motion *re* ...	904, 905, 909, 914-915
Do.—consideration of ...	921, 928, 941, 946, 948, 950, 352, 953, 959, 962, 964. 965, 666, 969, 973, 975, 1076
Do.—postponement of the ...	32, 33, 34, 35
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	49, 53, 54, 67-73, 85, 93, 94, 95,96, 99,101, 109, 110, 122, 123, 127, 129, 130, 131, 135, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 147, 154, 163, 165, 175, 178, 179, 193, 195, 197, 200, 201, 202, 209, 210.
Budget Motions	
Administrative Board, Medical Services ...	826, 827, 829, 833-838,851
Agricultural education ...	807
Ayurveda Board ...	889
Ayurveda—schemes for development of ...	893-894

	Pages.
Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K. *(contd.)*	
Budget Motions *(contd.)*	
Co-education, Vernacular and Secondary Schools amalgamation of—promotions in the College; Public Library—reform of; Text Book Committee ...	351-355, 357, 360, 361, 363, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 375, 380, 381, 382, 383
Communal representation in public service ...	504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 524, 540, 541, 543.
Communal representation in the Registration Department ...	663, 675, 681
Director of Public Instruction—appointment of one having a knowledge of vernaculars of the country as ...	324,326
Educational reform—suggestions *re* ...	351-355, 357, 361, 364, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 375, 380, 381, 382, 383
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	221, 223
Foreign degree holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ...	870
Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ...	633, 637, 642 652
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	729, 730, 741, 742
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ...	437, 438, 439 440, 441
Koran—swearing by the ...	760, 769
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	773, 774, 778, 779, 780
Oomman, Mr. Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon...	617-621, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631
Police Gazette ...	444, 448
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	786, 787-789, 790, 791

	Pages.
Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K. (*contd.*)	
Budget motions—(*contd.*)	
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the' ..	584, 586-589, 493, 594, 596, 684, 607, 608, 699, 611, 612,
Public Accounts Committee—constitution of a ...	750
P. W. needs of the Quilon Division ...	245-246, 252, 253, 262, 262, 264
Recruitment of teachers ...	333
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ...	667-668, 670 681
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the ...	704
Secretariat—Typists in the—revision of pay of—proposal accepted by Council *re*—variation of ...	708-709, 711 714, 715, 716
Tax on land—reduction of ...	469-471, 474
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ..	404-406, 409, 414, 415, 419, 420, 423, 426, 427, 428, 429-432, 433, 434
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	229
Council meeting—non—admission of ticket holders to the ...	453
His Highness the Maha Raja's accession to the Gadi—announcement *re* ...	118
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Co-operative Journal grant for the conduct of the ...	42-43
Co-operative movement—expenditure on the ..	45-46
Co-operative Institute, No. 777—grant to ...	116
English School teachers—promotion of ...	603
Press ticket to 'Kesari's representative—refusal of a ...	900
Valathungal V. M. School—Palathara—non-admission of an Ezhava Girl to the ...	797-799
Patents and Designs Office—alleged misappropriation in the ...	1057-1059
Women's College—Mathematics Department...	1060
Do. Professor of Mathematics in the ...	1061

	Pages.
Kunjukrishna Pillai Mr. K.—(*contd.*)	
Resolutions—	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	991,992,994, 996,997,999, 1001,1003,1006, 1009,1019,1024, 1029,1030,1031
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1032-1037, 1040,1041,
L	
Lampard, Mr. L. A.	
Oath of Office ...	3
Land Mortgage Bank	
Council's resolution re (vide Budget motion re General Administration) ...	736
Organisation of (*vide* Financial statement) ...	30
Land Revenue Collection	
Postponement of (*vide* Financial statement) ...	19
Coercive measures for the--suspension of order re (*vide* Financial statement) ...	18-19
Law's Delays Commissioner	
Office of—continuance of (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	23
M	
Madhavan, Mr. C. O.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill- consideration of—postponement of the ...	34
Demand for grants	
Industries ...	817
Oath of office ...	3
Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill consideration of ...	919,928,929, 941,942,957
State Aid to Industries Bill—consideration of ...	1080
Budget Debates (*General Budget Discussion*) ...	125,134, 135,146
Budget Motions	
Administrative Board, Medical Services ...	825,831, 854,857
Agricultural improvement—propaganda work *re*...	806,809, 810,816
Communal representation in public service ...	751

Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. (*contd.*)

Pages.

Budget Motions—(*contd.*)

Crown lands—rent in kind on—commutation rate of ... 552
Excise Division (*Nagercoil*) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of .. 569
Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ... 639
General do. „ ... 732-734
Malayalam knowing officers—need for posting at places where Malayalam is spoken ... 757
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ... 605,607,608
Recruitment of teachers ... 334
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ... 669
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in the ... 722,727
Swampy areas—disafforestation of ... 613
Tax on land—reduction of ... 472,471-475, 477,486
T. S. R. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ... 859

Oath of office ... 3

Questions

Demand Notices—issue of the ... 494
Dewan Peishkars—mileage drawn by ... 795
Dewan Peishkars—travelling allowance to the—in connection with S. M. P. A. .. 492
Medical Officers—retirement of in 1107 ... 10
Paddy (*local*) quantity left unsold ... 214
Physicians and Surgeons—applications for the posts of ... 215
Sheds put up in the V. J. T. Hall—cost of ... 214

Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (*Chirayinkil*)

Bills

Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of—motion *re* ... 912

Budget Debates (*General Budget Discussion*) 130-136,178 183,195

Budget Motions

Forest Administration—criticisms *re* ... 642
Income tax assessment irregularities re ... 556-557
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ... 435,436
Koran—swearing by the ... 761,768,769
Law College Hostel—admission to ... 777,778
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ... 788,789,790
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the 596,607

	Pages.
Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (*Chirayinkil*)—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—(*contd.*)	
P. W. contracts ...	270
Recruitment of teachers ...	337
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ...	667,674,678
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in ...	721
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	862
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	315
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1022
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1044,1050
Madhavan Pillai Mr. K. P. (*Shertalai*)	
Budget Debates (*General Budget Discussion*) ...	93-96
Budget Motions	
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of ...	571
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	791
Oath of office ...	3
Questions	
Agriculture farm—opening of a—in Shertallai taluk ...	692-693
Cocoanut industry...improvement of measures for the ...	218
District Hospital, Shertallai supply of medicines to the ...	115
Do. In-patients in the ...	695
Do. location of the ...	397
E. S. L. C. examination—results of the ...	494
Munsiff-Magistrate's Court—opening of a at Arukutti ...	800
Police lock-ups-prisoners in the ...	901
Road -Alleppey Arur, road expenditure on the maintenance of the ...	987
Police lock-ups-prisoners in the Road—Shertallai—Arur, road accident on the ...	799
Road-Board working of the ...	1060
Shertallai taluk—cross roads in the ...	1067
„ revenue from the—expenditure in the ...	902
Resolutions ...	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools teaching of ...	1021
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1048

	Pages.
Madhavan Pillai, Mr. M. P.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion)...	164
Oath of office ...	4
Mahomed Mr. P. S.	
Bills. ...	
Bill to amend the law relating to inheritance and succession among Muslims ...	989
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	954, 955, 963-967
,,—"—postponment of—motion *re* ...	908-909, 914
Budget Debates General Budget Discussion ...	174-180, 194
Budget Motions—	
Administrative Board, Medical Services ...	828, 829-833, 834, 835, 837, 854
Appointment of Mahomedans in the Registration Department ...	660-662, 681-683
Communal representation in public service ...	502-505, 514, 543-549
Educational reform ...	364-369
Establishment of the Chief Engineer's office ...	222-224
Income tax—assessment of—irregularities *r* ...	557-559, 562
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ...	435-436
Koran—swearing of Mahomedans by—removal from courts of ...	757-762, 765-771, 772
Muslim education—facilities for ...	364-369
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	608
P. W. needs of Alleppey ...	241-244
Recruitment of teachers ...	335-336, 338, 344
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in the ...	723-724
,,—Typists in the—revision of scales of pay ...	709-715
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	868
T. A, to the Commissioner of Police ...	421-424
,, to the Director of Public Instruction ...	315-316, 317
Water works for Alleppey ...	272-274
Oath of office ...	4

	Pages.
Mahomed, Mr. P S (*contd.*)	
Questions	
Appointments in the Account Office ...	494
Appointments in the Anchal Department ...	599-600
Appointments in the Registration Department...	494
Bridge—construction of a—across the Wadai canal, Alleppey ...	394
Castewar statement of Muslim Excise Inspectors and Petty officers ...	114
Committee—Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—composition of the ...	113
Koran teachers—attendance of, in schools ...	114
Koran teachers and Arabic Munshis in the State—strength of ...	986
Mahomedan Inspector of Schools—service of ...	395
Magistrates—appointment of ...	303-304
Police Department—appointments made in the...	904
Public wealth—consumption of—on motor traffic ...	303
Pumping machines ...	37
Road maintenance—expenditure on in Alleppey..	303
Shertallai canal—bridge across the ...	1062
State finances ...	603
Teaching of Arabic and Koran in schools ...	38
Resolutions.	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	996-999, 1015
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1047-1048, 1052. 1053
Mustapha Mr. Mahomed.	
Bills.	
Bills to amend the law relating to inheritance and succession among the Muslims ...	989
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	193
Budget Motions ...	
Income tax - assessment of—irregularities re ...	559-560
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	606
Oath of office ...	4
Mc Alpine, Mr. E. G.	
Budget Motions	
Additional clerk in the office of Inspector of English schools ...	328-331
Educational reforms ...	379-387

	Pages.
McAlpine, Mr. E. G.—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—(*contd.*)	
Education—system of—reform of ...	379-387
Recruitment of teachers ...	340-344, 345, 346, 347
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	314, 317, 318
Demands for Grants—	
Education ...	313
Resolutions.	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1001, 1008-1012 1018, 1023, 1024, 1027
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1033, 1935, 1044-1045
N	
Narayana Pillai, Mr. A.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	101-107
Budget Motions	
Education—system of text books—prescription of fee concession grant of ...	348-351
Educational reforms ...	348-351
P. W. Division establishment ...	286
Oath of office ...	4
Narayanaperumal Nadar, Mr. K.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	83-86, 107
Budget Motions.	
Agricultural work in Nanjinad ...	808-809, 812, 813, 814
Communal representation in public service ...	517
Forest administration—criticisms *re* ...	651, 652
Tax on land—reduction of ...	481
Oath of office ...	4
Questions	
Public works—expenditure on the ...	689
Resolutions ...	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1037-1008
Neendakara Bridge	
Completion of (Vide Financial statement) ...	29
Nerimangalam Bridge	
Construction of—proposal r (Vide Financial statement) ...	29

	Pages.
Newspapers Regulation.	
Repeal of—suggestions *re* Vide Budget Motion *in re* General Administration ...	730, 732
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. R.	
Bills.	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of ...	1083, 1099
Insolvency Bill—introduction of ...	1100, 1103
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	904, 1077
State Aid to Industries Bill—consideration of ...	1078, 1083
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 87, 89, 95, 97, 108, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 145, 150, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 185, 186, 189, 204-210
Budget Motions.	
Educational expenditure ...	377, 378
Educational reforms ...	377, 378
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	224
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	733
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	823
Public Accounts Committee—constitution of ...	745-749, 750-751
P. W. Division establishment ...	291
P. W. needs (local) ...	252
Tax on land—reduction of ...	466, 474, 484
Demands for Grants	
Stamps ...	655
Account Office ...	744
Financial statement ...	17-31
Oath of office ...	4
Resolutions.	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools teaching of ...	990, 993
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1037, 1053, 1054
Statement laid on the table ...	16, 17

P	Pages.
Pachil Changadoms (Chain driving boats).	
License fee on—reduction of (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	24
Padmanabha Panikkar, Mr. K.	
Bills	
Kshatriya Bill—additional members for the Select Committee on the ...	1103
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	180-183
Budget motions	
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—(full time)—appointment of ...	666
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	865
Tax on land—reduction of ...	464
Oath of office ...	4
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1000-1001, 1014
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1039
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam—	
Bills	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of ...	1083-1085, 1086, 1088, 1089, 1092, 1095, 1096, 1098, 1099
Insolvency Bill—introduction of ...	1099-1100, 1101, 1103
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill – consideration of ...	904, 920, 922, 924, 928, 929-942, 1077
,, ,, postponement of the ...	32, 34, 35
,, ,, ,, motion *re* ...	908
State Aid to Industries Bill – consideration of ...	1078-1079, 1080, 1082, 1083
Budget Motions	
Chief Justice—increase of pay to ...	753-755
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ..	439, 440
Koran—swearing of the parties by and removal from courts of ...	762-765, 772
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	777-779, 780, 783, 785

	Pages.
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—(*contd.*)	
Posting of officers with a knowledge of the Vernaculars ...	757
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	586-591
P. W. needs - desirability of allowing members—having identical motions to speak *re*...	250, 253
Secretariat—Typists in the ...	712, 713
Tax on land reduction of ...	460, 463, 465, 466
Oath of office ...	4
Resolutions.	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	990, 991, 995, 996, 997, 1016
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1051, 1054
Plague—	
Preventive measures *re*: expenses *re* (*Vide* Statement laid on the table) ...	17
Point of Order—	
Honorarium paid to non-official Vaidyans of the Ayurveda—whether votable or non-votable –	
George, Mr. K. ...	881
Thanu Pillai, Mr. A. ...	880, 881
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. R. ...	880, 881, 882
President ...	880
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam ...	881
Krishna Pillai, Mr. P. N. ...	881
Krishna Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur K. A. ...	881
Motion for adjournment of the House—Discussion on the merits of the principle of the measure (Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill) – relevancy of— ...	906
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam ...	906
President ...	906
Budget Motions	
Discussion of a subject for which there is specific allotment under a token motion *re* the whole allotment – admissibility of (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	273
Discussion of questions of policy on motions for specific cut ...	615

	Pages.
Point of Order—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—(*contd.*)	
Motions for specific cut—discussion as to communal representation in the Department — relevancy of	
(Vaidyalingom Pillai, Mr. R.) ...	867
(Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	867
(President) ...	867
(Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	867
Non-votable appointments—right of the House to discuss directly or except as a part of a question of policy	
(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam) ..	753, 754, 755
(Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	754, 755
(Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	753, 754, 755
(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	755
(President) ...	755
Questions of general policy—discussion of, on a motion for specific cut	
(President) ...	751, 752
(Krishna Pillai, Mr. S.) ...	751, 752
Relevancy of motion *re* T. A. to the construction of roads and bridges	
(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam) ...	234
Speeches on, without moving them	
(Chattanatha Karayalar, Mr. S.) ...	697
Token motion *re* establishment—discussion of the general policy of the department ...	579-582
(George, Mr. K.) ...	563
(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	579, 580, 581
(Deputy President) ...	579, 580
(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam) ...	579, 581
(Kochukora Tarakan, Mr. K. P.) ...	579
(Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	579, 580
(Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	579, 580
Voting on a motion partly discussed, when the time for the demand expires ...	388- 389
When identical motions can be moved separately and whether the policy of the department can be discussed on a token motion under Direction ...	280-285
(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	282, 284
(Narayana Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	280, 281, 282, 284
(Deputy President) ...	281, 282, 283, 284, 285

	Pages.
Point of Order—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions (*contd.*)	
(Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ..	281
(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam) ...	282, 283
(Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	283
(Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	283
Whether on a motion *re* appointment of additional peons in the Secretariat, a discussion about the appointment of additional Secretaries arises	
(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam) ...	718-719
(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	718
(President) ...	718
Whether during discussion on a cut motion *re* a particular work (P. W.) another local need may be urged	
(Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P.) Chirayinkil ...	
(George, Mr. K.) ...	272
Whether the motion discussed should not be put to vote even if the allotted time for the demand expired	
(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	388
Whether on a Budget motion under T. A. the subject of assignment of lands to depressed classes may be discussed	
(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	454
(Krishna Pillai, Mr. S.) ...	457
(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam) ...	457
Police Department—	
Administration of the—defects in the (*Vide* Budget motion *re* T. A. to the Commissioner of Police) ...	404-431
President.	
Address of welcome—reading of ...	4
Adjournment motions	
Economic Depression · measures of relief taken *re*—Leave for moving motion *re* ...	15-16
Bills	
Bills to amend the law relating to inheritance and succession among Muslims ...	989
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—introduction of ...	1087, 1090, 1092, 1095, 1096, 1098, 1099

	Pages.
President—(*contd.*)	
Bills (*contd.*)	
Kshatriya Bill—motion *re* appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	988
Partition Bill—appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	988
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	904, 905, 918, 920, 931, 935, 936, 937, 938, 940, 946, 948, 949, 958, 959, 968, 964, 965, 963, 971, 979, 987, 1072, 1075, 1076, 1077
State Aid to Industries Bill—consideration of ...	1078, 1080, 1082, 1083
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of ...	32, 33, 34, 35
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	147, 162, 163, 167, 183, 197
Budget Motions	
Administrative Board, Medical Services ...	840, 857
Agricultural improvement—propaganda work *re* functions of Village Panchayats and Co operative Societies in connection with ...	805
Ayurveda Board ...	884, 887, 891
Ayurveda system of treatment ...	880
Communal representation in Public service ...	511, 513, 520, 521, 528, 529, 530, 531, 543, 549
Crown lands—rent in kind on—commutation rate of ...	553
Director of Public Instruction—appointment of an Indian as ...	325,326
Education—reform of ...	384,385,386, 387,388,389
Head clerks in the Kottayam and Quilon Taluk Offices—abolition of the posts of ...	550,551
General Administration criticisms *re* ...	741
Khadar for the Police uniform—use of ...	438,439,440, 441
Koran—swearing by the ...	766,767,772
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	774,775,785
Police Gazette ...	441,445,446

	Pages.
President—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions (*contd.*)	
Political prisoners in the Central Prison treatment of ...	787,791
Secretariat – appointments and promotions in the ...	704,705
„ —Typists in the—revision of scale of pay of...	710,711,713, 714.715,716
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointment of ...	867
Tax on land—reduction of ...	462,467,471
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	406,407,410, 414,417,425, 427,428,429, 430
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	315,316,317
Council Meeting—non-admission of ticket holders – complaint *re* ...	453
Interpellations—Delay in answering the—reason for ...	403,404
Oath of office ...	3
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	995,999
Public Health Programme	
Provision for (*Vide* Financial Statement) ...	24-26
Public Library	
Need for the appointment of one with knowledge of the Technique of the Library movement—in charge of (*Vide* Budget Motion *re* Educational reforms) ...	354
Public Accounts Committee	
Need for the constitution of a (*Vide* Budget Motion *re* Account office) ...	745
Public Service	
(*Vide* Budget motion under Demand—General Administration) ...	697-742
(*Vide* also Questions and Answers and Budget Debates—General Budget Discussion) ...	

	Pages.
Public Service (*contd.*)	
Appointments in the Registration Department (*Vide* Budget motions under Demand under Registration) ...	356,357
Appointment of married women in the (*Vide* Budget motion *re* Educational reforms) ...	
Communal representation in the (*Vide* Budget motion *re* Administrative Board, Medical Services) ...	824,848
„ — (*Vide* Budget motion *re* General Administration) ...	737,741-742
„ (*Vide* Budget motion on the subject under Land Revenue Budget) ...	502-547
Depressed classes—entertainment of—in the Forest Department (*Vide* Budget motion *re* Forest Administration) ...	635
Representation of women in the (*Vide* Budget motion under Demand Registration) ...	669-671, 673-679
Teachers—promotion of—certain delay in (*Vide* Budget motion under Demand Registration) ...	684-686
Public Service Committee	
Constitution of—statement of the President *re*...	549
Puliyara Reserve	
Exploitation of—result of—investigation of (*Vide* Budget motion *re* Forest Administration) ...	636,653
Q	
Questions and Answers	
Account Books—production of (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	600
Account Office—appointments in the (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	494
Agricultural farm—opening of a (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	692-693
Ayurveda Department—Officer in charge of the (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) ...	694
„ „ touring work of (Kunju Mr. Joseph) ...	399-401
Bridge—across the Neyyar—construction of a (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K) ...	395-397
Bridge across the—Shertallai canal—construction of (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	1062

Questions and Answers —(*contd.*)

	Pages.
Bridge across the Wadai canal, Alleppey—construction of a (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	394
Canal—opening of—connecting Kallattu punja with Kilikollur punja (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	213
Castewar statement of Muslim—Excise Inspectors and Petty Officers (Mahomed Mr. P. S.)...	114
Census Commissioner and his establishment (Thomas, Mr. O. M.) ...	41,42
Central Vernacular Records Office—administration of the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.)...	312
,, Malayalazam records in the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	310
Channel—opening of a—to the west of Kottukal ela (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	398
Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools—appointment of the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	797
Cocoanut industry—improvement of—measures for the [Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertellai)] ...	218
Committee—Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—composition of the (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	113
Committee—Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—report of the (Thomas, Mr. O. M.), (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	39
,, Royal Tree Committee—report of—order on the (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	46
Co-operative Department reorganisation of (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) ...	117
,,—Grant for the conduct of the (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	42-43
Co-operative movement expenditure on the (Do.) ...	45,46
Culverts and bridges—construction of—on the Nuranad-Pandalam road (Damodaran Asan Mr. A. S.) ...	214
Decrees against the Government (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	796
Demand notices issue of the (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	494
(Do. Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	393
Dewan Peishkars—mileage drawn by (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	795
,, travelling allowance to the, in connection with S. M. P. A. (Do.) ...	492

	Pages.

Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)

Dewan's attendance in the Huzur Office (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ... 0

Director of Public Instruction - stay of the, in the High Ranges (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) .. 43-45

Dispensary—Opening of, at Nuranad (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ... 9

District Hospital—opening of a—at Kottarakara (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ... 37-38

District Hospital—Shertallai—location of the [Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai,] .. 397

„ — „ — supply of medicines to the (Do.) .. 115

Economic Survey of the State (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) ... 217

Educational reforms—(Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ... 491

Elas—breaches in the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ... 693

Electoral Rolls Officer—appointment of a (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ... 900

English High school—additional accommodation for the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ... 692

E. S. L. C. Examination—failures in Vernacular composition and translation of the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ... 986

„— results of the, in 1106 [(Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P., (Shertallai)] ... 494

English school teachers—payment of arrears of pay of (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ... 600-601

„—promotion of (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.)... 603

Executive Engineers—transfer of (Kunjitomman, Mr. Taritu) ... 401

Ferry service at Mankuzhi (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ... 793-794

General Hospital—Resident Medical Officer of the (Do.) ... 12

Hospital—Fort Hospital—major operations conducted in the (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) ... 695

Hospital (Shertallai)—In-patients in the (Madhavan Pillai, Mr K. P.) ... 695

Judges of the Village Panchayat Court—appointment of (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ... 795

Questions and Answers (*contd.*)

	Pages
Koran teachers—attendance of, in schools (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	114
Koran teachers and Arabic Munshis in the State -strength of (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	986
Kulakkada river—closing of breaches on the banks of the (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.)...	305-308
Kuzhiyavil chira, Adur (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	214
Legislative Council election of a member to the (Thomas, Mr. O. M.) ...	312
Legislative Council—nomination of a Latin Christian to the (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	13-15
Legislative Council elections - canvassing by Government servants (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) .	115
Legislative Council Electoral Rules - supply of forms under the (Thomas, Mr. O. M.) ...	899
Magistrates—appointment of (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	303, 304
Mahomedan Inspector of Schools—duties of the (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	691
,, —service of do. ...	395
Medical officers—retirement of, in 1107 (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	10
Members of the Legislative Council and the Assembly—interview with Heads of Departments (Kunjitomman, Mr.Tariatu)...	603
Municipal Regulation amendment to (Chandy, Mrs. Anna) ...	9
Munsiff-Magistrate's Court—opening of a at Arukutti (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai)) ...	300
Neriamangalamkadavu—temporary bridge over the (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	1068
Nurses—rules against marriage of (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	11, 12
Out-patient Department—medical officer for the (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	903
Paddy (local)—quantity left unsold (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	214
Patents and Designs Office—alleged misappropriation in the (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	1057-1059
Petrol duty on the (Chattanatha Karayalar, Mr. S.) ...	1067

Questions and Answers (*contd.*).

	Pages.
Physicians and Surgeons—applications for the (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	215
Police Department—appointments made in the (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	904
,, —clerks appointed in the (Subramanya Pillai, Mr. R. S.) ...	10
Police lock-ups—prisoners in the (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai)) ...	901
Press ticket to Kesari's representative refusal of (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	900
Public Service appointments in the Anchal department (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	599-600
Public works—allotment for the—in the Nagercoil Division (Subramanya Pillai, Mr. R. S.) ...	597-599
,, —classification of (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	489
,, —expenditure on the (Narayanaperumal Nadar, Mr. K.) ...	689
,, —inclusion of (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	492
P. W. D. allotment—lapse of (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K) ...	492
Public Wealth—consumption of, on motor traffic (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	303
Pumping machines (do.) ...	37
Registration Department—appointments in the (Mahomed, Mr. P, S.) ...	494
Registrar of Co-operative Societies office—Head clerk of the (Kunju, Mr. Joseph) ...	114
Registry of lands in Chemmarutti pakuthi (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	308
,, in Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	3:3
Road—Alleppey-Arur—expenditure on the—maintenance of the [Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai)] ...	987
,, connecting Alleppey harbour with Kottayam or Changanacheery – opening of a (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	218
,, from Vazhakulam to Vazhithala market (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	903
,, opening of a from Thazhottukavu to Choozhattukotta (Krishna Pillai, Mr.N.K) ..	492
,, opening of a—leading to Parisuvokkal temple (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	397

Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)

	Pages
Road „ Peyad to Vellanad—completion of the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	216
„ Shertallai-Arur—accident on the [Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai] ...	799
„ Cross roads in the Shertallai Taluk (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai)) ...	1067
„ Roads in the Trivandrum town (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	1062
Road Board—working of the [Madhavan Pillai Mr. K. P. (Shertallai] ...	1060
Road maintenance – expenditure on in Alleppey Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	303
Second Judges—recruitment of the (Subramanya Pillai, Mr. R. S) ...	599
Sheds put up in the V. J. T. Hall—cost of (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	215
Shertallai Taluk—revenue from and expenditure in the [Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K. P. (Shertallai]. ...	902
State finances (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ..	603
Teachers (undergraduate)—promotion to the provincial scale (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	7-8
Teaching of Arabic and Koran in schools (Mahomed, Mr. P. S.) ...	38
Text-books of Mr. R. Kulathu Iyer—prescription of (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V,) ...	985
Text-books of Messrs. K. Arnold & Co. Madras —prescription of (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	983-985
Tolls—abolition of (Chattanatha Karayalar, Mr. S.) ...	117
Transfer of officers G. O. regarding the (Kunjitomman, Mr. Tariatu) ...	1059
Travancore Co operative Institute No. 777 - grant to (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	116
Unemployment Committee report—action on the (Damodaran Asan Mr. A. S.) ...	1057
Valathungal V. M. School—Palattara—non-admission of an Ezhava girl to the (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	797-799
Vernacular Text-book Committee—prescription of text-books not approved of by the (Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.) ...	985

Questions and Answers —(*contd.*)	Pages.
Water Works Division—purchase of an air compressor machine for the (Thanu Pillai Mr. A.) ...	1062-1067
Water Works scheme in Trivandrum (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	309
Wells --sinking of—in Trikkunnapuzha (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) .	691
Women's College—appointment of married women in the (Chandi, Mrs. Anna) ...	987
,, Mathematics Department in the (Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.) ...	1060
R.	
Railways	
Chackai-Tampanur extension—expenses *re*—provisions for (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	27, 28
Quilon Trivandrum line—provision for capital work on the (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	27
Receipt from—anticipated fall of (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	21
Raman Tampi, Dr. K.	
Budget motions	
Foreign degree holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ...	872-875
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	819-821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 830, 832, 847, 848, 850, 852-857
Political prisoners in the Central Prison treatment of ...	787, 788
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	861-866, 869
Demands for Grants—	
Medical Department ...	818
Oath of office ...	4
Rama Varma Raja, Mr.	
Bills—	
Kshatriya Bill—additional members for the Select Committee on the—motion *re* ...	1103
,, motion *re* appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	987

	Pages.
Rama Varma Raja Bills—(*contd.*)	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	919
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	86-93
Budget motions	
Ayurveda Board ...	880-883, 885 888, 889, 891
Bridge on the Mavelikara-Thiruvalla road—need for a ...	246-247, 258 263
Chief Justice—increase of salary to ...	752, 753, 754 755
Communal representation in public service ...	508, 514, 515 547, 548
Educational reforms ...	358-362, 368, 369, 371, 384 386
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	225-236
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division Amalgamation of ...	572-574
Foreign degree-holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ...	869, 871, 872, 873, 874
Homeopathy and registration of medical men ...	856, 857
Khaddar for the Police uniform—use of ...	437
Koran—swearing by the ...	759, 761, 764
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ..	593, 596
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ...	668, 669
Secretariat—appointment of additional peons in the ...	721
" appointments and promotions in the ...	701
" Typists in the—revision of pay of ...	715
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	858-860, 862, 863, 864, 865, 869
Tax on land—reduction of ...	464
Text-books ...	383
Text Book Committee, Muslim education ...	358-362, 368 369, 371, 384, 387
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	421, 423, 424
Oath of office ...	4
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	991, 992

	Pages.
Regulations assented to—	
Food Adulteration Bill ...	16
Resolutions.	
Hindi—teaching of, as a compulsory subject in schools ...	989-1031
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1032-1055
Retrenchment	
Details *re* (*Vide* Financial statement) ...	22
Royal trees—	
Removal of (*Vide* Budget motion *re* General Administration) ...	736
Royalty on Royal trees.	
(*Vide* Budget motion *re* Forest Administration)...	644
Rubber lands—	
Tax on—reduction of (*Vide* Financial statement)	18
Rulings.	
Adjournment motions.	
In a formal meeting convened for members taking their oath and beginning to sit as members of the Council, there is no scope for a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House ...	5
Budget motions.	
Motions for specific cut—scope of discussion on—disallowance of discussion of general policy.	
(Deputy President) ...	220, 225, 6 5
(President) ...	752
Relevancy of discussion on—The subject of a full-time Protector of Depressed classes has no connection with a motion relating to T. A. under the Land Revenue Budget ...	456
Relevancy of discussion about construction of roads and bridges on a motion *re* T. A. to the Chief Engineer.	
(Deputy President) ...	236
Token motions—a motion for a cut of Rs. 10 is a token motion and the policy of administration regading the particular subject can be discussed ...	86
,, All token motions on the Demand for the total grant are identical and members who have tabled the motions may speak on the particular motion moved ...	351

	Pages.
Rulings—(*contd.*)	
Budget Motions—	
Token motions—In a token motion the subject described within brackets by the mover in his notice does not bind other members, who can speak on subjects pertaining to the total allotment ...	272
Token motions—Token motion *re* establishment—discussion as to the general policy of the Department. (Deputy President) ...	581-582
Voting of—a motion not fully discussed need not be put to vote when the time for the Demand expires ...	389
General.	
A member is not in order to refer to the absence of the President from the Council (Deputy President) ...	77
It is not in order to refer to rumours. (Deputy President) ...	101
It is open to a member to express in the Council a view different from the view he expressed in the Select Committee ...	917
Reference to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent in the course of the discussion *re* Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill is not permissible ...	907
The subject of Devaswoms cannot be discussed in the Council ...	211
S	
Sinking funds—	
investment of (*vide* Financial statement) ...	29
Sri Padom Palace Employees.	
Delegation of powers, under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, to—	
(*vide* discussion *re* Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill) ...	916-981, 1068-1077
Statement laid on the table ...	16-17
Sub-Registry offices—	
(Temporary)—abolition of (*vide* Financial Statement) ..	23
ubrahmanya Pillai, Mr. R. S.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of—postponement of—motion *re* ...	913-91

	Pages.
Subrahmanya Pillai Mr. R. S.—(*contd.*)	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	152, 162, 165, 179, 185, 187
Budget motions	
Communal representation in the Registration Department ...	662
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	738, 739
Koran—swearing by the ...	760, 763, 764
Secretariat—appointments and promotions in the ...	697, 704-705
„ appointment of additional peons in the	719
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	231
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	419
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	316
Oath of office ...	4
Questions	
Police Department—clerks appointed in the ...	10
Public works—allotment for the—in the Nagercoil Division ...	597-599
Second Judges recruitment of the ...	599
Sundaram Pillai, Mr. N. A.	
Budget motions.	
Forest Administration - criticisms *re* ...	633-634, 651, 652, 653
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	605, 607
Tamil knowing officers for Tovala and Agastisvaram ...	756
Tax on land – reduction of ...	479-480
Oath of office ...	4
Supplements	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill as introduced—Supplement IV. (*Vide* at the end of Council Proceedings dated 11-8-1931) ...	
Insolvency Bill—Supplement V (Do.)	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill as approved by the Select Committee—Supplement I (Do.)	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill as revised by the Select Committee—Supplement I (Do.)	
State Aid to Industries Bill as revised by the Select Committee—Supplement III (Do.)	
„ Report of the Select Committee on—Supplement II (Do.)	

	Pages.
Survey Schools—	
Continuance of (*vide* Financial statement) ...	22
T	
Text Book Committee—	
Criticisms *re* (*vide* Budget motion *re* Educational reforms) ...	349, 354-355, 357, 358-362, 369-372, 377, 378, 382
Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.	
Bills.	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill introduction of ...	1083, 1084, 1094, 1096, 1097, 1098
Insolvency Bill—introduction of ...	1100
Kshatriya Bill—motion *re* appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	988
Partition Bill—motion *re* appointment of a Select Committee to report on ...	988
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of ...	916-922, 923, 928, 929, 931, 932, 933, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 945, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 964, 965, 966, 968-981, 1068-1075, 1076
,, ,, postponement of ...	34, 35
,, ,, ,, motion *re* ...	904, 905-908, 909, 910, 911
State Aid to Industries Bill—consideration of ...	1079, 1080, 1081
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	62-67, 77, 85, 88, 92, 101, 135, 143, 195, 196, 200, 202, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211
Budget Motions.	
Agricultural improvement Propaganda work *re*—Village Panchayats as a agency for the ...	803-807, 809, 811, 813
Ayurveda—schemes for development of ...	893

	Pages.
Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.—(*contd.*)	
Budget motions—(*contd.*)	
Ayurveda Board ...	884, 887, 888
Communal representation in public service ...	503, 504, 505, 512, 513, 535-539, 544, 545, 547, 548, 549
Communal representation in the Registration Department ...	661, 664, 682
Crown lands—rent in kind on—commutation rate of ...	553
Delay in the promotion of certain teachers ...	684, 685, 686
Director of Registration post of—filling up of ...	672, 677, 678, 679-681
Educational reforms ..	351, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 366, 372, 374-377, 379, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388
Educational system - fee concessions; co-education; Text Book Committee; Arabic teaching.	351, 352, 354, 355, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 366, 372, 374, 377, 379, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	222
Excise Division (Nagercoil) and the Salt Factories Division—amalgamation of ...	566, 573, 576, 577, 578
Foreign Degree holders in the Medical Department—preferential treatment to ...	869-871, 872, 874, 875
Forest Administration criticisms *re* ...	640, 641, 642, 646
General Administration— ,, ...	726-731, 739, 741
,, Hospital—sewage scheme ...	854, 855, 856
Homeopathic system of treatment—encouragement to ...	820, 821-823, 832, 852, 854, 855
Koran—swearing by the ...	759, 761, 762, 763, 765
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	773, 774-776, 780, 781, 782, 783

Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.—(*contd.*)	Pages.
Budget Motions – (*contd.*)	
Munsiff—Magistrate at Shencotta—need for Tamil knowing officers as ...	756, 757
Oomman, Mr., Divisional Forest Officer, Quilon ...	620, 626, 627, 628, 629,
Police Gazette ...	445, 446-447, 448
Political prisoners in the Central Prison—treatment of ...	788
Prohibition movement—atttiude of authorities towards the ..	595, 606
Public Accounts Committee—constitution of a ...	748, 749
P. W. administration—irregularity of certain officers—Neendakara bridge and Vallamkulam Bridge ...	247, 249' 250, 252, 253, 254 258, 259, 260, 261. 262, 263, 264
Recruitment of teachers ...	340, 341
Secretariat—appointments and promotions ...	698, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705
,, appointment of additional peons in the ...	719, 720, 722, 723
,, Typists in the—revision of scales of pay to ...	709, 710, 711, 714
Swampy areas within the torests—disafforestation of ...	616
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr.—As Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	859, 865
Tax on land—reduction of ...	473, 474, 47[illegible], 478
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	410, 413, 414, 422, 423, 426, 427, 428, 429
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	229, 231, 232
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	313, 317, 318
Trivandrum Water Works ...	265, 266, 267, 268, 274, 276, 279, 280
Council meeting—non-admission of ticket holders to the—complaint re ...	452, 453

	Pages.
Thanu Pillai Mr. A.— (*contd.*)	
Budget motions (*contd.*)	
Interpellations—Delay and laxity in answering...	403, 404
Oath of office ...	4
Questions	
Electoral Rolls officer—appointment of ...	900
Committee—Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—report of the ...	39, 40, 41
Legislative Council—nomination of a Latin Christian to the ...	13, 15
Nurses —Rule against marriage of ...	11, 12
Public works—inclusion of ...	492
Trivandrum town—roads in the ...	1062
Water Works Division—purchase of an air compressor machine for the ...	1062, 1067
Water Works scheme in Trivandrum ...	309
Resolutions ...	
Hindi as a compulsory a subject schools, teaching of ...	993. 904, 995, 996, 997, 999, 1000, 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1011, 1011, 1017, 1025, 1026
Reduction of fees in schools ...	1033, 1037, 1044, 1045, 1048, 1050, 1053, 1054, 1055
Timber (Travancore)	
Railway freight on and demand in British Districts of—	
(Vide Budget motion *re* Forest Administration). .	636
Thomas, Mr. O. M.	
Bills	
Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill—consideration of postponement re-motion *re* ...	908
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	53, 57, 61, 64, 135, 143, 206, 207, 208
Budget motions	
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	860, 861, 862, 864, 866, 868

	Pages.
Thomas Mr. O.M.—(*contd.*)	
Budget motions—(*contd.*)	
Administrative Board Medical Services—appointments made by ...	835, 857
Agricultural education propaganda—need for ...	807, 808, 811, 816
Communal representation in public service ...	516, 527, 529, 530
Educational reforms ...	372, 374, 379, 386
Education—system of ...	372, 374, 379, 387
General Administration—criticisms *re* ...	729, 740, 742
Koran—swearing by the ...	764, 765
Prohibition movement—attitude of authorities towards the ...	595
P. W. Division establishment ...	295
Secretariat appointments and promotions in the ..	697, 705
" Typists in the—revision of pay of ...	714
T. A. to the Commissioner of Police ...	429
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	229, 230
T. A. to the Director of Public Instruction ...	313, 314, 316
Oath office ...	4
Questions	
Census Commissioner and his establishment ...	41, 42
Committee—Economic Depression Enquiry Committee—report of the ...	39
Legislative Council—election of a member to the ...	312
Legislative Council Electoral Rules—supply of forms under the ...	899
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools Teaching of ...	1004, 1018 1019
Traffic Department (new)	
Creation of—(Vide Financial Statement) ...	23
Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone scheme.	
Estimates *re* Vide Financial Statement ...	28, 29
Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme	
Progress of works *re*—Provision *re* (Vide Financial statement) ...	28
Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	
(Vide Budget motion *re* Administrative Board, Medical Services) ..	856, 858

Tuppan Namputiripad, Mr. C. N.	Pages.
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	107, 112
Budget motions—	
Communal representation in public service ...	505, 507, 523, 525, 527, 546, 547
Director of Public Instruction appointment of one with a knowledge of the Vernaculars of the country as ...	323
Educational reforms ...	385, 386
Prohibition movement—attitude of the authorities towards the ...	591, 593, 596
Recruitment of teachers ...	338, 339
Repair of school buildings ...	385, 386
Oath of office ...	4
U	
University of Travancore.	
Starting of a new (Vide Budget motion *re* Educational reforms) ...	375, 382
V	
Vaidyalingom Pillai, Mr. R.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	134
Budget Motions	
Co-operative Societies and the work of agricultural improvement ...	304, 305
Law College Hostel—admission to ...	782, 783
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—work of ...	665, 667
Tax on land—reduction of ...	465, 473
T. R. S. Pillai, Mr. as Ag. Sub-Assistant Surgeon—appointment of ...	867
Oath of office ...	4
Resolutions	
Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools—teaching of ...	1004
Village Panchayats.	
Organisation of—provision for (Vide Financial statement) ...	27
,, as an effective agency for—propanganda work for agricultural improvement (Vide Budget motion under Demand Agriculture and Fisheries) ...	803, 806

U	Pages.
Westerdale, Mr. J. S.	
Budget Debates (General Budget Discussion) ...	56
Budget Motions	
General Hospital and sewage scheme ...	854, 855, 856
Establishment in the Chief Engineer's office ...	221, 222, 226, 227, 228
P. W. contracts and plans ...	270, 276
P. W. Division establishment ...	289, 290, 293, 295
P. W. needs (local) ..	253, 254, 255, 264
P. W. Workshops ...	297
Roads and Bridges in the Kunnatnad taluk ..	236, 237
T. A. to the Chief Engineer ...	230, 231, 232, 233
Trivandrum Water Works ...	265, 269, 276-286
Tuberculosis Sanatorium ...	850
Demand for Grants—P. W. D. ...	219
Women.	
Appointment as Text Book Committee members (Vide Budget motion *re* Educational reforms) ...	357, 358
Desirability of placing the department of primary education in charge of (Do.) ...	355, 356
(Unmarried)—appointment in public service, of (Do.) ...	356
Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	
Opening of a new ward in the provision *re* (Vide Financial Statement) ...	24
X	
X-ray specialist in the General Hospital.	
Appointment of an (Vide Financial Statement)...	24

31870

Travancore Legislative Council Proceedings-1931

Vol. 19

p01 Content of Travancore Legislative Council Proceedings 1931(1106)
p1 Jul 1, 1931-List of Members
p3 Jul 1, 1931-Swearing in of New Members
p4 Jul 1, 1931-Leave to Make-Adjournment Motion
p4 Jul 1, 1931-Address of Welcome and Reply
p5 Jul 1, 1931-President's Ruling on the Adjournment Motion
p7 Jul 25, 1931-Swearing in of New Members
p7 Jul 25, 1931-Questions and Answers
p13 Jul 25, 1931-Economic Depression-Leave to Make-Adjournment Motion
p14 Jul 25, 1931-Regulation Assented to by Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent
p14 Jul 25, 1931-Statement Laid on the Table
p15 Jul 25, 1931-Financial Statement
p30 Jul 25, 1931-Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill-Legislation
p32 Jul 25, 1931-Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill-Legislation
p36 Jul 29, 1931-Questions and Answers
p48 Jul 29, 1931-General Discussion on the Budget
p113 Jul 30, 1931-Questions and Answers
p117 Jul 30, 1931-Treatment Accorded to Certain Persons Convicted of Sedition-Asking for Leave to Make-Adjournment Motion
p118 Jul 30, 1931-Congratulations to His Highness the Maha Raja on the News Regarding His Highness Investiture
p118 Jul 30, 1931-General Discussion on the Budget
p213 Jul 31, 1931-Questions and Answers
p219 Jul 31, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants, Public Works
p303 Aug 1, 1931-Questions and Answers
p313 Aug 1, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants
p393 Aug 3, 1931-Questions and Answers
p404 Aug 3, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants
p489 Aug 4, 1931-Questions and Answers
p502 Aug 4, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants-Land Revenue
p597 Aug 5, 1931-Questions and Answers
p603 Aug 5, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants
p689 Aug 6, 1931-Questions and Answers
p697 Aug 6, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants
p793 Aug 7, 1931-Questions and Answers
p802 Aug 7, 1931-Voting of Demands for Grants
p899 Aug 8, 1931-Questions and Answers
p904 Aug 8, 1931-Reveneue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill-Second Reading - Legislative Business
p916 Aug 8, 1931- Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill-Second Reading
p983 Aug 10, 1931-Questions and Answers
p987 Aug 10, 1931-Select Committee for Travancore Kshatriya Bill-Legislative Business
p988 Aug 10, 1931-Select Committee for Travancore Partition Bill-Legislative Business
p989 Aug 10, 1931-Select Committee to Amend Inheritance and Succession among Muslims of Travancore-Legislative Business
p989 Aug 10, 1931-Hindi as a Compulsory Subject in Schools-Resolution
p1032 Aug 10, 1931-Reduction of Fees in Schools-Resolution
p1057 Aug 11, 1931-Questions and Answers
p1068 Aug 11, 1931-Result of the Election of Standing Finance Committee
p1068 Aug 11, 1931-Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill-Second Reading-Legislative Business
p1078 Aug 11, 1931-Travancore State Aid to Industries Bill-Second Reading-Legislative Business
p1083 Aug 11, 1931-Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Bill-Legislative Business
p1099 Aug 11, 1931-Travancore Insolvency Bill-Legislative Business
pB1 Jul 6, 1931-Standing Finance Committee
pB10 Jul 7, 1931-Standing Finance Committee
pB15 Jul 9, 1931-Standing Finance Committee
pC1 Supplement
pD1 Index